



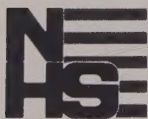
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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index*, and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,
PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXVII—IN THREE PARTS.
PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

PART III.—VOL. XXVII.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING
TO OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, AND
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, FROM JUNE 3 TO AU-
GUST 3, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Please show the inclosed note to Major-General Hooker. He knows who Mr. Smith is. Should Stuart attempt a Maryland raid, it would be more satisfactory to us than his remaining quiet at Culpeper.

It is my impression the rebel army has been weakened by troops sent west and south, and that any performance of Stuart's will be a flutter to keep us from seeing their weakness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.
June 1, 1863.

General PLEASANTON,

DEAR SIR: Colonel [George W. von] Schack has sent an officer to Bealeton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and I have been ordered to join him; leave this evening for that place.

There is one thing that looks very apparent to me, and that is, that this movement of General Lee's is not intended to menace Washington, but to try his hand again toward Maryland, or to call off your attention while General Stuart goes there. I have every reason for believing that Stuart is on his way toward Maryland. I do not positively know it, but have the very best of reasons for believing it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. SMITH.

JUNE 3, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Stoneman's Switch.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you march your division now in camp at 3 a. m. to-morrow, placing a portion

of the force to strengthen the detachment at Banks' Ford, and putting the balance within easy supporting distance of any portion of your command for the duties which have been heretofore assigned you. If you desire more batteries, your requisitions will be filled from the Reserve Artillery. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that some deserters came in this evening, who reported that the enemy would make an effort to cross the river to-morrow morning. We have no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the report, but it is well to be amply prepared.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 3, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs that you have reveille at daylight; your command at arms for half an hour after, your batteries harnessed, and everything in readiness for any movement that may be ordered.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent by telegraph and orderlies to First, Second, Third, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, Cavalry Corps, Reserve Artillery, and Engineers.)

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 6.10 a. m.)

General R. H. MILROY,
Winchester:

The artillery company asked for has been ordered, and the Fifth Maryland is hurrying on to you. The general commanding directs you to act with caution, keep him advised, and fall back, when forced, in the direction of Harper's Ferry or Martinsburg, as your better judgment may dictate.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1863—9.20 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Stoneman's Switch:

Third Corps have been ordered to relieve your pickets and railroad guard. It will not probably be accomplished before afternoon. The

balloon at Banks' Ford will probably be able to give you information if you get in communication with it. Reports came in of the withdrawal of enemy's forces opposite our left, since last night. The general desires that you will use all exertions to keep yourself and him informed as to their movements.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1863—9.45 a. m.

General BUFORD, *Bealeton or Warrenton:*

Reports and appearances here indicate the disappearance of a portion of the enemy's forces from opposite our left. The general desires you to keep a sharp lookout, country well scouted, and advise us as soon as possible of anything in your front or vicinity indicating a movement.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE, *Stoneman's Switch:*

Balloon reports from Banks' Ford two camps disappeared and several batteries in motion.

Balloon near Reynolds reports line of dust near Salem Church, and 20 wagons moving northerly on the Telegraph road.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SEDDON HOUSE, *June 4, 1863—2.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Last night (1 a. m.) the signal officer here saw fires southeast—about where Archer's brigade seems to have been. At the same time the enemy's pickets were withdrawn, excepting about 10 or 12 men along a line about 3 miles opposite here. This morning the pickets were strengthened, but not as strong as at first. The officer of the day thinks they were altogether withdrawn farther down, but I don't think he knows anything about it. He thought, also, that they were replaced near here by cripples, but he has not been down far; it is not yet reliable. The signal officer here has just discovered that six camps are missing where the fires were last night. From the general direction, they seem to be Archer's.

The artillery has not moved, only the six regiments of infantry. The signal officer at 1 p. m. reported no changes from the Fitzhugh House station.

The pickets along the river seem to be nearer the water than usual, and also nearer together toward Fredericksburg, with scarcely any supports. I will continue around the whole line, and go to the next station below, to see if there is anything moving.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ULRIC DAHLGREN,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 4, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

I found General Sykes near Banks' Ford, and gave him the order to report any movement of the enemy, and learned from him that the enemy's cavalry pickets near the ford were this morning relieved by infantry. General Ayres, commanding the First Brigade of Sykes' division, on picket at Banks' Ford, reports a brigade of rebels on picket on the opposite side of the river. The officer in charge of the balloon reports that at 6 a. m. artillery and infantry could be seen moving to the rear of Fredericksburg. Near Scott's Dam is an extensive earthwork, in which can be distinguished six heavy guns. At 11 a. m. very little could be seen. Near Ely's Ford was a small cloud of dust, not more than one or two regiments would probably raise. All the troops near Banks' Ford have either moved off or are hidden in the woods, with the exception of one brigade, which is on picket at the ford.

I gave the order to watch for clouds of dust and the glitter of bayonets, and to make frequent reports, and I left the four orderlies with the officer in charge of the balloon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. C. BATES,
Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

JUNE 4, 1863.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

The major-general commanding the army was telegraphed this morning to ascertain if the contemplated transfer of the troops from West Point to the White House had been made, not knowing but the change might have caused the commotion observed this morning in the rebel camps opposite me. Subjoined is the reply:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Nothing heard from General Dix for several days. He is directed to inform you of any movement he makes.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

As it is the first information I have received of what is expected from you at headquarters, I request that you will inform me if the movement referred to has been commenced, and how far it has progressed.

Colonel Kilpatrick's command crossed the Rappahannock without resistance on Monday.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, June 4, 1863.

General HOOKER:

The force was withdrawn from West Point on Sunday night [May 31]. I intend to move from two points in my department at the same

time. I am delayed by the indisposition of my chief cavalry officer, without whom I can do nothing. I hope he can be in the saddle by the middle of next week.

I have not moved up the Peninsula above Williamsburg, but am ready. I will advise you two or three days before I move. My force is small, and you must not count on anything more than a diversion. I expect, however, to create some disturbance, at least.

JOHN A. DIX.

JUNE 4, 1863.

Major-General MILROY, *Winchester*:

I do not yet see occasion for abandoning Berryville. Holding that position may be very important, looking to matters eastward. Of course, you keep up close communication.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS,
June 4, 1863.

To Corps Quartermasters:

The general commanding this army has decided that there is no advantage to the service commensurate with the expense in keeping up regularly organized pack trains, with mules independent of the wagons.

It is his order that you retain the pack-saddles now on hand, and that they shall be habitually carried in the wagons of the ammunition and supply trains, not to exceed ten to a wagon.

When it becomes necessary to pack officers' baggage, rations, or ammunition for short distances over broken and rough country, pack trains can be made up temporarily by taking mules from the wagons, not to exceed two to any one wagon. Some few extra mules, not to exceed 50 to each corps, may be kept on hand to supply losses on marches.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

[JUNE 4-27, 1863.—For Hooker's correspondence with the President, Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief, see Part I, pp. 29-60.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at short notice; that you furnish any assistance required by General Benham in throwing a bridge across the Rappahannock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 5, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Second Corps:

A bridge is now being laid at Franklin's old crossing. Keep your communications good for sending in information of what is seen passing in your front.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863.

Major-General MEADE :

The enemy appears to have moved the greater part of his forces from our front. By way of demonstration, bridge is being laid at Franklin's. We cannot tell where they have moved to.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Warrenton Junction, Va., June 5, 1863.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I have just received information, which I consider reliable, that all of the available cavalry of the Confederacy is in Culpeper County. Stuart, the two Lees, Robertson, Jenkins, and Jones are all there. Robertson came from North Carolina, Jenkins from Kanawha, and Jones from the Valley. Jones arrived at Culpeper on the 3d, after the others. Since the Chancellorsville fight, their cavalry has been very much increased from the infantry; 800 Texans from Hood's command have been recently mounted upon horses from Richmond. My informant—a refugee from Madison County—says Stuart has 20,000; can't tell his instructions, but thinks he is going to make a raid. Dispatch in cipher received.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 5, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS :

The officer in charge of the pickets on the left of this corps reports that the enemy in front of his line below the city have withdrawn about one-half mile, and appear to have formed a new line.

The officer of the day of the corps reports that it appears that the enemy are massing their reserves in the city, as several squads have come down from their left within the last hour. They maintain their line of pickets along the river immediately in front of the town.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 5, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

About the close of the firing on the left, the enemy threw a regiment or two of infantry into the rifle-pits, first and second lines, about the mill opposite Falmouth. Two companies were behind the mill. They have three guns in the grove behind the rifle-pits. Some time before, a battery of artillery moved along the first range of hills to our right, and appeared to take post in those defenses commanding the fords by Falmouth. I suppose the arrangement was entirely a defensive one.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 5, 1863—12.15 p. m.

[General WILLIAMS?]

GENERAL: I send herewith to the provost-marshal-general a deserter from the Tenth Alabama (Wilcox's brigade), who swam the river this morning just before daylight. He reports only Wilcox's brigade (five regiments) at Banks' Ford; says their pickets connect at the mouth of Mott's Run with Longstreet's pickets; believes they have infantry and cavalry at United States Ford; says there is artillery at Banks'. He does not seem very intelligent, however, or to know much beyond regimental matters.

General Sykes reports the enemy in his front to be pretty much in the same condition as when he first arrived. He thinks yesterday their pickets were doubled; to-day reduced to what they were the first day. He sees no signs of infantry at United States Ford or indications of large camps in its vicinity.

No particular report has as yet been received from General [James] Barnes excepting a dispatch at 9 a. m., stating all was apparently quiet. I expect to hear specifically as to the pickets in his front.

Major-General Sykes agrees with me in the view that the enemy, if determined, can force a crossing at Banks' Ford, owing to their artillery commanding the ground on this side in its immediate vicinity. Every disposition has been made to prevent them at the immediate crossing place, and, in addition, a line of rifle-pits and abattis, with places for the batteries, arranged a short distance back, extending across the tongue of land at which the command will be rallied and the enemy, if possible, repelled.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Distant firing heard up the river about 8 a. m., supposed to be Colonel Duffié, at Rappahannock Station.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy's pickets are not relieved as far as Port Conway. It is reported, however, that he is not in as strong force

in that vicinity as he was a few days ago. A deserter from the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, who came into our lines there yesterday, says his regiment lies on the other side of the river, with another regiment, and that Archer's brigade is near Port Conway.

The enemy's cavalry pickets extend to Port Royal, and the enemy—it is not known that he has moved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1863—Noon.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding near Catlett's Station:

You will make a strong demonstration without delay upon the enemy in your front toward Culpeper, and push them as far as possible without jeopardizing your command.* The enemy are in motion in front of Fredericksburg; a portion have gone toward Orange Court-House. Keep me fully advised.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 153. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 5, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. The following is the summer field allowance of clothing for men of mounted batteries of this army. All surplus will be turned in at the commencement of a march.

One half shelter tent; one blanket for each cannoneer; one great coat for each driver; one jacket, one blouse, one pair trousers, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of drawers, two flannel shirts, one pair shoes or boots.

So much of this clothing as is not worn on the person will be transported by drivers on the valise saddles; by cannoneers, in the knapsacks, or on the foot-boards.

If packed in knapsacks, they will be carried by the men. If carried on the foot-boards, the articles will be closely packed or rolled, and secured in a proper sack or sacks, and batteries so transporting this clothing will turn in their knapsacks.

The gunners and chiefs of caissons will be held responsible that the clothing is properly packed and secured on their respective carriages. All attempts to abuse this privilege of transporting their kits will be punished by throwing away the extra articles, excepting the soap, towels, and brushes of the men, and compelling them to carry the regulated allowance themselves.

III. Commanders of batteries will be held responsible for the execution of this order, and for those hereafter published.

Respecting the loading of the carriages, see Paragraphs VIII and IX, General Orders, No. 164, October 18, 1862, headquarters Army

* Order suspended, June 6, by telegram from Pleasonton. See p. 13.

of the Potomac, and the commandants of artillery of corps will, by frequent inspection, enforce the responsibility. Paulins will in no case be used as tents, but they may in wet weather be used to cover harness.

* * * * *

VI. At the expiration of the leave of absence granted to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman for the benefit of his health, by Special Orders, No. 137,* current series, from these headquarters, he will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further instructions.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 5, 1863—8.45 a. m.

The troops serving with this army will be held in readiness to move at very short notice. Three days' cooked rations will be kept on hand until further orders, and all surplus baggage will be sent to the rear to-day.

Until otherwise directed, no more leaves of absence or furloughs will be granted, and all leaves and furloughs which have been given to take effect to-day, will at once be revoked. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanding officers of Second, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
No. 17. }

June 5, 1863.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 12,† from these headquarters, as refers to the Horse Artillery brigade, is modified as follows:

In all that relates to reports, returns, and requisitions for ordnance and other property pertaining to the Horse Artillery, the brigade organization will be retained. The brigade commander is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will also discharge the duties of inspector-general.

II. Batteries assigned to divisions and the regular brigade will obtain their subsistence, forage, and ordinary supplies from the staff of the command with which they are serving, under the supervision of the respective commanders.

III. The following assignment of batteries will take effect until further orders, viz: Robertson's to the First Division; Pennington's to the Second Division; Martin's to the Third Division; Elder's to the Reserve Brigade.

Batteries or parts of batteries will not be detached from the above commands without instructions from these headquarters, unless in a case of extreme necessity, in presence of the enemy, which will be duly reported.

* Of May 20. On July 28, 1863, Major-General Stoneman was announced as chief of the Cavalry Bureau, in Washington, D. C.

† Of May 24. See Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 522.

Martin's battery will remain where it is for the present, and obtain its supplies from the staff of the First Division.

By command of Brigadier-General Pleasanton :

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 6, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Commanding Cavalry, Bealeton :

GENERAL : Information has been communicated to me that three brigades of the enemy's cavalry are posted at Jefferson. Can you tell me how this is? Will your pickets be able to shut off all communication for three days across the river as high up as Sulphur Springs? If so, please have it done.

HOOVER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,

June 6, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

The general's dispatch received. His information is incorrect about the number of cavalry at Jefferson. I shall attempt to keep communication closed across the river. I have a large force in the neighborhood of Jefferson, reconnoitering.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 6, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you make a reconnoissance in front of the bridges, and ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. Throw your corps over the river, if necessary. The absence of his pickets from General Couch's front would seem to indicate his removal. Let this be done as speedily as possible. Seize any citizens as prisoners who could give any information.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,

Upper Bernard House, June 6, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

The enemy are strong in our front. Three batteries have been placed in position this morning, but have not opened on us. Their

picket line is stronger than last night, and has advanced on our pickets. Our pickets are on the Bowling Green road, extending to the front of the Bernard house (Mansfield), and thence to the river on the left. I cannot move 200 yards without bringing on a general fight. Before bringing over the rest of my corps, I await orders. I am satisfied that it is not safe to mass the troops on this side.

A contraband reports that Generals Lee and Longstreet were at this place last night. All the prisoners confirm this information.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 6, 1863—11.15 a. m.

General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps, at Pontoon Bridge:

GENERAL: From the reports of signal officers and General Reynolds, it seems that one division would probably ascertain all that is desired concerning the strength of the enemy. The matter is left to your discretion. It is not intended or desired that you should jeopardize your command or bring on any general engagement, if the enemy is in such force as to make it probable. The reports are being copied, to be sent you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 6, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

Your dispatch, dated 10.30 a. m., by Captain [Eugene B.] Beaumont, aide-de-camp, just received. My telegraphic dispatch, sent you before its receipt, seems to cover all the points concerning which you speak. I inclose a duplicate of the dispatch, to cover any errors in its transmission. The signal officer at Phillips' house and on the river has been directed to furnish you with all information received. It is very desirable that all contrabands and deserters should be sent at once to provost-marshal at these headquarters, and that you should secure as many as possible; prisoners also.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Commanding at Warrenton Junction:

Your orders of yesterday are suspended until further orders. Report everything as it occurs.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Warrenton Junction, June 6, 1863.

General A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch just received. I have sent to recall Colonel Duffié, who had your instructions to carry out. I fear he has gone too far.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Warrenton Junction, June 6, 1863.

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

Colonel Duffié was to have crossed the river at Sulphur Springs this morning with 2,500 men. I have not heard from him yet. The information sent yesterday has been partially corroborated; none of it denied. Yesterday cannon firing was heard toward Culpeper. I suppose it was a salute, as I was told Stuart was to have had that day an inspection of his whole force.

Six days ago, Hood's command was on the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford. I can't learn that there is any infantry north of the Rapidan, but am certain there is a very heavy cavalry force on the grazing grounds in Culpeper County.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding, near Warrenton Junction:

Send all your transportation, excepting the pack-mules and one wagon to each regiment, to depot at Potomac Creek.

In case you move, nothing will be left at Warrenton Junction.
Answer.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Warrenton Junction, June 6, 1863.

General A. PLEASONTON, *Cavalry Corps:*

Your dispatch in cipher received. Instructions will be carried out as soon as practicable.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, June 6, 1863.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General COUCH:

The enemy are receiving re-enforcements from below. I have seen seven regiments take position in rifle-pits near the Howison house

and on the railroad below said house. The interval reported this a. m. between Marye's Heights and point near Sedgwick's Crossing, is filled by these new troops. Thirty wagons and ambulances moving on wooded ridge toward Wyatt's house; two batteries on same ridge halted; 10 wagons going south; artillery, one battery, seen moving north on Bowling Green road, and toward the railroad depot; wagons accompany this artillery.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery:

Please direct the commanding officer of the Reserve Artillery to send a horse battery to report (at Spotted Tavern to-night) to General Ames; three days' cooked rations for the men and forage for the animals. General Ames will be here in the course of an hour, and be able to indicate the hour at which he desires them to arrive.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished Generals Ames and Pleasonton.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 6, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a command of 500 men (one or two regiments), to march to-night to Spotted Tavern, beyond Hartwood Church, and report to Brigadier-General Ames. The command to go prepared to be absent a few days from camp, say five or so; 150 rounds of ammunition by pack-mules and on the person; no wagons, knapsacks light, for purposes to be made known. It is desired that the command sent should be one well disciplined and drilled, capable of marching rapidly, and of endurance; that the officers should be noted for energy and efficiency. Two ambulances, properly supplied, to accompany them. You will report here the name of the commanding officer and the regiments assigned for this duty. The destination of these men will be confidential with the commanding officer. The pack-mules for the ammunition and the officers' shelter tents and rations should come from the reserve mules supplied by the chief quartermaster for contingent uses, to avoid, if possible, taking any from the wagons. The pack masters, ambulance attendants, &c., should be supplied, so that the effective fighting command reaches the number specified above.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letters sent commanding officers Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and copies furnished Generals Ames and Pleasonton for their information.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS,

Near Stafford Court-House, Va., June 6, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Twelfth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the detachment ordered to report to General Ames has started, with the train of pack-mules, carrying the extra 90 rounds of ammunition. The detachment consists of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Flood, of the Third Wisconsin, is the ranking officer. Colonel Hawley is the only colonel present with the Third Brigade, and I regret very much his illness, which prevents his accompanying his regiment. General Ruger informs me that Colonel Flood (recently promoted) is a very efficient officer. There is an equal dearth of field officers in the First Brigade, which deficiency causes great embarrassment in making sudden details for special duty.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 6, 1863.**Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:*

Inclosed find copy of order* for the detail to join the column under General Ames, ordered to rendezvous at Spotted Tavern to-night. You will note that they are provided with three days' cooked rations. General Ames will be ordered to report to you for orders. It is expected that you will provide for the supplies of the command, and all details not provided for in the orders inclosed, until the expedition returns, and the details are returned to their respective commands.

The column under General Shaler will be assembled, by similar orders, to be at Kelly's Ford at such time as you may indicate in your reply to this that you desire them to be there.

After these columns are formed at the rendezvous indicated, with the supplies ordered, they are to report to you, and be under your direction for further orders, supplies, &c.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General AMES:

The inclosed copies of orders* indicate to you the command to be given you for a temporary duty. You will report to Brigadier-General Pleasanton for orders, and, in your movement from Spotted Tavern, be careful that your column is concealed from the enemy; that your own command is ignorant of their destination; that any guerrillas, spies, or wanderers through the country which you tra-

* See p. 15.

verse are picked up, to prevent their communicating any information to the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 6, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The general would like to have you get him information. Can you not feel the enemy, and cause him to develop his strength and position at various points along your front? Let your pickets chat enough not to tell him anything, but to find out his regiments.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 6, 1863—9 p. m.

Commanding Officers Second and Eleventh Corps:

The commanding general directs that you have on hand in your command three days' rations in haversacks, wagons loaded with small stores, and trains in readiness for any order to move. Pickets not to be withdrawn, but to be supplied. Orders may possibly be given to move early to-morrow. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Camp at Benson's Mills, June 6, 1863—10 p. m.

General MEADE,

Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: I have received the dispatch from General Butterfield asking for information of the enemy, and also asking if the enemy could not be felt, &c. I am opposed to any movement across the river with the forces I have at Banks' and United States Fords. At the former, the crossing is exceedingly difficult, and the ravines and woods on the south bank are of such a nature that a force such as I could send, once on the other side, could not get back if the enemy chose to prevent it. At United States Ford, although I am of the opinion, from what I saw yesterday, that cavalry are the only troops on picket, yet I cannot answer that the old camps between that ford and Chancellorsville are not now occupied. They are so remote from the stream that it is difficult to decide that point.

I beg to say that the development by the enemy to meet such demonstrations as I would have it in my power to make, would not determine a great deal about his strength. To place the Rappahannock behind a small force would be extremely hazardous, and the inexpediency of it is so apparent to me that I will not direct it unless more positive instructions are received from higher authority.

I will send directions to the commanders at the fords to ascertain by brief conversation with the enemy's pickets if any information can be gained from them. But I must say, that it is hardly to be

expected that anything reliable would be gained, even supposing it could be obtained from such sources.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 6, 1863—11.55 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch received. I am instructed by the commanding general to say that you are not to disregard the order to feel the enemy a little.

The order to be ready to march may be considered simply as a notification that a movement of your corps is in contemplation.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 6, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Falmouth:*

I have been trying hard to keep the women out of your camp, but finding that they were going in troops, under passes, as they said, from your provost-marshal and commanders, I have given up the job. I think no officer or soldier should have his wife in camp or with the army. In other military districts, the order of the Department excludes them. If you will order them away, and keep your provost-marshal and other officers from issuing passes, not one shall be issued here, and all that profess to come from the Department will be forgeries.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 6, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL, *Commanding Cavalry:*

There is little doubt that Lee has moved his army from Hooker's front. His object is not known. Push a strong reconnaissance into the Shenandoah Valley at once, to acquire any information which may be had of the enemy's whereabouts or intentions.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,

Bristoe Station, Va., June 6, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. H. BALDWIN, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House:

General Buford telegraphs me that at 8 o'clock this a. m. he personally was still at Warrenton Junction, but had sent one division toward Culpeper, and would inform me of anything important, which I will report promptly to you. I understand Buford's force in all about this road to be some 7,000 effective.

Scouting party sent at 4 a. m. to New Baltimore has returned. Found no considerable force or evidence of movement that way. En-

countered Mosby's pickets, and drove them to the mountains. Mosby is beyond doubt again between New Baltimore and White Plains.

No news from expedition sent to Thoroughfare Gap.

Respectfully,

W. D. MANN,
Colonel of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1863.*

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

DEAR GENERAL: Lieutenant [E.] Ball, Second Dragoons, reports that our troops occupy Fredericksburg, and that we are building another bridge. A colonel from there also made a report to Colonel [William A.] Nichols that our troops are in Fredericksburg.

I inclose the telegram from General Stahel about General Buford's movement.

Truly, yours,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
June 6, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Buford has started this morning with a very strong force to Culpeper, where he expects to find the enemy in force.

I have sent out early this morning several detachments, in accordance with General Buford's request, to Thoroughfare Gap, Salem, and toward the Blue Ridge. Your order to send a strong reconnaissance into the Shenandoah Valley has just been received. I desire to know how strong a force you wish me to put forward into the Valley (my whole available force here in Fairfax is about 1,000 men), or does the general commanding desire me to send out the reconnaissance from the force which I have on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad? This would leave the railroad unprotected. It will also be necessary to keep a small force at this place, to protect my artillery.

I am awaiting your orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

I have ordered a squadron sent from Fairfax Court-House.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 6, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL,

Commanding Cavalry, Department of Washington:

GENERAL: A strong squadron will be sufficient. I presume Buford will occupy fully all the available cavalry of the Confederates.

Please keep us informed of anything of importance you may learn from Buford's movements.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
June 6, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER :

A combined expedition sent from Yorktown by General Keyes ascended the Mattaponi, 45 miles above West Point, to Walkerton, 23 miles from Richmond, and destroyed a large amount of property and stores. General Pickett's division is between White House and Newtown, headquarters at the latter. His whole force said to be 10,000 men ; probably exaggerated. I had at West Point less than 5,000 men and only 200 cavalry. I have not force enough to take and hold the White House. I will telegraph you Monday or Tuesday.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 6, 1863—10.10 p. m.

Major-General DIX :

Dispatch received. My operations here call for vigilance on the part of the enemy. I have a bridge across the river, and a portion of my force crossed. Pickett, from our information, was at Taylorsville last week. We do not think 10,000 any great exaggeration of his strength. Two brigades left here yesterday noon by rail from Hamilton's Crossing. Hays' (Louisiana) brigade one of them. My operations will, perhaps, cause their return.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, June 6, 1863.

Major-General DIX :

General [S. G.] French is temporarily absent. General [M.] Jenkins has been made a major-general, and is in command on the Blackwater. A pontoon bridge has recently been placed near Blackwater Bridge. The explanation is, that the bridge of logs was injured. Longstreet left his pontoon train on the river. Our pickets are fired upon frequently.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, June 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department of Washington :

GENERAL : I inclose for your perusal a copy of a communication from Col. B. S. Alexander, which is worthy of your attention. There are one or two points which require explanation.

First. As to the obstructions on the roads near the forts. Believing that it would amount to little, and yet that there might possibly be points where a judicious commander might do something useful, I recommended, as I could not have a particular examination made in each case, that the commanding officers be directed to obstruct,

where it might be advisable, roads or paths in front of their forts. The result has shown what should, perhaps, have been expected. Those thus ordered, think it necessary to do something, and are as apt to do what is mischievous as what is useful.

I must call your particular attention to the case of Fort Craig. The commanding officer has taken upon himself to denude the fort of its essential defenses. I think the case demands a pointed notice on the part of the commanding general. No officer capable of commanding a fort could be guilty of such an act, and, if it is passed over, we shall have our batteries shipped next, to arm the rifle-pits of Alexandria.

In reference to this city, I remark that no reference of any kind has been made to me, no advice asked for, no explanation of the object of existing works.

I do not object to temporary arrangements around storehouses, &c., to be defended by those permanently assigned as guards to such buildings, but I do object to such work being undertaken as the rifle-pits described. They are demoralizing to the front lines, and are, besides, the fruitful source of withholding from their defense the men who should be there.

The work that has been thus done, would have finished the line of rifle-pits and obstructions intended by me across the Hunting Creek Valley.

In reference to Colonel Alexander's criticism of the location of block-houses at the bridge near Hunting Creek, I would remark that I was ordered to send an officer there, and sent the only one available. Whether the faulty location is his fault, or whether it is faulty, I am unable to say.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, June 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer, Defenses of Washington:

SIR: I have during the last few days inspected our line of defense from Fort Corcoran to Fort Lyon, and examined all the works on the right bank of the river, excepting those at Chain Bridge.

I find that there is an apprehension prevailing along the line that the enemy's cavalry may possibly make a raid, get inside of our lines, and do us damage, and that steps have been taken at some points to close up the roads and paths by which cavalry might cross our lines. These obstructions consist in most cases either of additional abattis, rifle-pits, or stockades.

With the present insufficient garrison of the city, I am not disposed to question the possibility of such a raid, nor to underrate the damage that might be done in a single night by a few thousand cavalry. I do not, therefore, wish to do or say anything that will have a tendency to throw the garrisons of our forts off their guard, or prevent them from making all proper obstructions to guard against surprise; but I will nevertheless venture to express the opinion that the efforts of these garrisons of the forts in some cases have not been directed by the best intelligence, and that the obstructions they have

made are consequently not always judiciously placed, or of as formidable a character as they ought to have been.

To be particular, I will say that many of the *débouchés* that were purposely left near the forts, to enable us to follow a retreating enemy, or go out and attack him, have been closed, either by abattis or stockade, so that if the enemy were to attack us, and be defeated, we could not follow him without first removing them, or opening a road through some other point of our line.

The necessity of closing up these *débouchés* particularly just at the right and left of the forts, may well be questioned. Doubtless we could make a fort so secure that no cavalry could approach it, but in this case we would destroy the vigilance of the garrison, and, if attacked, we could only repulse the enemy, as the very means we had taken to perfect our security would prevent us from going outside of our obstructions to complete his destruction.

Again, the obstructions that have been made are of a trifling character. The abattis is of dry timber, easily burned or removed. If it is made at all, it ought to be fastened to the ground, like that around the forts, but, as it is, there is no place where a dozen men could not remove it in one minute's time.

In one case I noticed the men taking away the abattis from the rear of the fort, to close up the gap between the fort and rifle-pit, which had been intentionally left open as a *débouché*. This was at Fort Craig. In another case, the stockade was of such small timber and so insecurely placed in the ground that I was enabled with my own hands to pull it up stick by stick. How long would such a stockade detain a regiment of enterprising cavalry?

But it is at Alexandria that this species of folly seems to have reached its culmination. Doubtless this arises from the fact that it is here we have our quartermaster's and commissary depots, and it is here where we are liable, in case of a successful raid, to suffer the greatest destruction of property. Grant that these depots ought to be made as secure as possible, and that they may require special works for their defense, yet I will not grant that the works that have been made are judiciously located or properly made.

The streets leading to the depots are being stockaded. Of this work, or of its necessity, I do not propose to speak at the present time, because I did not examine it carefully, but there are some 2 miles of rifle-pits constructed around the city, making, as it were, a second line of defense, to which I beg leave, as far as I am concerned, respectfully to enter my protest, because—

First. It is not properly made to prevent a cavalry raid, and is not properly located for a defensible line against a formidable attack. In my ride yesterday, I encountered this rifle-pit in four places, and in every case I either rode my horse over it, or jumped it without difficulty. Now, I am a heavy man and ride a heavy horse; how long, therefore, would such a rifle-pit detain a squadron of light cavalry? The rifle-pit is almost without cross-fires; you may, therefore, line it with infantry, placing a man every 10 feet, or nearer, and let such a squadron of cavalry get possession of one end of the line, and if the infantry will only keep their places in the rifle-pit, the squadron of cavalry can gallop along and either kill or capture the whole of them. A new formation in the open ground would be the only thing that would save them.

Secondly. Such interior works are calculated to weaken our line of defense in front of Alexandria. In case we are ever attacked here,

the mere fact that there is such an interior line will weaken us. The troops would be formed on this line as the one indicated for defense. All skulkers and cowards would fall back to it, as being more secure than the front. All troops without orders might march to it, instead of marching toward the enemy, unless their officers happened to know that this line was only intended to prevent a cavalry raid, and that it had been improperly located, even for that purpose; and, besides, the troops defending the first line would not be willing to spend all their energies in defending it, if they supposed, as many of them might do, that they had an interior line, to which they could retreat in safety.

In conclusion, I will say that I noticed that some one is driving piles at the angle of the bridge over Hunting Creek, on the Accotink road. The men at work there informed me that they were going to build a block-house. All I wish to remark on this particular point is, the fact that such a block-house could have been built at the north end of the bridge, without the expense of a pile foundation; that it would have effectually guarded the bridge against cavalry crossing it in either direction, and that, if it had been placed on the mainland, it could more readily have been re-enforced in case of necessity.

I make this communication because I think it is my duty to make it, and because I conceive my self-respect demands it. I think these additional obstructions are insufficient to accomplish the object proposed, and I think they are improperly located.

I have had nothing to do either with their location or construction, and yet I find that I am very generally credited with being their author, and, of course, with being responsible both for their location and construction.

Independently of, both these considerations, we have a line of defense inclosing both Washington and Alexandria. This line has been carefully studied during the last two years; upon it we have expended a great amount of study and labor, but, notwithstanding all this, it is still incomplete.

Now, if the energies and labor of those persons who are putting up these auxiliary works could be directed by the engineers to completing the line we have chosen, and upon which we propose to fight, we can greatly strengthen it, and render it more secure against a cavalry raid than any interior line is likely to be made without proper direction.

I do not know who is the author of the defenses to which I call your attention, and have purposely refrained from asking, in order that any remarks I may conceive it my duty to make in relation to them could not be supposed to be prompted by improper motives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton, June 6, 1863.

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III. Until further orders, the First Division and Reserve Brigade will form one command, under Brigadier-General Buford.

IV. The Second and Third Divisions will form a command, under Brigadier-General Gregg.

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By command of Brigadier-General Pleasanton :

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 7, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Fifth Army Corps :

The idea was to find out, if possible, what troops the enemy have at Banks' Ford, without bringing on a fight, by any stratagem or device that circumstances might make prudent. The general does not wish your forces there known. The accumulation of the troops in Sedgwick's front render any demonstration necessary [unnecessary].*

Do the two fords at Banks', reported by you practicable for infantry, still remain so since the rain?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps :

The general does not desire any demonstration, and only a feeler at Banks' Ford, to ascertain, if possible, what is opposite you there.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Warrenton Junction, June 7, 1863—3 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

I send you a copy of dispatch from Colonel Duffié, viz :

I am safe with my command. The reconnaissance has been successful, and without any loss save 1 horse, which was shot in a skirmish. I went 4½ miles from Culpeper. The enemy has constantly run away from me, and did not show any idea of a fight. I shall forward my report to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, *June 7, 1863—6.45 a. m.*
(Received 7.30 a. m.)

General COUCH :

The four-gun battery reported yesterday opposite Falmouth has been removed. Nothing to be seen of the enemy above the city. The enemy's infantry are distinctly seen this a. m., occupying the rifle-

* See Butterfield to commanding officer Fifth Corps, same date, following.

pits and railroad cut from Fredericksburg to the Massaponax, near Hamilton's Crossing. One battery of four guns is seen on wooded ridge opposite the Bernard house. The re-enforcements received yesterday by the enemy were one division or three brigades.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, Signal Officer.

JUNE 7, 1863—8.35 a. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

General Hooker directs me to remain here for your instructions until he knows the result of Colonel Duffié's reconnaissance yesterday, and until he can learn whether General Stahel's cavalry can assist. He also suggests that Ames' command remain at Bealeton until further orders.

ULRIC DAHLGREN,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 7, 1863—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Have arrived at this place, Warrenton Junction. The command under Duffié has returned. Went within 4 miles of Culpeper, the enemy's skirmishers falling back all the time.

Let Shaler's command be ready for work at Kelly's Ford early to-morrow morning.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 7, 1863—9.15 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Captain Dahlgren's dispatch received. Colonel Duffié has returned. The enemy's cavalry fell back as he advanced. He went to within 4 miles of Culpeper. The enemy evidently wished to draw him on.

Please have my instructions telegraphed at an early moment, as my preparations will consume some time, and I wish to act before my whereabouts are known.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 7, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Falmouth, Va.:

A considerable portion of Heintzelman's cavalry is out scouting, and cannot be communicated with. General Stahel will co-operate with General Buford as far as he has means. To prevent delays,

please telegraph directly to General Heintzelman, and he will consult me, if necessary. It is impossible to ascertain how much aid can be given to Buford till the cavalry comes in.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 7, 1863—10.45 a. m.

General A. PLEASANTON, *Warrenton*:

Fifteen hundred infantry, under the command of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, will be ordered to report to you at Kelly's Ford, under the same instructions as were given to the infantry yesterday.

The commanding general directs that you make the necessary arrangements to have those troops supplied.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PHILLIPS HOUSE,
June 7, 1863—11.10 a. m.

General D. N. COUCH:

A small camp of the enemy was overlooked just opposite Falmouth in my morning report. Four guns are now in position, 30 degrees west of south from this point, and a little to the right of Hart's house.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 7, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Sykes reports the following, dated 8 a. m. :

All quiet along the lines. Commanding officer at Ballard's Dam reports enemy's pickets apparently reduced in number. Their party notified our officers that they had been ordered to fire on all officers, but they had not done so up to date of dispatch. Commanding officer at United States Ford reports that since daylight he has ridden around the position, and nothing unusual can be seen from the high points on the bluff.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, June 7, 1863.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

General COUCH:

The enemy is busily engaged constructing a new field work just opposite Sedgwick's Crossing, and below the two works already there.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 7, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Major-General Hooker's dispatch received. Colonel Alexander can visit Washington to-morrow, if he desires.

Colonel Duffié only reconnoitered the road from Sulphur Springs toward Culpeper. Does not know what cavalry is on the Brandy Station or Stevensburg roads. It is on those roads the bulk of the enemy's cavalry are reported. Let us act soon, and please telegraph my instructions.

My people are all ready to pitch in.

Let me have discretion to cross at the best positions as determined by latest information.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 7, 1863—11.50 a. m.

General PLEASANTON, *Warrenton Junction:*

Russell will go instead of Shaler. He cannot arrive before to-morrow p. m. You will be unable to do anything to-morrow. Your instructions will reach you to-night or to-morrow early. The letter will be general, from limited information, not having any particulars concerning Duffié, and you can arrange details before it arrives.

You must provide rations to meet Russell at Kelly's.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 7, 1863.**Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:*

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you as follows:

Brigadier-General Ames left here yesterday and Brigadier-General Russell marches to-day, and it is expected that their brigades, consisting of 1,500 men and a horse battery, will be in position to-morrow night. The latter marches with rations for three days, and will require to be replenished before they cross the river from Bealeton. As they march without wagons, it will be advisable to have them sent to Kelly's Ford, in season to be distributed to-morrow night. Two boats have also been forwarded, to facilitate the passage of the last-named ford. As it is held by the enemy's pickets, it may be advisable to throw over a small party above or below the ford, to knock them away, without resorting to the use of artillery, as the first gun would be heard by the enemy at Culpeper and vicinity.

From the most reliable information at these headquarters, it is recommended that you cross the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelly's Fords, and march directly on Culpeper. For this you will divide your cavalry force as you think proper, to carry into execution the object in view, which is to disperse and destroy the rebel force assembled in the vicinity of Culpeper, and to destroy his trains and supplies of all description to the utmost of your ability.

Shortly after crossing the two fords, the routes you will be likely to take intersect, and the major-general commanding suggests that you keep your infantry force together, as in that condition it will afford you a moving *point d'appui* to rally on at all times, which no cavalry force can be able to shake. It is believed that the enemy has no infantry. Should you find this to be the case, by keeping your troops well in hand, you will be able to make head in any direction.

The general also recommends that you make use of the forest and the cavalry to mask the movements of the infantry from the enemy's forces, and to keep the enemy ignorant of their presence as long as possible, in order that at the proper time you may be able to cut off and destroy great numbers of them.

The general further suggests that you throw out strong pickets in the direction of the Ely and Germanna Fords, and that you hold Stevensburg with not less than a regiment and a section of artillery, with special instructions to look after Raccoon Ford. All the fords on the Rappahannock below Kelly's, and including it, are held by our forces.

If you should succeed in routing the enemy, the general desires that you will follow him vigorously as far as it may be to our advantage to do so.

The officer in command holding Kelly's Ford will be instructed to lend you such aid as may be in his power, and it is hoped will be able to throw out on to the Culpeper road a sufficient force, in conjunction with your cavalry at Stevensburg, to secure your flank from any force in that direction.

Captain Dahlgren, aide-de-camp, will deliver this to you, and it is desired that he should remain until you recross the river, and that you communicate with headquarters as often as practicable. He will hand you some maps of the direction in which you are operating.

Having received no reply from Washington as to the force to be sent to your assistance from General Heintzelman's command, you will not be able to count upon any assistance from there.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The following extract from a letter of instructions to Brigadier-General Pleasonton, directing an attack on Culpeper, is furnished for your information :

The general further suggests that you throw out strong pickets in the direction of the Ely and Germanna Fords, and that you hold Stevensburg with not less than a regiment and a section of artillery, with special instructions to look after Raccoon Ford. All the fords on the Rappahannock below Kelly's, and including it, are held by our forces.

The major-general commanding directs that you will furnish such assistance from your forces under General Barnes as General Pleasonton may need, for compliance with these suggestions given above.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUSSELL:

The inclosed copies of orders indicate to you the command to be given you for a temporary duty. You will report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton, at Kelly's Ford, to-morrow for orders, and in your movements from Hartwood Church be careful that your column is concealed from the enemy; that your own command is ignorant of their destination; that any guerrillas, spies, or wanderers through the country which you traverse are picked up, to prevent their communicating any information to the enemy.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The commanding general directs that you detach from your command 600 infantry, to report to Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, at Hartwood Church, to-night; the detachment to be absent from camp four or five days, and to be provided with three days' rations in haversacks, empty knapsacks, one blanket, and 150 rounds of ammunition, to be carried on pack-mules and the person. Two ambulances, properly supplied, will accompany the expedition, but no wagons. It is desired that the command selected should be well disciplined and drilled, and capable of performing rapid marches, and that the officers should be drawn from those noted for energy and efficiency. You will please report the name of the officer you may designate to command the detachment.

The pack-mules to transport the ammunition and the shelter tents of the officers should come from the reserve mules supplied by the chief quartermaster for contingent uses, to avoid, if possible, taking any from the wagon trains. Pack masters, ambulance attendants, &c., should accompany the detachment, so that its effective fighting force may be not less than that indicated above.

You will please instruct the commander of the expedition to select such a route as will prevent the enemy on the opposite side of the river from observing his movement, and to take into custody all citizens he may meet with on the way, to prevent them from informing against us.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[A similar letter was sent to the commanding officer Sixth Corps, directing him to furnish 600 men and two ambulances, and to the commanding officer Second Corps, to furnish 300 men and one ambulance, all to report to Brigadier-General Russell.]

JUNE 7, 1863.

General STAHEL, *Fairfax Court-House:*

Our troops are all this side of Occoquan. Do your cavalry picket beyond Occoquan, and where on Occoquan and below?

JOSEPH HOOKER.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 7, 1863—2 p. m. (Received 3.30.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of this date received. Will Russell have a battery? I wish to know, to provide for it. It would be better for him to have one, as he may have to act by himself for a time.

The enemy have an idea our army is to advance by this line of railroad, and the Rapidan is to be their line of defense. This comes from the country people.

Culpeper County is the best grazing in Virginia, and they use it for their animals. Its loss will be a great one to the rebels.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 7, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

I informed you this morning that General Russell would have a horse battery with him, which you will have to provide for. I suppose you have received my dispatch before this.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 7; 1863—4.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON, *Warrenton Junction:*

Captain Dahlgren just left, 4.15 p. m., with your instructions. He will probably join you to-night. The general fears to telegraph the instructions.

If more favorable points for crossing present themselves, use them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, June 7, 1863.

(Received 7.40 p. m.)

General COUCH:

In addition to the new work reported at 11.10 a. m., the enemy have erected a second one about one-third of a mile below the former, and have two guns in position. A section of the battery reported near Hart's house has moved down to the railroad. No other change, only that one or two batteries have exchanged positions, possibly on account of range.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 7, 1863—10 p. m.

General PLEASANTON:

Colonel Voss has been directed to march with his command to Bealeton to-morrow.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 7, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Dept. of Washington :

I shall start to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock. My whole command will number between 1,600 and 1,700 men and one battery, including the whole of my available force here and on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 7, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer at Fairfax Station :

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you send a regiment, to reach early to-morrow morning Fairfax Court-House, to take charge of and hold that place during the temporary absence of Major-General Stahel. You will report the time of your arrival by telegraph to these headquarters, and this evening notify Brigadier-General Crawford of your orders.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 7, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Washington, D. C. :

Through what Gap in the Blue Ridge will General Stahel's cavalry pass to the Shenandoah Valley, and at what time? If he can go through Thornton's Gap, by Luray, to New Market, and thence down toward Winchester, Milroy shall co-operate with him.

Please answer as soon as possible.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 7, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va. :

I am telegraphed from General Heintzelman that General Stahel's cavalry will pass through Front Royal, but that no co-operation is necessary, as the cavalry is merely sent for a reconnaissance. By Front Royal, I suppose they mean Chester Gap. You may, if you think proper, send up the Valley at the same time as far as Strasburg.

They do not answer as to time, but if you conclude to send an expedition, it should, perhaps, be to-morrow. Let me know, and I will inform them.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1863.

Captain COMSTOCK, *Corps of Engineers*, present:

CAPTAIN: You will immediately repair to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and make preparations for the defense of that place against a possible rebel raid. Brigadier-General Barnard has been directed to advise with you on this subject. A copy of his instructions is inclosed herewith.*

The main object of your mission is to assist the municipal authorities and the people in preparing for their own defense. They are capable, and, it is presumed, ready to defend their town against any efforts the rebels may make to capture or destroy it. You will assist and animate them in the performance of this patriotic duty, should the occasion arise. A few days' labor in the trenches will render their city entirely safe from a *coup de main*. They should not neglect this preparation, nor postpone it till too late. Impress upon them the importance of prompt and efficient action.

Brigadier-General [W. T. H.] Brooks has been appointed to the command of that department, with authority to make requisitions for arms, artillery, &c. You will report to him, and show him these orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
No. 12. } June 7, 1863.

I. Col. J. Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, having reported for duty with his regiment, will again assume command of his command† as constituted in General Orders, No. 13, February 16, 1863, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg :

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Bealeton, Va., June 8, 1863. (Received 6.30 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

General Gregg sends the following report of one of his scouts to Colonel Alexander :

The scout, Yager, sent me by Colonel Duffié, says that the two Lees are at Culpeper. Hampton's Legion and almost 1,000 infantry at Brandy Station. Artillery at both places. Yager says that he has reliable information that infantry are being sent to the Valley from Lee's army, and that there is a force of infantry at Culpeper.

This is the person who crossed last evening at Foxville Ford. His statement may be incorrect in some of the particulars.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

* See Halleck to Barnard, June 8, 1863, p. 36.

† Consisting of the First Maine and Second and Tenth New York Cavalry Regiments.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, *June 8, 1863—7.10 a. m.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

General COUCH:

The enemy occupy the rifle-pits to our left of Hazel Run this a. m., and have doubled their pickets at the Point. No other change visible along the whole line.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, Signal Officer.

JUNE 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Major [William] R. Sterling has left this morning to examine and determine on the best point to throw over your advance at the ford by the boats.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 8, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding would like to have you ride down the river with such of your staff officers as you desire to have acquainted therewith, and carefully examine the topography of the country as far as the Seddon house, noting carefully the enemy's position, batteries, ravines, woods, open fields, and all covered and exposed approaches thereto.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of 8 a. m. this date received. My arrangements with Major-General Stahel are made. Everything is progressing as well as could be desired.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 8, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General A. PLEASANTON, *Warrenton Junction:*

Colonel Voss, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, did not receive any other order than one from Colonel Kilpatrick to join his division as soon as practicable; no time mentioned. He reports that with every effort he will not be able to have more than 120 men in serviceable condition by to-night. Do you wish the regiment sent to Bealeton, or have you any other orders for it?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp Near Falmouth, Va., June 8, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

General Sedgwick has so much on his hands with his duties over the river, that it is desired you should relieve his picket line. The main object of his picket line is to prevent any passage in or out of the lines, stop deserters, and give notice of any movements. Relieve him to-day, if possible, and with a force sufficient for this purpose. He may possibly relieve some portions of your line in the vicinity of the bridges. This ought to be reduced somewhat from its former strength by the presence of the Sixth Corps opposite.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 8, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I have just seen Colonel Kilpatrick. The entire cavalry force in my front is withdrawn. I have nothing on my flanks, not even connection, with the cavalry pickets. In order to establish such connection, I would have to use my whole command for picketing. The cavalry is all in my rear. In case of an attack, my situation would be disagreeable.

I would respectfully request you to protest against this conduct of the commander of the cavalry, who calls us out for his support, and then withdraws his forces, and obliges us to do picket service for the cavalry.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, June 8, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received June 9—9.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have reconnoitered the different positions. Things look favorable. At 4 o'clock in the morning everything will be moving.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

KETTLE RUN,
June 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

I arrived here about 6 o'clock this morning; started to find the commanding officer of the forces from the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of making a connection with him. General Pleasanton is in command, who requested me to remain on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and to protect this road as far as Bealeton

Station, and not to proceed to the places mentioned in your order of yesterday, as he expresses himself that I am of more service to him here than there.

Major [Harvey] Baldwin, of my staff, has gone by train in to see you, and to report to you personally. Besides the protection of the road, he requested me to send over scouting parties, and to send troops to the places from where he is removing his troops; sent all.

Awaiting your orders, I am, respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 8, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of Washington:

Any arrangement you may make with Brigadier-General Pleasonton will be approved.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Captain McENTEE,
Provost-Marshal, Catlett's Station:

Your information is very important, and agrees with ours. It is very evident that the enemy are about sending out a very heavy cavalry expedition.

We do not expect too much of you, but try and give us notice of its movements.

Can you get anything more of the two brigades spoken of as having come from North Carolina? I shall soon send you more men.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

BALTIMORE *June 8, 1863.*

Major-General MILROY,
Winchester, Va.:

A dispatch just received from General Halleck states—

That the enemy is massing 12,000 cavalry and artillery in Culpeper County for a raid. Deserters say that the men have been given to understand that it is to be a long and desperate one.

We shall not probably know the direction or intention of this raid until it is actually in motion.

Have a sharp lookout, and keep these headquarters well informed of any movements.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Kelley, at Harper's Ferry, and General Averell, at Weston.)

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 8, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C. :

The following dispatch just received from Milroy :

WINCHESTER, June 8—8.30 p. m.

[A. G.] Jenkins is still above Strasburg, but the greater part of the rebel cavalry have left the Valley to join Stuart at Culpeper. I learn from various sources that Lee has mounted the whole of Hood's infantry division. Their cavalry force at Culpeper is probably more than twice 12,000.

I would advise that the militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio be at once called out, as there is doubtless a mighty raid on foot. A number of foreigners just from Richmond speak of a great movement of troops through Richmond from the South.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General BARNARD,
Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL : You will immediately proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and advise with Captain Comstock, Corps of Engineers, in regard to the best means to be adopted for the defense of that place. It is not anticipated that any hostile demonstration will be made against Pittsburgh other than a mere raid, and as any projected works must be constructed by the voluntary labor of the citizens, the projected defenses should be of limited extent and of the most simple character—mere earthen batteries and rifle-pits. Captain Comstock is charged with laying out these works, and you will remain there only long enough to give him the benefit of your advice and experience, after which you will return to Washington, where your presence is deemed necessary at the present crisis.

Brigadier-General Brooks has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Monongahela, of which Pittsburgh is the headquarters. Should he arrive there in time, it will be proper for you to show him these orders. I would also suggest the propriety of your calling on and consulting the mayor and municipal authorities.

It should be distinctly understood that there is no appropriation for fortifying Pittsburgh, and no troops which can probably be spared for garrisoning that place. The sole object of your mission and that of Captain Comstock, at the present time, is to give the citizens of Pittsburgh such assistance and instruction as may be practicable in preparing themselves against a possible rebel raid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 8, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
New Berne, N. C. :

GENERAL : All our information here indicates that nearly all the rebel troops in Georgia and South Carolina have been sent west, to

raise the siege of Vicksburg, and that those in North Carolina have been brought north to re-enforce General Lee.

If such is really the case, it is suggested that your army corps could resume offensive operations, destroy railroads, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND AND THIRD CAVALRY DIVISIONS,

June 8, 1863.

Colonel [DUFFIÉ]:

The general commanding directs that you move your division to Morrisville this afternoon. General Buford will relieve the portion of your command now on picket. When relieved, this force will proceed at one to Morrisville. Your entire wagon train will accompany your command. In addition to the seven days' rations (three of which are carried in the haversacks), your wagons will carry as much forage as possible to Morrisville. Each trooper must have 15 pounds of forage on his horse.

It is much desired that your command should reach Morrisville as early as possible in the afternoon, not after sunset, if it can be avoided. Your entire division and all its *matériel* will move.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 37. } *Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1863.*

The following order of the President of the United States has been received at these headquarters, and is published for the information of all officers and soldiers of this command:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, June 6, 1863.

Ordered, that Brig. Gen. D. Tyler be assigned to duty in the Middle Department, as senior brigadier in the Middle Department, without regard to priority in date of commission.

A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR KETTLE RUN,

June 9, 1863—9.10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry, Beverly Ford:

Your two dispatches just received. I will immediately order the cars, and will also send the whole train which arrives here to Bealeton at once.

JUL. STAHEL,

Major-General.

CAMP NEAR KETTLE RUN,
June 9, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, &c., Department of Washington:

The following important dispatches have just been received, and are forwarded for your information:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Beverly Ford, [June 9,] 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding, Kettle Run:

The enemy has his whole cavalry force here, and I have had a severe fight. He may try to cross above me before Gregg joins from below.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Beverly Ford, [June 9,] 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Kettle Run:

Please send some cars down this side of Bealeton for our wounded. Have crossed. Enemy in some force of cavalry.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR KETTLE RUN,
June 9, 1863—10.54 a. m.

Brig. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Beverly Ford:

Train with four cars just left here. Will take all cars they can find between here and Bealeton along with them. Any assistance which I can render you in any way I shall be most happy to do.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863—12 m. (Received 1 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For fear the enemy should receive re-enforcements during the night, had you not better order 1,000 of the Fifth Corps to Brandy Station?

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863—7.40 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

The enemy is in strong cavalry force here. We have had a severe fight. They were aware of our movement, and were prepared.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 9, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,

Beverly Ford (via Warrenton):

Dispatch 7.40 received. If you cannot make head against the force in front of you, return and take your position on the north bank of the river, and defend it. At this distance it is impossible for the general to understand all of your circumstances. Exercise your best judgment, and the general will be satisfied.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 9, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Report just received from General Barnes, dated 12.30 p. m. Enemy's pickets withdrawn from Ellis' Ford. Cavalry crossed at Kelly's Ford at 7 a. m. Firing, supposed to be at Rappahannock Station. A deserter from the Sixty-third North Carolina Cavalry came in at Ellis' Ford last evening; says a squadron of his regiment picketed at Ellis'; believes there is a large force of infantry and cavalry back, but is not sure; says his regiment has only arrived two weeks since from North Carolina. I send him in to the provost-marshal-general.

GEO. G. MEADE.

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 9, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL, *Kettle Run:*

I will recross this p. m. I send my trains to Bealeton. Please give them protection.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

(Line not working; copy sent by swift messenger.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 9, 1863—6 p. m.

General PLEASANTON:

A deserter reports the North Carolina cavalry re-enforcements to consist of two regiments from Robertson's brigade; strong, and having about 1,800 men between them. The general thinks 10,000 a very liberal calculation to cover all cavalry within your reach anywhere; this from all data obtained here so far.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 9, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

General Pleasanton asks to have 1,000 men sent to Brandy Station, fearing that the enemy may bring up re-enforcements during the

night. In what strength are you as to sparing this number from your command for his purposes from your reserves?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

KETTLE RUN,
June 9, 1863—7 o'clock.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON:

Your telegram of 2.40 p. m. has just been received. I will comply with your request at once. Col. W. D. Mann is already moving up.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

JUNE 9, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Telegram received. Have sent orders to General Barnes to have 1,000 men ready to push forward from Kelly's Ford, if ordered, and supply their places with his reserves. Repeated and numerous orders have been sent to General Barnes to keep me advised of what is going on, and he has been directed to send a courier every three or four hours, yet his last dispatch from Kelly's Ford is dated 7 a. m., and simply announces the crossing of the cavalry.

The line to his headquarters is now being prepared, which will shorten the distance 8 miles, and another urgent order sent him to communicate frequently.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Everything I receive I promptly forward. The line is up as far as Hartwood Church, and an operator goes there immediately.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding, &c.:

The infantry under Generals Russell and Ames, will move back to Bealeton; the Cavalry Corps to Warrenton Junction, where I will await further orders. Lee reviewed the whole of Stuart's cavalry yesterday.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 9, 1863—8.25 p. m.

General PLEASANTON:

General says, if enemy say they have 30,000, you give out you have 60,000.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

General Sykes reports at United States Ford and vicinity all outposts of the enemy having heretofore 8 men and upward have been reduced this p. m. to 2, and entirely withdrawn above mouth of Rapidan to Deep Run. Colonel [Strong] Vincent reported this morning their withdrawal above mouth of Deep Run to Kelly's Ford.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 9, 1863—10.35 p. m.

[General BUTTERFIELD ?]

The following dispatch has just been received from headquarters Second Division. It will be forwarded to General Barnes, with instructions to send a copy to General Pleasonton.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division :

The enemy have relieved their pickets from the mouth of the Rapidan up to our extreme right. An hour and a half ago the captain in charge of our pickets at United States Ford reported to me that half the Rappahannock, on the south side, is very muddy. This was first observed about 4 o'clock. I sent an officer to examine the river as far as the mouth of the Rapidan. As I expected, this muddy water comes from that river. The inference in my mind is that a column of rebel troops (probably cavalry) have been crossing the Rapidan at no great distance above its mouth since 3.30 or 4 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. O'RORKE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 9, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff :

General Sykes has just sent in a prisoner, a deserter from the rebels, taken by Colonel O'Rorke at United States Ford. This man belonged to the Forty-eighth Mississippi Regiment. Says he has been out of the service a month. States that most of their army is off toward Culpeper, and considerable cavalry opposite here. Will send him in to-morrow morning.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 9, 1863.

Colonel DUFFIE,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division :

COLONEL : After crossing your division at Kelly's Ford, you will march it directly upon Stevensburg, following the road leading to Raccoon Ford. Arrived at Stevensburg, you will halt and com-

municate with our forces at Brandy Station, and from this point communication will be had with you. You will be followed on the road by the Third Division, which, however, will leave the road east of Stevensburg.

At the point at which the Third Division will turn to the north for Brandy Station, there will be posted 500 infantry, which will remain there so long as you are at Stevensburg, as a support for both columns, and also to prevent any movement of the enemy on our rear.

From Brandy Station the Third Division will move on Culpeper, and then it is intended that your division shall move directly from Stevensburg upon Culpeper, coming in from the south.

When you move forward from Stevensburg, you will leave there one regiment and a section of artillery, picketing with this regiment toward Raccoon Ford, Germanna Mills, and Ely's Ford.

You will keep open your communication with the infantry at Mountain Run, and furnish them with all necessary information. You will thus have two points that occupied by the infantry at Mountain Run, and Brandy Station, to which to move should it become necessary. It is intended that when the right of our line at Brandy Station advances toward Culpeper, your division at Stevensburg will also move upon Culpeper, leaving behind one regiment and a section of artillery, heretofore mentioned.

By command of Brigadier-General Gregg :

H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9, 1863.

(Received 8.35 p. m.)

J. H. DEVEREUX,

Military Supt. of Railroads, Alexandria:

What number of troops can your road pass over to Bealeton Station at one trip? Reply soon.

RUFUS INGALLS,
[Chief] Quartermaster.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT,

June 9, 1863—9.47 p. m.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Seven thousand five hundred, with six hours' notice to gather in our cars.

J. H. DEVEREUX,
Superintendent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9, 1863.

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Colonel SAWTELLE,

(Care of [Charles B.] Ferguson), Alexandria:

I hope you will see General Pleasanton in the morning. Go to him or send. The Richmond papers say that Lee's army is in motion. We know that some 30,000 at least are in front of us here now, but

we do not know what are near Gordonsville and Culpeper, or between the Rapidan and Culpeper. Advise Pleasonton to keep a constant and sharp lookout for rebel infantry. It is probable that they will throw a force on him. This is simply for his information.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Wilmington, Del.:

The information given you by [Maxwell V.] Woodhull has been confirmed by Milroy.

Scammon says that, from definite knowledge of the force in his front, he is of opinion that no part of his force should be sent to Summerville.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Send Milroy heavy artillery company to man a battery of four 20-pounder Parrotts and two 24-pounder howitzers.

What reliable intelligence have you of force up the Valley?

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT:

I have no news from the Valley later than I reported, and that was that [W. E.] Jones had left the Valley, going toward Culpeper, and that Jenkins was in command above Strasburg. I will send the artillery company to Milroy, as directed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's [Ferry]:

You will proceed at once to mass your troops in more convenient places for rapid and concerted operations, holding railroad bridges only with small detachments in block-houses.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 9, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I shall move up the Peninsula from Williamsburg and on the Blackwater from Suffolk on Thursday [June 11]. My forces are not large, and on the Peninsula the enemy has appeared in some strength within two days, so that I do not know how far I can go in that direction.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

ORDER.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 9, 1863.

* * * * *

II. A Departmental Army Corps of volunteers—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—to be designated the Army Corps of the Monongahela, will be enrolled and organized in accordance with regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defense of the public property within that department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the Departmental Corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President. They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and, while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

The Government will mount picked cavalry to the extent that horses can be furnished.

The Departmental Corps will not be entitled to bounty, and cannot be paid until Congress makes an appropriation for that purpose.

III. Volunteers in the Departmental Corps may, at their own request, be transferred and mustered into the service for three years or during the war, and, upon such transfer and muster, they will be allowed the pay and bounty authorized by the act of Congress to volunteers for three years or during the war.

Volunteers in the Departmental Corps will remain subject to enrollment and draft for general service. The enlistment, recruiting, and organizing of volunteers for three years or during the war, is to be stimulated and encouraged, the officers to be appointed and commissioned by the Governors of the respective States.

The enlistments herein specified and transfers from the departmental service to the three years' service must be reported to the Provost-Marshal-General, in order that the respective States and congressional districts may receive appropriate credit under the enrollment act of Congress.

IV. All the troops within the department will be under the command of the general commanding the department, with the usual departmental staff.

* * * * *

VI. The operations against the enemy are not to be limited by the geographical lines of the department, but may extend to adjacent territory, as in the judgment of the commanding general may be expedient to resist or pursue the enemy.

Volunteer companies and regiments organized in places not within the Department of the Monongahela may be attached for temporary service to the Army Corps of the Monongahela, and mustered into service upon special application and order of the War Department.

* * * * *

By order of the President :

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 10, 1863—9.20 a. m.

General PLEASANTON :

The general directs that your cavalry remain for the present on that line. The infantry, as soon as in condition, to be returned to their commands.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kettle Run, June 10, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Dept. of Washington :

As soon as I was informed by General Pleasanton yesterday afternoon that he would recross, and that he would send his train to Bealeton, I ordered Colonel Mann with his regiment from Warrenton Junction to Bealeton, for the protection of the train, and sent the First Vermont to Warrenton Junction to take his place. The expedition which was sent out yesterday, in accordance with orders from the War Department, has not yet returned.

All quiet to-day. Have heard nothing yet from General Pleasanton. At the arrival of the first train I will go to see him, and report after my return.

Very respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

BRISTOE, June 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON :

After receipt of your dispatch yesterday, 7.49, from Beverly Ford, in which you informed me that the enemy may try to cross above you, I have sent Col. C. H. Town, of the First Michigan Cavalry, by way of Warrenton, to Sulphur Springs.

He returned last night, and reports that there was no enemy in force at the ford, and that the river was not picketed. He saw only a few scouts on the opposite heights.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

JUNE 10. 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON, *Bealeton :*

I am not so certain as you appear to be that the enemy will abandon his contemplated raid. With this impression, I have felt

a little hesitation in withdrawing the infantry. Will you be able to keep him from crossing the river with the cavalry and batteries with you? If not, and you consider that the infantry will be of service in preventing a passage, please have it retained until further orders.

I desire that you will send me your opinions on this subject.

We shall be able to send up to you a thousand more cavalry to-morrow.

HOOVER,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—There has been great delay in the transmission of dispatches.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

No commissary supplies have as yet been delivered at Bealeton. Quartermaster's stores, I understand, are sent up every other day. The commissary at Alexandria was telegraphed yesterday, but no reply received. Is it intended to furnish subsistence stores at Bealeton, or must I send to Falmouth for the command at Kelly's Ford and vicinity?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 10, 1863.

Major-General STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I am anxious to obtain information as to the condition of a number of officers of my command who were left in your hands yesterday, to obtain the bodies of the dead, and the privilege of sending medical supplies and comfort to those who are wounded.

I would also request permission to send over some ambulances, under the charge of a suitable number of surgeons, to bring off the severely wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, June 10, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of this date just received.

Should the enemy's cavalry only cross the river, I am satisfied my cavalry can prevent any contemplated raid of cavalry.

The enemy might throw over a force of infantry to assist in crushing me before the raid would be attempted. It would be well, therefore, to have a good force of infantry at Bealeton, to check any

movement of this kind until the exact disposition of the enemy's infantry in this vicinity is known. The enemy had infantry at Brandy Station yesterday.

This morning I sent over a flag of truce to offer medical aid and supplies to our wounded. They would not permit the doctors to cross unless they remained some time. This looked as if they did not wish us to see the battle-field.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 10, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BARNES:

Your dispatch of 1 p. m. is received. The order to hold 1,000 men in readiness to move, and to supply their places from the reserve, was based on the supposition that General Pleasonton was at Brandy Station, and might require them. His return has done away with the exigency. You can, therefore, withdraw the portion of the reserve sent to the ford, unless, in your judgment, they are required there for its defense. Communicate with General Ames, and ascertain if he is going to remain at Morrisville; also ascertain, if you can, the position of General Pleasonton's forces.

In regard to the arrest and release of citizens, exercise your judgment. In suspicious cases, where there is reason to believe information might be communicated by them, if they reside too far to be watched by your command, you had better keep them under guard.

Ascertain whether Colonel Sweitzer sent or retained the dispatch from Colonel O'Rorke. If it reached the ford after he was advised of the withdrawal of the cavalry, of course he retained it; otherwise it has fallen into the enemy's hands.

Try and get Colonel Sweitzer to be more prompt than to report at 1 p. m. the return of a command at 5 p. m. the day preceding.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, June 10, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of this date received—without stating the hour; also one from Major-General Hooker, same date. Which is the last? There is some difference in reference to the infantry between them.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., *June 10, 1863—4.30 p. m.*
(Received, War Department, 9 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

A contraband, a servant of an officer in Stuart's artillery, taken yesterday, states that Longstreet's command was at the review at

Culpeper on Monday last, and that R. E. Lee reviewed the troops on that day. He further states that Ewell's corps is also at Culpeper, and that A. P. Hill's corps is at Fredericksburg; that the enemy intend to cross at Kelly's Ford, and march for Aquia Creek should our troops cross at Fredericksburg, and, in case our army comes this way, A. P. Hill will cross at Fredericksburg.

He thinks the attack yesterday on their cavalry has set them back for some time, as their horses, being grass-fed, were broken down by their hard work. He states that we punished them severely, and that we killed more than we wounded. Their officers could not get them up to the fight, and they were compelled to fall back. He states that if our advance had not stopped when Colonel Davis fell, we would have captured all their artillery, as the camp was in bed asleep, and no support nearer than a mile. Stuart's raid was intended for Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh.

Should the general wish to see the man, I will send him down.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

JUNE 10, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch, 2.45, received just now. General Hooker's dispatch sent last; act on it. He is absent for a few minutes. Will telegraph again.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 10, 1863—8.10 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

The following extract from a dispatch from General Pleasanton is forwarded for your information:

A contraband (servant of officers), taken yesterday, states that Longstreet's command was at Culpeper on Monday last; that R. E. Lee reviewed troops on that day; that Ewell's corps is also at Culpeper; A. P. Hill's corps at Fredericksburg; that the enemy intend to cross at Kelly's Ford, and march for Aquia Creek should our troops cross at Fredericksburg, &c.

The general desires to know if you have Kelly's Ford well guarded. From those deserters, if not yet started, ascertain when Pickett's division was at Hanover, and when they left it there. Can you ascertain what troops are opposite you?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, June 10, 1863—9 p. m.

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Another contraband, who had been a servant to officers in Cobb's Legion, states that Generals R. E. Lee, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Ewell were at the review at Culpeper on Monday last. No infantry

were on review, but five or six divisions of infantry were near there and Orange Court-House. They said they were going to issue rations for three days, and after that they were to ration themselves up in Pennsylvania (this was said to the cavalry). These rations were to be issued the day we went over there. There seems to be truth in this information.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 10, 1863—9 p. m.

General PLEASANTON, *Warrenton :*

Yours of 2.30 received at 6.10. Have you positive knowledge of any infantry force opposite you? Did you encounter any yesterday? Is the infantry now with you sufficient for your wants?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 10, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac :

Your second dispatch to-day just received. We did encounter infantry yesterday, both mounted and on foot. Those mounted are armed with rifles made at Fayetteville, and marked C. S. A. Some were captured. Infantry at Brandy Station jumped from the cars, and attacked Gregg's people. The infantry I have is sufficient for my wants unless the enemy crosses his infantry in force; then at least one infantry corps will be needed in addition at Bealeton. Some of the contrabands state it was talked among the rebels of throwing their force over at Kelly's Ford, and getting in between what they suppose the two wings of our army. I am satisfied the enemy have a strong infantry force at Culpeper. I am also satisfied their cavalry was crippled yesterday, while mine was not.

Have all my dismounted men at Potomac Creek mounted as soon as possible; also the dismounted regulars.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL: Your dispatch to Spangler relative to moving to-morrow received at 6 p. m. I have been most busy in endeavoring to move and equip the dismounted men of the First, Second, and Third Divisions, and have forwarded requisitions to Washington for ordnance, which ought to be on hand to-morrow, to complete the entire equipment of men at Stafford and Point Pleasanton (369), to forward to your command. Major-General Hooker desires to break up

these depots, and furnish every available man to the corps. I have obtained this afternoon 100 sets of equipments for the Second Division, and have made requisitions for the equipment of the entire number of dismounted—say 1,106.

Did you propose that the dismounted men should be moved to your present position, or remain here? Generals S. Williams and Ingalls have been assisting me in every particular, and as the mounting of these men is of such importance, the horses being at hand, I had better remain here to attend to it. Will you give me the pleasure of the general commanding with regard to it at once? The Fifth and Eighth Illinois and Fifth and Ninth New York join you to-morrow.

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 10, 1863—12.05 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry, Dept. of Washington, Bristoe Station:

GENERAL: Colonel Jewett, commanding at Poolesville, reports, on what he deems reliable information, that Mosby was in force at Dranesville yesterday. If your people are no longer needed where they are, it would be well to scout the country in the direction of Dranesville. Do the best you can under the circumstances.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.
(Same to General Abercrombie.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 10, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Colonel JEWETT,
Commanding at Poolesville:

COLONEL: Your dispatch received. Company I, Sixth Michigan, appears to have behaved well. If Colonel Lowell passes Poolesville, direct him to pursue, and destroy, if possible, the party of Confederates which crossed the river this morning. Major-General Stahel has been notified of the situation, and probably before this time has sent parties to operate on the right bank of the Potomac against the same people.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
June 10, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Commanding Second Division, Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: In accordance with order from Major-General Halleck, received from headquarters at Baltimore to-day, you will immediately take steps to remove your command from Winchester, Va., to Harper's Ferry. You will, without delay, call in Colonel McRey-

nolds and such other outposts not necessary for observation at the front. Send back your heavy guns, surplus ammunition, and subsistence, retaining only such force and arms as will constitute what Major-General Halleck designates as a lookout, which can readily, and without inconvenience, fall back to Harper's Ferry before a superior force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

WESTON, W. VA.,
June 10, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding Middle Department :

MY DEAR GENERAL : A copy of the communication from the War Department to yourself, declining to send any cavalry from the Army of the Potomac to your department, reached me to-day.

I beg that you will permit me, general, in this unofficial way, to express my regret that your efforts, dictated by a thorough knowledge of our necessities, have been so poorly understood, and that your want of success in obtaining the cavalry should have been announced in the manner of the letter before me.

That the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac are engaged in protecting or defending the frontier of Pennsylvania, need not, I think, have been mentioned. The same remark could have been made of the cavalry with General Banks or of the iron-clads off Charleston.

It strikes me that our defense, however, should generally be arranged in the vicinity of the point of attack.

I have not the experience, position, or ability to make it proper for me to indulge in criticism, but it has always appeared to me that the importance of holding this mass of mountains, so full of fastnesses and making such a vast re-entrant angle in the front of the enemy, has never been appreciated. With an adequate and properly organized force holding these mountain ranges, it would be a difficult, perhaps hazardous, matter for the enemy to pursue their see-saw strategy in shifting masses from their right to left, and *vice versa*, as they have done the past two years, and are undoubtedly doing now.

But I hope, general, to have a force of our own creation in a short time, with which something can be accomplished. There would not be much ground for apprehending any operation of the enemy on either flank of these mountains if they were properly held.

Trusting that you will excuse this encroachment upon your time, I beg you will believe me, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Charleston, W. Va., June [10], 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Eighth Army Corps :

The following information as to the strength and disposition of the forces in our front is considered as reliable as it is possible for such

information to be. It is compiled from reports of scouts, deserters, and refugees, furnished by Colonel [Carr B.] White, commanding Second Brigade. Where the reports are given from personal observation, they corroborate each other; where they depend upon hearsay, there is some conflict.

SOUTH SIDE OF NEW RIVER.

Effectives.

Force at Beaver Creek, 4 miles beyond Raleigh, fortifying the hill at what was known as [John B.] Floyd's old camp:

Clark Prince's:

Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment.....	700
Sixtieth Virginia Regiment.....	500
[Thomas A.] Bryan's battery (five guns).....	100
Phil. Thurman's [Philip J. Thurmond's] bushwhackers (outpost duty).....	80
Three companies cavalry (outpost duty).....	150

Total at Prince's 1,530

Force at Narrows, New River, 6 miles this side of Giles Court-House, two companies Sixtieth Virginia and one gun of Bryan's battery, about. 180

Force at Saltville:

Fifty-first Virginia Regiment and Clark's [J. Lyle Clarke's] battalion, estimated.....	1,000
Adams' [?] battery.....	100

NORTH SIDE OF NEW RIVER, NEAR LEWISBURG.

Twenty-second Virginia Regiment (this estimate probably small).....	400
Battalion (this estimate probably small).....	350
[George M.] Edgar's battalion (this estimate probably small).....	300
Eagle's [B. F. Eakle's] cavalry (this estimate probably small).....	70
Near Blue Sulphur, Nelson Rangers (Company B, Eighth Virginia Cavalry).....	70
Near Alderson's Ferry, on Greenbrier (sometimes called Clay's Ferry) fortifying, Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment (some companies of this regiment, perhaps, on Indian Creek).....	700
Bill Thurman's [William D. Thurmond's] bushwhackers.....	70

Total 4,770

Total north of New River..... 1,960

Total south of New River..... 2,810

Total force in front 4,770

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,

Comdg. Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to report to you some information obtained by one of my secret detectives, whose statements I have always found reliable. It may or may not prove of importance. The detective's name is Hugh McGarry, formerly from Montgomery, Ala., and at the present time fully in the confidence of the secessionists of Baltimore.

He has been informed by those best posted here as to the plans of the rebels that an attempt is soon to be made to take the city of

Washington by the following stratagem : An army of sufficient size to take Washington by surprise is to be clothed entirely in our uniform, and they confidently believe that this body of men will be able to get within the limits of the city before it will be discovered that they are not what they seem. They have lately been using every effort to get a knowledge of the defenses and troops around Washington, and it is known here that plans of the fortifications around Washington have been prepared for some time, awaiting a safe conveyance. Whether they have yet been sent is not known.

This is the substance of the information derived from the best rebel authority in Baltimore.

McGarry was formerly an intimate friend of [William L.] Yancey.

Your obedient servant,

E. W. FRENCH,
Capt., and Actg. Provost-Marshal, Middle Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Corps of Engineers :

CAPTAIN: You will immediately repair to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and make preparations for the defense of that place against a possible rebel raid. Brigadier-General Barnard has been directed to advise with you on this subject. A copy of his instructions is inclosed herewith.*

The main object of your mission is to assist the municipal authorities and the people in preparing for their own defense. They are capable, and, it is presumed, ready to defend their town against any efforts the rebels may make to capture or destroy it. You will assist and animate them in the performance of this patriotic duty, should the occasion arise. A few days' labor in the trenches will render their city entirely safe from a *coup de main*. They should not neglect this preparation, nor postpone it till too late. Impress upon them the importance of prompt and efficient action.

Brigadier-General Brooks has been appointed to the command of that department, with authority to make requisitions for arms, artillery, &c.

You will report to him, and show him these orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SUFFOLK, June 10, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Yorktown, Va. :

Spear is the soul of such an enterprise. I would advise delay until, say Friday, on his account. Advise in respect to this.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

* See Halleck to Barnard, June 8, 1863, p. 36.

WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1863—11.45 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS,

Care of John McDonald Crossan, Esq., Monongahela House:

You will receive by mail an appointment of major-general. General Couch goes to Harrisburg, and has command of the Department of the Susquehanna.

Intelligence received this evening of the enemy's designs makes it certain that you cannot be too early or too busily at work, as Pittsburgh will certainly be the point aimed at by Stuart's raid, which may daily be expected. You should frankly inform the people of Pittsburgh that they must be at work.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 10, 1863.*

Colonel [WILLIAM D.] WHIPPLE,

Commanding at Philadelphia:

Major-General Couch has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, including all of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown. He goes to Harrisburg to-morrow. You will report to him until further orders. Please inform him what force you have in your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 10, 1863.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Harrisburg:*

Major-General Couch has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, including all of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown. He will go to Harrisburg to-morrow. I wish you would see him, and give him what aid you can. I have given him a letter of introduction to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 172. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1863.

The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the State of [West] Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio. Maj. Gen. William T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Pittsburgh.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent to Major-General Schenck, Baltimore, Md.; Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, Cincinnati, Ohio; Governor Tod, Columbus, Ohio; Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., and Governor Peirpoint, Wheeling, W. Va.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 10, 1863.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio.*
General SCHENCK, *Baltimore.*
General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati.*
Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, W. Va.*

The general orders telegraphed this morning should read thus :

I. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the State of [West] Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio. Maj. Gen. William T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this Department, headquarters at Pittsburgh.

II. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains. Major-General Couch is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Chambersburg.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Send the above dispatch also to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg, marked confidential, and add to it: General Couch will be at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock to-morrow, June 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 10, 1863.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pa. :

Major-General Couch has accepted command of the Department of the Susquehanna, and will start by first train for Harrisburg, where you had better meet him. Wright had better go on his staff as adjutant. An appointment will be forwarded to-morrow. No time should be lost in organizing for defense. A telegram received from Pleasonton a few minutes ago states that Stuart's raid is designed for Pennsylvania. He thinks that the engagement of yesterday may postpone it for a few days, but how long is uncertain.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 11, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

The enemy are picketing the Rappahannock strongly with infantry at the railroad bridge and above and below it. A small force of cavalry drove back our picket at Sulphur Springs this morning, but by this time I think they have been driven back or captured.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 11, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I am informed that the enemy can bring troops by railroad from Gordonsville to Brandy Station in two hours. They can also send infantry by rail from Fredericksburg in from six to eight hours.

These facts may be important to you.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 11, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The enemy's infantry are throwing up rifle-pits at Freeman's Ford.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 11, 1863—8.15 a. m.

General PLEASANTON:

General is anxious for an answer to dispatch about force of infantry of enemy and infantry with you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 11, 1863—9 a. m.

General PLEASANTON, *Warrenton Junction:*

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry is all the force of dragoons with me. I cannot spare them now.

By order, &c.:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 11, 1863—9 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Telegram received and forwarded to General Barnes. One brigade and two batteries now at Kelly's Ford. General Barnes is ordered to re-enforce them. Don't think the enemy will try to force a passage in the face of this command, when there is no difficulty in their crossing with less opposition higher up. General Barnes was ordered last night to send deserters to headquarters Army of the Potomac. Presume they are now on their way here. Will question them when they arrive, though it is understood Barnes got out of them last evening all they knew. Should like to have the ideas of commanding general if enemy do cross, and some knowledge of the position and proposed movements of General Pleasanton's force.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

June 11, 1863—10.15 a. m.

General BARNES :

The following dispatch, just received, is furnished for your information. The commanding general directs you to keep up communication with General Pleasonton, and govern yourself accordingly.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 11, 1863.*

Major-General MEADE :

General Pleasonton is to hold his force to prevent their coming on your right ; to keep his force between the enemy and you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 11, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General PLEASONTON :

The commanding general directs that you hold the Rappahannock and Beverly Fords. Keep watch of the enemy's movements. Use the infantry with you, if you think it necessary. Yours, relative to forming cavalry into two divisions, received. If you consider it essential for the efficiency of your corps and the good of the service, make the change.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 11, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General A. PLEASONTON,

Commanding Cavalry Corps, Warrenton Junction :

I have seen the general, and he approves of your arrangement of dividing the corps into two parts. He says you will remain in your present locality for the present, and Reynolds' corps is to be ordered up there at once.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*June 11, 1863—10.45 a. m.*General A. PLEASONTON, *Warrenton Junction :*

Tidball's brigade of horse artillery has been ordered to relieve Robertson's brigade in the Cavalry Corps, as requested by you. The batteries now here will report to you as soon as possible, and, on their arrival, you are desired to send Robertson's brigade to the Artillery Reserve, to refit. The commanding general has thought it necessary to retain here for a few days Captain Cohen, your assistant adjutant-general, to hasten the remounting of the dismounted cavalry.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,

June 11, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General BARNES :

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report :

All quiet along our lines. Artillery firing was heard in the distance to our right this morning, which died away as if receding toward Brandy Station. Those who were here the day we were say the firing this morning sounded more distinct than it did on that day. A deserter from the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, who was on picket at Kelly's Ford, came in this morning. He fell into the hands of the cavalry, who are now on duty from Kelly's Ford, on our right, to Rappahannock Station. Captain [John H.] Cryer, of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, commands the force on duty; they are in Colonel Duffie's command, and the deserter was sent to him from Captain Cryer. I have the following report of information received by him from the deserter :

The Fourth North Carolina Cavalry is on duty on the other side, at Kelly's. There are two pieces of artillery commanding the ford, in the woods below the ford. General Lee's headquarters are at Culpeper, and most of his army is there. Stuart has 20,000 cavalry. General [W. E.] Jones, from the Valley, has joined him. Think he intends to cross the river higher up. Have had several reviews lately; one on Friday last.

A cavalryman, who says his name is Samuel Lay, and who represents himself as belonging to Company B, Tenth New York Cavalry, has just been brought in. He came across the river this morning, and says he was taken prisoner near Brandy Station, and escaped last night. He can give you some information as to the forces between here and there. I send him to you, and have not detained this report to reduce to writing what he has to say.

J. B. SWEITZER,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 11, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Have just reviewed my cavalry. They are in fine spirits and good condition for another fight. Shall send the strength of the command to you by an aide-de-camp.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Boscobel, Va., June 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General WARD,

Commanding First Division:

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move precisely at 1 p. m. this day. Every vehicle of every kind and description, in excess of the allowance in orders, to be turned in to the quartermaster's department without delay. Nothing but the prescribed allowance of wagons and ambulances will be permitted to march with the column.

All surplus baggage and everything likely to impede the march or movements of the troops must be sent to the rear. You will require the officers of the inspector-general's department to thoroughly and carefully inspect the baggage, ambulances, baggage wagons, &c., in your command, to make sure that the order is complied with, and, if necessary to accomplish that end, your command will be drawn up in marching order.

You will cause all persons not having a recognized position in this army to be sent to the rear. Such persons will under no circumstances be permitted to remain with or follow the corps.

Ambulances will follow brigades; wagons, the division. Orders as to stragglers will be strictly enforced.

A staff officer from these headquarters will report to you at 1 p. m., to lead your column. Existing orders as to rations, &c., will be carried out. The pickets will be relieved by Major-General Howard, and will follow promptly.

By command of Major-General Birney :

J. HAYDEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 11, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON :

Third Corps ordered to Bealeton, to hold river from Kelly's to Beverly, object being to relieve cavalry on that line, in order that you may have your whole force well in hand to guard the river above Beverly Ford, and, if a raid is attempted northward, to check and thwart it by the energetic use of your whole force. Ames' and Russell's commands to be returned as soon as the Third Corps arrives to relieve them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,

Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863—12 m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac :

SIR : I have just returned from an interview with General Hooker, when I understood it to be his wish that I should send my extra pontoons (excepting about thirty-five of the best, not now in use on the bridges) down to Belle Plain, to be put in the water, and, as I suggested, and, as I understood, with his approval also, with detachments of my brigade to guard them, and to drill with them there.

On my return to camp, however, I found your order to turn in extra baggage, wagons, &c., and to be in readiness to move at very short notice.

I would now respectfully ask, if this written order is to be understood as a countermand of the verbal directions just received from General Hooker, in whole or in part, if at all. Is it desired that I should send those extra pontoons down to Belle Plain, and, if so, shall the detachments be sent down to drill with them, as I proposed, or, if not (as I would judge by the tenor of this order), as I am not aware

of the number of other troops which may remain in that vicinity, I am under the necessity of asking about how large a force will be necessary to accompany and guard these pontoons at Belle Plain.

I would also call attention to the situation of the Fifteenth Regiment, to ask if this order is to apply to them, at least to the portions whose terms expire on the 17th instant (over five-eighths of that command), the transportation for which has been already asked for from the chief quartermaster, to take them away from this camp on the 14th or 15th instant.

As the instructions must be carried into effect to-day, I forward this letter at once to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

Inclosed you will please find map* of the locality near where your command is to move. The major-general commanding directs that you post troops on the several fords between the points already indicated to you in orders; that, by the use of rifle-pits and abattis, you will enable a few men to render them impassable by the enemy. You will relieve any force you may find there, and direct them to report to General Pleasonton. Post your reserve at Bealeton, at which point you will receive your supplies. A staff officer will make an examination of the river, and give you the result of his observations at Bealeton. You will hold your command also ready to send assistance whenever and wherever, in your judgment, it may be needed. General Pleasonton will be operating on your right with his corps. General Meade is on your left, between this point and Kelly's Ford. You will establish communication with Generals Pleasonton and Meade.

Telegraphic communication is now established between Warrenton Junction and these headquarters, via Alexandria. It is expected by to-morrow evening to have the telegraph line between these headquarters and General Barnes' continued to Bealeton.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished commanding officers of the First, Fifth, and Cavalry Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 11, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Dispatch of this date received. I find no dispatch of yours answering to your request.

The enemy's force of infantry is strong; at least Longstreet's and

Ewell's force, from what I hear. I have parties now out, gaining information.

My own infantry, and Russell's, and Ames', is in good order at Bealeton, with strong picket at the bridge.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, June 11, 1863.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you at once relieve the pickets of the Third Army Corps to Oder's blacksmith shop, and their railroad guard to Stoneman's Switch, meeting the Second Corps at those points.

You will also take charge of, and be held responsible for, the defensive works at Potomac Creek Bridge, and the bridge itself.

The Third Corps is ordered to Bealeton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11, 1863.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: What information has been reported to-day concerning the strength of the enemy's forces at Banks' Ford? What number of men does he keep on picket during the day and night? Please advise me.

The Third Corps is *en route* to picket the river on your right, in order to relieve Pleasanton's cavalry, for which he has use.

HOOVER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *June 11, 1863—5.30 p. m.*
Major-General HOOKER:

Reports from Banks' Ford indicate no changes. The enemy does not display his force, and keeps only small pickets at the water's edge. I will send to inquire if anything can be ascertained. At last accounts Wilcox's brigade was there. It is very difficult to ascertain anything of the enemy's movements from this side, as he keeps his forces concealed.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Banks' Ford, June 11, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your note, I have the honor to report that the enemy have about 100 men on picket, about 200 in support, be-

sides quite a large command, variously estimated from 400 to 1,000, which they secrete in a densely covered ravine running down the hills, on the right of their rifle-pits, daily, with the evident object of filling those pits on the shortest notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 11, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Two deserters from Robertson's cavalry, just in, report they were in the fight day before yesterday, and that 20,000 infantry of Longstreet's command came to Brandy Station that night.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 11, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 5.30 p. m. received. Deserters state that the enemy have 60,000 infantry at Culpeper—Pickett's, Anderson's, Hood's, and McLaws'. General Lee is also there. Ewell is at Fredericksburg with Jackson's corps. A. P. Hill is on the heights. These deserters came over this morning. Hood's division came to Brandy Station on the evening of the 9th.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—I encountered infantry in the fight of the 9th. We want more infantry here.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

June 11, 1863—7.50 p. m.

General BARNES:

Humphreys' division, Third Corps, now passing; will be at Grove Church to-night, and will, I presume, replace cavalry pickets on your right to-morrow. Have telegraphed headquarters the withdrawal of cavalry pickets before being relieved by infantry. Keep a sharp lookout to-night on the river and toward Bealeton.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,

Near Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have to state that, shortly after my joining this army, I felt, from what I heard, that I had discovered the great cause of failure,

or charges of failure, of the pontoon trains, as not speedily and successfully performing the duties required and expected of them. It was the want of a proper co-operation of the forces usually detailed from other corps of the army to protect and assist the Engineer Brigade in times of emergency.

I soon after, upon full conviction that this was the cause, or a great cause, of the alleged delays, made a report to the commanding general upon the 18th of March, in which I stated my earnest sense of the imperative necessity there was of such an arrangement that in all cases when other troops were detailed to aid and protect the Engineer Brigade in its operations, such aiding and protecting forces should be directly and entirely under the command of the officer directing the engineer operations; and I regret to be compelled to state that in the operations of my brigade since then, the correctness of my representation has been but too fully shown by the losses and delays that have occurred from the need and want of this undisputed and undivided command.

This report of the 18th of March was returned to me early in April, with an indorsement, the substance of which was that when such troops or such assistance was required, it would be furnished; and, as I then understood it, and as I have always understood it since in my conversations with the commanding general, furnished in accordance with the terms of my recommendations and report.

I regret to say, however, that in the principal operations that I have been called upon to execute since then, this has not been so understood to be the case by the commanding officers of the troops detailed to aid and protect those operations.

Upon the morning of the 29th of April, the directions which I gave to the senior officer commanding the troops detailed to aid and protect us in laying the bridges at the Franklin Crossing, were not complied with, as he appeared not to consider himself under my command. And the directions given by me in relation to the laying of the bridges at the lower or Reynolds Crossing, were countermanded by the officer in charge of the assisting troops. The result was, that at the upper crossing the laying of the bridges was delayed about three to four hours, and at the lower position about six to eight hours, with a considerable loss of men, which I attribute principally, if not entirely, to the non-execution of the directions given by me to the commanders of the assisting forces.

In the more recent operations in the laying of the bridges at the Franklin Crossing, upon the 5th instant, the like refusal to comply with my wishes occurred, with a worse result. I desired of the general commanding the assisting force that his men should accompany the pontoons to the river's edge, to aid in any difficulty, and to be ready to cross at the earliest moment. He declined this, or to send his men down until my boats were down at the bank or in the water ready to cross, and we should find ourselves attacked so strongly as to require his aid, when he would supply it upon its being sent for. The consequence of this was considerable delay, and a long-continued, unnecessary exposure of my men (without rear protection) to the fire of the enemy, by which they sustained very severe loss, much more, as I understand it, than all the rest of the troops besides in that affair, which delay and loss I consider resulted mainly from my wishes not having been carried out. This has not however, been, formally reported, because I saw that the commanding officer of these troops did not consider himself as under my directions.

In view, therefore, of the necessity of having a single, undivided head of all operations that I may be charged with, the importance of which I feel assured no one can more fully appreciate than the commanding general, I would respectfully ask that I may be furnished with a direct and distinct order, that will apply to all future occasions, that will enable me to command directly and distinctly all troops that may be sent to aid and protect the operations of my brigade, or, should such order be deemed inexpedient, I would ask of the justice of the commanding general that he will not hold me responsible for any operations depending upon our assisting forces sent me, which are not under my orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BÉNHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 11, 1863.

The following arrangement of the Cavalry Corps will take effect as soon as practicable:

I. The First Division will be composed of the cavalry now belonging to Pleasonton's division and Buford's reserve brigade, and will be formed into three brigades, to be named the First, Second, and Third. This division to be commanded by Brig. Gen. John Buford.

II. The Second Division will consist of the cavalry of the present Second and Third Divisions, to be formed into three brigades, to be named First, Second, and Third. This division will be commanded by Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg.

III. Division commanders will form their brigades as soon as possible, and report the regiments and companies belonging to each to these headquarters, without delay.

IV. The Horse Artillery Brigade will furnish the batteries to each division, to be under the orders of the division commanders until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Pleasonton:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 11, 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding, &c., Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

The rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac into Maryland this morning at daylight, at Muddy Branch, 3 miles below Seneca. About 200 of his cavalry drove in our pickets. Whether he had more is not known, but I think not. I will send more cavalry from here to meet him. As your cavalry is no longer needed in force out on the railroad, please send a force to the Potomac, on your right, and endeavor to intercept this raid on its return. So soon as I get more definite information, I will keep you advised.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Poolesville, Md., June 11, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

The enemy remain on the opposite side of the river from Muddy Branch, and assume a threatening attitude. Cannot the picket there be re-enforced by cavalry from Washington, as all my force seems to be needed where it is ?

Respectfully,

A. B. JEWETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 11, 1863—1.50 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry, Department of Washington :

GENERAL: The Confederates who crossed to the Maryland side this morning have recrossed, and are now opposite Muddy Branch. The major-general commanding would be very much gratified if you could capture or destroy this party. It is about 250 strong. Colonel Lowell has moved up the left bank of the Potomac with all our available cavalry here, and will co-operate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-COURT,
June 11, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Washington :

I have arrived at this place with my troops. I have sent out 400 good men, under command of good officers, who know the country, in pursuit of the rebels. The rest of my command are ready, with three days' rations, to march at any moment the general commanding directs. The squadron of the First Michigan which is now at Winchester I will order to return by way of Gregory's Gap and Leesburg, and may succeed in driving the enemy into the hands of my other detachment.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
A. A. G., and Chief of Staff, Dept. of Washington :

The general has sent in instructions for me to inform you that he has ordered 450 men, under command of Maj. J. Hammond, of the Fifth New York, to proceed to Middleburg and Aldie, to intercept Mosby on his way home. He wishes you to ask General Pleasanton

to send a force of about 100 men to re-enforce Colonel De Forest, our commander at Kettle Run.

By order of Major-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 11, 1863—10.40 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,

Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

Colonel Lowell will cross the river from near Poolesville at 3 a. m. to-morrow. He has been directed by the major-general to follow the enemy. He is also informed that you are on the way to cut off their retreat.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

SUFFOLK, VA., June 11, 1863.

Major-General DIX:

My adjutant-general, when I communicated the plan, said a lady came yesterday from that district, and reported a force there, in consequence of naval movements, thus adding strong confirmation to the reports from independent sources. If you advise, will make demonstrations about Franklin. May draw them over and drive them back. Spear thinks they are too strongly fortified at the upper crossings for us to succeed.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

JUNE 11, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The movement up the Peninsula is in progress. I left Williamsburg this morning to see about General Peck's movement, which, I am sorry to say, is for the present suspended by a movement of the enemy and other inevitable causes here. It is, however, only suspended.

Will advise you.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your message [10th] received 9.30 a. m. I leave at 11.30 for Harrisburg. Will have [John A.] Wright there, and make him accept staff position. Governor will take prompt measures to organize regiments under order of May 29.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 11, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can't you send me about 3,000 small-arms? I am fearful of another raid. Our militia express great desire to fight, if armed, and I think they will fight. If you send them, send immediately by fast line, in care of agent.

F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of Virginia.

JUNE 11, 1863.

Colonel SHARPE,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

A captured contraband, who was at Culpeper Court-House last Monday, states that Hood's division was there, and that infantry was arriving in great force. The enemy have infantry pickets all along the river to-day.

J. MCENTEE,
Captain, &c.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863.

[*Corps Commanders:*]

The commanding general directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at very short notice.

The movements likely to be made [will be] of a nature to require the greatest possible mobility. Every article of every kind and description in excess of the allowance in orders, to be turned in to the quartermaster's department without delay. Nothing but the prescribed allowance of wagons and ambulances will be permitted to march with the columns.

All surplus baggage and everything likely to at all impede the march or movement of the troops must be sent to the rear.

You will require the officers of the inspector-general's department to thoroughly and carefully inspect the baggage, ambulances, baggage-wagons, &c., in your command, to make sure that this order is complied with, and, if necessary to accomplish that end, the several commands must be drawn up in marching order.

You will also cause all persons not having a recognized position in this army to be sent to the rear. Such persons will under no circumstances be permitted to remain with or follow the army. These instructions must be carried into effect to-day.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 11, 1863.

The attention of the chief quartermasters of corps and other independent commands is called to the circular issued from these head-

quarters to the corps commanders in relation to the commands being held in readiness to move at short notice.

You will see that the orders therein given, as far as relates to the quartermaster's department, are strictly enforced, and that surplus baggage transportation and stores are turned in to the department forthwith.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 1. } *Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1863.*

The undersigned assumes command of this department.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the Government, a new military department has been made, by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, headquarters at Chambersburg.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery, and cavalry, to be designated the Army Corps of the Susquehanna. They will be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defense of the public and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the Departmental Corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President, upon the recommendation of the general commanding.

They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and, while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States.

When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the commanding general.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into this corps.

The volunteers for State defense will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as for like service in the Army of the United States for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose.

If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years, or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The general commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within this department to come forward promptly, to perfect company organizations under United States regulations, to wit: 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 64 privates as a minimum and 82 as a maximum standard of each company.

The general commanding especially desires that citizens of this dis-

trict recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, thereby from their experience adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations.

Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of officer in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburg.

Any person who will furnish 40 or more men who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy; any person who will bring 25 or more men, under above condition, will be entitled to a lieutenantancy, and any person who will bring 15 or more men, under same conditions, to a second lieutenantancy.

On arriving at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments so far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service. Companies from the same locality will be put together in regimental organizations.

For the present, all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. Chiefs of the respective departments will report accordingly.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
No. 1. } *Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11, 1863.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the department.

The staff of the department will be announced in subsequent orders. All communications for these headquarters will be directed to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Monongahela.

[W. T. H. BROOKS,]

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 12, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Please march your command without delay by the most direct route to Catlett's Station. The First Corps is on the road to Bealeton. A map will be sent you. Please have staff officers sent in advance, to look out the road, that your movement may not be delayed. Report the time of the departure of the head of the column.

HOOVER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 12, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

No guards reported at any of the bridges or on the railroad to replace Howard's. What is the reason? Have you not received the order?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General DIX:

All of Lee's army, so far as I know, is extended along the immediate banks of the Rappahannock, from Hamilton's Crossing to Culpeper. A. P. Hill's corps is on his right, below Fredericksburg. Ewell's corps joins his left, reaching to the Rapidan; and beyond that river is Longstreet's corps, with not less than 10,000 cavalry, under Stuart. These bodies have been very much swollen in numbers of late, the enemy's divisions corresponding with our corps. Several brigades of D. H. Hill's division in North Carolina are now with Lee. From my balloon it can be seen that he is daily receiving acquisitions. He has a numerical superiority over me. For several days past Lee has been at Culpeper.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

JUNE 12, 1863—3.20 p. m.

General PLEASANTON,
Warrenton Junction:

The general wishes every possible information with regard to enemy's movements. He desires you to lose no opportunity and neglect nothing possible to be done to obtain it. Look sharply to your right. By no means allow the enemy to turn it. Though he may be crippled by your gallant attack of the 9th, he will use the more exertion to get you or us at a disadvantage. Be watchful, vigilant, and let nothing escape you.

Communicate promptly all you discover.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

When relieved by the Third Corps, please send the officers and men (and Generals Russell and Ames) belonging to the First Corps, to Morrisville, and the officers and men belonging to the Eleventh Corps to Catlett's Station. The other to be sent to the places already indicated.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 12, 1863—6 p. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch of 3.20 p. m. received. There is no news of the enemy's movements. I have parties out to the right on the lookout. I am inclined to believe they will not send off their cavalry or make a move until they are satisfied of ours. The information I receive

is, that they will play the defensive until we make a false step. The most serious loss to the enemy has been horseflesh. We left very few with him. I am sending from Buford's brigade to Ingalls some 250, that have nearly all been hit by bullets, which shows that we played that game quite close.

Assure the general I shall do everything I can to keep him advised and carry out his views.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

BEALETON, *June 12, 1863.*

General PLEASONTON:

I am near Bealeton, and my command will be in camp by night. Have sent a force to occupy the fords. Can you spare me a squadron of cavalry?

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863—7.45 p. m.

General PLEASONTON:

The general desires to know how far beyond Sulphur Springs and in what portion of the Valley your scouts have penetrated; what reports and what you know positively regarding enemy's movements in that direction. This is of importance, and information is desired as soon as possible. Inform General Reynolds also. He is at Deep Run to-night; Bealeton to-morrow.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 12, 1863—10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Dispatch of 7.45 p. m. received. My scouts to-day have been beyond Waterloo. Saw no signs of the enemy. Have scouts out on the way to Luray and Chester Gaps. Will report as soon as I hear from them.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 12, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Pleasonton directs me to inform you, in compliance with instructions just received by him from the headquarters of the army, that he has this morning received reports, from scouts sent out by him, that there are no signs of the enemy at Warrenton or as far on our right as Waterloo, with the exception of pickets across the river. Other scouting parties are now out, and

General Pleasonton will promptly inform you of any movements of the enemy discovered by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Captain, and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

General Reynolds will be at Morrisville to-morrow as early as practicable; Howard at Catlett's Station to-morrow p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS 'CAVALRY CORPS,
June 12, 1863.

General R. INGALLS, *Chief Quartermaster:*

Your dispatch received. Ask the general how much of a bribe he can stand to get Mosby's services. There is a chance for him, and just now he could do valuable service in the way of information as well as humbugging the enemy.

There is no news. The rebels are like that boy the President tells about, who stumped his toe, and was too big to cry.

Birney is up.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863.

General PLEASONTON:

If you think your scheme can succeed in regard to Mosby, do not hesitate as to the matter of money. Use your own judgment, and do precisely what you think best for the public interest.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

In view of the position of affairs on the right, the absence of any specific information as to the objects, movements, and purposes of the enemy, the necessity for the presence of the commanding general here, he directs me to say to you that you will assume command of the right wing of the army until such time as he may arrive there. You will move with your corps up to the vicinity of Bealeton to-morrow. General Howard, with the Eleventh Corps, is at Catlett's, or should be to-morrow afternoon. He left here at 12 to-day. The positions of Meade and Birney you are advised of by previous letters. General Pleasonton, with all the cavalry, is on the right, and will, of course, be subject to your orders. The enemy must not be permitted to cross the river to make his intended raid. Circum-

stances may make it proper for you to attack him. Of this you must judge. Use all possible endeavors to get information. Our latest intelligence, partly through Pleasonton's fight and partly through other sources, developed the intention of the enemy to commence a raid with his cavalry on the morning of the 10th. Whether his infantry were to accompany him or not, we have not ascertained. General Lee's headquarters are said to be in the vicinity of Culpeper. Longstreet's and Ewell's corps (infantry) and Stuart's corps (cavalry) are reported in that vicinity. Please call for information, as reported from all sources, that you may be informed of and transmit the same to the general.

The general expects to be able to leave here to-morrow. He desires that you will cause particular attention to be paid to Beverly and Rappahannock Fords. A communication in the shape of a circular is inclosed, which you will issue or not, at your discretion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request you to take possession of the fords assigned you to hold to-night, and that you at once make use of all artificial means within your reach to enable you to make a determined resistance to any attempt made by the enemy to cross at them. Your especial attention and care is called to those fords which admit of the passage of artillery and cavalry with infantry. Fell trees, make abattis, dig rifle-pits, or anything else that will add to the strength of your position. Be careful to have your reserves posted within easy supporting distance, keeping them out of sight of the enemy, and hold all your troops well in hand. It will be advisable for yourself and staff to precede the head of the corps as far as prudent, that you may the more readily have your corps in position.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that, upon receipt of this order, you quietly withdraw your forces to the north bank of the Rappahannock. When your forces are over, notify General Benham, that he may take up the bridges. You will cover the withdrawal of the bridges. The withdrawal not to commence until after dark. The general suggests that you cover the bridges with hay or boughs, to conceal any noise of artillery or troops in crossing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 12, 1863.

Colonel LOWELL,
Second Massachusetts Cavalry, via Poolesville:

Consult your own discretion in your direction. Go where you please in pursuit of Mosby. A squadron from Winchester will probably pass Middleburg or Aldie to-day. It has been notified to be on the lookout for Mosby.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Dept. of Washington:

Your communication from Colonel Lowell is received. I have just returned from Freedom Hill, from which place I sent out a detachment last night. I received word from this detachment about midnight that Mosby crossed the pike, about 2 miles above Dranesville, at 9 o'clock last night. Mosby had 11 prisoners with him, and some mules and horses, which he captured from the troops in Maryland. My force pushed on in pursuit of him, and will drive him toward Aldie and Middleburg, their hiding place, and at which point Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York, must have arrived in the night.

Major Brewer was ordered from Winchester to Leesburg, so that in case they went in that direction he would intercept them there.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

CHANTILLY, VA., June 12, 1863.
Via FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., 8 p. m.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of Washington:

I did not find Mosby at Ball's Mills, as hoped; found his track across the Old Carolina road, about 1 mile from the creek. He had crossed the creek from the east, near Garlick's Ford, moving on the west side to near Carter's Ford, recrossing, and moving across fields to the Middleburg road. He passed Carter's yesterday at noon. We crossed Goose Creek at Carter's, and proceeded to Little River road, near Aldie. Had just selected 200 of my best horses to go up through Middleburg, when Major Hammond appeared from that direction with 400 men of his own regiment and the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, reporting all quiet at Middleburg. Mosby had arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock, and disbanded immediately. He had no artillery with him where I followed his trail.

I shall return to camp by Chain Bridge early to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 12, 1863—12 m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Comdg. Cavalry, Department of Washington:

GENERAL: It is reported by Colonel Lowell that Mosby disbanded his people near Middleburg. Have all the houses in that vicinity searched for arms and ammunition. Arrest all men known to be disloyal, and leave no horses which can be used by guerrillas. Do the same at and in the vicinity of Brentsville.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 12, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Fairfax Court-House:

It is important that the country beyond Bull Run Mountains, and toward New Baltimore, Salem, Middleburg, &c., should be thoroughly scouted and watched. Can you send us any news from there? Please keep me informed of all you have by telegraph, and General Pleasanton, at Warrenton Junction.

What force is there at Manassas Junction?

JOSEPH HOOKER.

(Copies to Major-Generals Halleck and Heintzelman.)

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., June 12, 1863—9 p. m.
(Passed through War Dept., 8.30 a. m., June 13.)

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

In reply to your telegram of 7.10 this p. m., I would most respectfully state that I have scouting parties in the following directions, viz: One to scout beyond the Bull Run Mountains, to New Baltimore, Salem, Middleburg, Upperville, and the surrounding country; another to Dranesville and Leesburg, and from there to the Blue Ridge. A third I sent to the Shenandoah Valley, which has crossed at Front Royal, and arrived at Winchester a few days ago; the report of which last-mentioned party I communicated personally to General Pleasanton. This force, I expect, will return here by to-night or to-morrow morning.

As soon as I receive any information from any of these parties, I shall take pleasure in communicating it to you, as well as any other information which I may obtain. Up to the latest information, there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge, excepting White's and Mosby's guerrillas. I have about 600 men at present at Kettle Run, and infantry is at Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,

Chief of Staff, Martinsburg, W. Va.:

What have you done as to pontoon at Williamsport? If the 400 feet has not been gotten from New York yet, there is enough of excess to spare from Fairmont to give sufficient length for Williamsport.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA.,

June 12, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The force sent from Williamsburg yesterday morning was 12 miles out last night, with an advance some 3 miles farther. The plan was changed at Suffolk, and a large force will be near the Blackwater to-night. A small force was to cross the Chickahominy near the mouth this morning. All these movements will be known in Richmond to-night. The first must have been known there last night. Can you tell me where Lee's and Longstreet's forces are?

JOHN A. DIX,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 12, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

After full consultation this morning, it has been deemed advisable to postpone for a short period the issuing of general orders, now ready, for recruiting regiments for three years or during the war, in order to fill up speedily the army corps for General Couch. If the organizations for both should be started now, General Couch will be deprived of the best material in the State to make his force efficient, and both branches of the service be delayed. In a few weeks new regiments can be organized by transfer from the Department of the Susquehanna, and by enlistments. No doubt you will readily perceive this to be necessary to accumulate force here, to resist invasion, or cause change in the present supposed plans of the enemy.

General Couch fully concurs, and believes the general service will be promoted by this course.

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 12, 1863—1.55 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg:

The Department has just received a telegram from Governor Curtin, stating that—

On consultation, it has been deemed advisable to postpone for a short period the issuing of general orders for recruiting regiments for three years or during the war.

I hope you have had nothing to do with such agreement. The recruiting for three years or during the war should not be postponed an hour. You will spare no effort to carry that recruiting into effect, and be on your guard against giving any assent or countenance to such postponement. If Governor Curtin neglects to act under the authority given to him to recruit for three years, that is his own affair. But you are to give his neglect no countenance or assent, but, on the contrary, do everything in your power to promote the three years' recruiting.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1863.*

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

Your dispatch received. The Department cannot sanction any postponement of the order for recruiting for three years' service, but earnestly urges you to execute without delay the authority given you for that purpose.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have much difficulty in getting a department force organized for immediate service. There is no doubt, when the measure is fully understood, a force can be raised. There is a regiment of militia, nearly full, ready to turn out at a moment's call under my order, armed and partially uniformed; but they are unwilling to change their status, as is also a company of artillery, with 36 horses, but no pieces. This unwillingness appears to arise from the indefiniteness of the length of service, and my inability to satisfy their minds as to the place of their entire service. To what extent is it deemed advisable to accept the voluntary service of these troops, and to furnish arms, clothing, &c.? I have asked the regiment to go into camp at once.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
June 12, 1863.

Gov. F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

The Secretary of War telegraphed June 10:

Intelligence received this evening of the enemy's designs makes it certain that you cannot be too early or too busily at work, as Pittsburgh will certainly be the point aimed at by Stuart's raid, which may be daily expected. You should frankly inform the people of Pittsburgh that they must be at work.

I was told you were at Alexandria, or I would have communicated with you before. What can be done in Brooke, Ohio, and Hancock Counties in the way of raising troops for home defense?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 62. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 12, 1863.*

I. The lax enforcement within this army of certain orders deemed absolutely necessary to keep it in a proper state of efficiency, and their consequent non-observance, has been brought to the notice of the general commanding. It is not by multiplying and reiterating orders that this evil is to be corrected, but by a knowledge on the part of all officers of existing orders, and a determination to carry out their requirements not only within their own commands, but, as far as may be, within the sphere of their influence. This is as sure a test of capacity and fitness for military position as good conduct on the field of battle.

1. The crime of straggling, either in camp or on the march, is plainly set forth and positively prohibited in General Orders, Nos. 122, 155, 157, of 1862, and No. 10, of 1863, from these headquarters, "and any officer of any corps whatever is authorized to order forward or arrest any straggler of any regiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of authority will be at the risk of death." (See General Orders, No. 155.)

2. Every commanding officer is required by Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 56, to send to the provost-marshal-general every citizen found within his lines without a proper permit, and the provost-marshal-general is hereby instructed to put every person so delivered, and every unauthorized person hereafter found within the limits of this army, to hard labor on the Government works or in the quartermaster's department.

3. General Orders, No. 134, 1862, Paragraphs IX, X, XI, of General Orders, No. 10, and Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 28, 1863, from these headquarters, forbid any soldier, teamster, or other person using a Government animal, excepting on duty, under the order of some officer competent to allow it; forbids cruel or careless treatment of such, fast riding or driving of such, and all officers, guards, and sentinels are required to arrest any offender. Hereafter the order required must be in writing, and ready to be submitted to the above-named officers, guards, or sentinels, for examination when called for, and officers giving such orders will be held accountable for their proper use.

4. Section 8, of General Orders, No. 10, provides for the necessary passes to civilians; hereafter all such passes will be exhibited to any officer who may feel it his duty to demand them. And the provost guard will examine all persons arriving by public or private conveyance within the lines, and, if not provided with passes from the War Department or these headquarters, will send them without the lines of this army or employ them as provided in paragraph 2. When corps, divisions, or brigades are detached or on the march, all citizens and travelers passing near the column or camps must be arrested and examined.

5. Corps and other commanders are required to see that enlisted men are not detached as waiters or servants under any other circumstances than those provided in paragraph 124, Revised Army Regulations, and will strictly enforce paragraphs 125 and 126. When contrabands and others not enlisted can be procured for the service, the use of enlisted men should not be permitted, even by company officers. The services of all soldiers are required in the ranks. Corps and other commanders will require captains of companies who may have any men absent on such duty, to report in writing to the

inspector-general of the army, through proper channels, the name and rank of every officer having such soldier in his service, with the name of the regiment and company of the soldier so employed. The inspector-general will send duplicates of such reports to the Paymaster-General and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and report the facts to the commanding general.

II. The intervals between active operations should be used by every officer and soldier anxious to improve and advance himself and the success of our common cause, as opportunities for instruction and improvement in drill and discipline. All officers are expected to maintain a high state of drill, discipline, and efficiency within their respective commands, and when corps commanders are not heartily and thoroughly supported by division, brigade, and regimental commanders, on proper recommendation, such officers will be relieved from duty with this army.

Drills by brigades, divisions, and corps will be had in each command; by brigade at least twice, by division once a week; notice of time and place will be given to the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, that they may be witnessed by the general commanding or such officers as may be detailed for that purpose; reports of all movements executed and the manner of execution will be forwarded to the inspector-general; these among others will comprise movements in lines of battalions in mass, masses *en echelon*, columns in mass covered by full and thin deployed lines, moving masses through woods and thickets, over ravines and obstacles.

III. This order will be read at the head of each company, battery, and detachment in this army.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss :

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania.

The President has, therefore, erected two new departments; one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major-General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Brooks.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments. The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and

earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and promptly fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defense of our own homes, firesides, and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor :

[SEAL.] ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 13, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac :

Mr. Smith reports this morning that Ewell left Culpeper last Sunday morning, 7th, and Longstreet on Monday and Tuesday, for the Valley. Have parties over the river, and expect to know more to-day. Would it not be well for General Stahel to send out toward the Valley and see?

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863—9 a. m.

General PLEASANTON :

Ascertain speedily which road the troops passing through Culpeper took—Sperryville, Madison, or Chester Gap. Can you push a light reconnaissance or scout to Sperryville?

BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General.

[P. S.]—It is important to know the truth of contraband's story. Was it same one McEntee telegraphed to Sharpe?*

HARRISBURG, PA.,

June 13, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR :

Your dispatch duly received. I shall not fail to give my aid in carrying out your wishes for the general service. A work should at once be thrown up opposite Harrisburg, to receive artillery. Can I order the quartermaster to hire men for the purpose?

I shall send for your approval to-day a requisition upon the Ordnance Department, to place at my disposal, to be drawn as I need, 10,000 rifles and equipments, and 1,000,000 rounds ammunition.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

* See telegram of McEntee to Sharpe, June 11, 1863, p. 67.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 13, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac :

Butterfield's dispatch just received. The negroes say Ewell took the road to Sperryville. They were all traveling the same way. I am pushing reconnaissances in that direction.

Ask Ingalls if he got my dispatch about Mosby.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

JUNE 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps :

When will you hear from your scouts ? We ought to hear from both routes from Culpeper to Thornton's Gap, Chester Gap, and New Baltimore. If their columns have passed through Culpeper in that direction, you must post us very quickly when and where they went.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863—9.10 a. m.

General REYNOLDS :

After receiving all information you can from Pleasanton, post your command in the best position possible to accomplish prevention of enemy's movements, whatever they may be. It is probable that a movement is on foot to turn our right or go into Maryland. The information is not of such a settled character as to warrant abandonment of this line, but still it will need watching at your end. When it is settled, then we must concentrate at once, one way or the other ; as it is, our line is necessarily extended and consequently weak. The general's instructions require him to cover Washington and Harper's Ferry. To do this and hold the Fredericksburg line are impossibilities, if the enemy move as last year. We cannot abandon this line on any uncertainty.

With this understanding, you can act more advisedly. Bealeton was named as a central point for supplies and for an *appui* until their movements are determined. Change it, if necessary, and advise the general.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Commander [SAMUEL] MAGAW,

Flotilla, Aquia :

General Hooker desires you to hold your available fleet in the vicinity of Aquia Creek until further orders.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 13, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

Your two dispatches received. I am expecting scouts all the time; can't say when they will be in; that depends upon how far they have to go for information.

Shall place a brigade at Warrenton and one at Salem, to cover our flank and give timely warning.

I reported before that the enemy were said to have gone by the way of Sperryville. This would give them access to either Luray or Chester Gap. They would not go to Sperryville unless they intended to pass through one of those gaps, and then Manassas Gap is the nearest through which they can return to this side of the Blue Ridge. The brigade at Salem will then be in its right place to note such a movement.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Generals PLEASANTON and REYNOLDS:

The general directs that you send a brigade of cavalry with a battery of artillery to hold Thoroughfare Gap and to reconnoiter well out to the front; also a brigade of cavalry to report to General Reynolds. Replace infantry on the Rappahannock upon its withdrawal. You will for the present report to General Reynolds. The cavalry on the Rappahannock will have to come as far down as United States Ford, relieving Meade's infantry. Let the cavalry report in season to take places before dark.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Bealeton, June 13, 1863.

General PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry Division:

I have not had any orders to relieve the infantry of Meade, but suppose your telegram sufficient. Kelly's Ford ought to be held by infantry and artillery. I have just sent you by telegraph an order to send out a force in the direction of Little Washington, to ascertain what the movements of the enemy are in that direction. You will, of course, keep up the pickets above Beverly Ford, and I will send the brigade to Morrisville, and picket from Kelly's to United States Ford, the reserve to be stationed there. You had better ascertain whether Stahel pickets Thoroughfare Gap or not. General Howard ought to be at Catlett's with the Eleventh Corps to-day. Have you heard anything from him? My corps has just arrived and camped in the vicinity of Liberty. Please have your cavalry pickets notified that they are there for the march. I may move it to-morrow.

Birney, you know, holds Rappahannock and Beverly Fords. Meade holds Kelly's up to this time. I shall, of course, rely upon you for information from above Beverly.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 1 p. m. received. The instructions contained therein will be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BEALETON, June 13, 1863.

General PLEASANTON:

Please let me know where you picket with your cavalry. You ought to watch as high up as Waterloo Bridge, at least.

If you do not go up so far, have it done at once, and have your pickets on the river strong.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Bealeton:

Pickets have been to Sulphur Springs; patrols to Waterloo and beyond. Scouts are now out toward Sperryville. Have ordered pickets to Waterloo and Amissville. Have sent you a brigade, to picket the river.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BEALETON STATION,
June 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON:

Your dispatch of this morning is received. I wish you would send the brigade to Warrenton at once, and send me, in the direction of Little Washington, a force sufficient to ascertain with certainty whether the enemy are moving up into the Valley or not.

Waterloo Bridge can be watched from the force at Warrenton. This reconnaissance from Warrenton should leave to-night.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOCKE,
Headquarters Fifth Corps:

Issue orders to Generals Sykes and Barnes to be in readiness to move to-night or early to-morrow morning. In view of the orders, all the trains of both commands must be immediately withdrawn and sent up to Morrisville, and parked in the vicinity of that place. Cavalry will be sent to relieve the pickets and watch the fords on the withdrawal of the infantry.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 13, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Two boys, who left Culpeper yesterday, state that Ewell, Early, and Longstreet passed through there day before yesterday for the mountains. Soldiers said they were going to get in the rear of Stoneman's cavalry and use it up. These troops were about four hours in passing through Culpeper. Soldiers thought the train and army about 4 miles long. The boys did not think any troops had passed before day before yesterday. Did not see or hear of any cavalry with them. Think the cavalry is still on the other side. These boys were carried off from Fairfax some six weeks ago, and are good Union lads, who speak the truth as far as they know. They are white boys. General Fitzhugh Lee was wounded in the thigh at Beverly Ford, and has gone to Richmond. Colonel [Solomon] Williams, of North Carolina, a great favorite, was killed. The troops moving had about forty cannon.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863—2 p. m.

General PLEASANTON:

Yours, 11 a. m., just received. The general directs me to say it is fair to suppose the enemy will take the shortest line if coming to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Make the best arrangements possible, after consulting with General Reynolds and getting his orders. Show this to him. Have you any knowledge of Stuart's whereabouts and movements?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BEALETON, June 13, 1863.

General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your telegram just received, inclosing one from General Butterfield. You can say to General Butterfield that the shortest line is by the fords above and below Rappahannock Station. Would like to

come over and see you, but cannot. I sent an order to you, directing you to send out a sufficient force in the direction of Little Washington, to ascertain if the enemy is moving. They ought to be instructed to ascertain by observation, if any indication of a movement, which way it is, whether up toward the Valley or back, as it may be possible they had sent some force off and are bringing it back.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding First Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding at Bealeton:*

Your dispatch received. This makes three brigades out, and I have only three left to support forty-three guns. Please think of this in case I need support.

Howard has arrived at Catlett's, but his troops are not yet up.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Two boys, from Culpeper yesterday, stated the cavalry was still in that vicinity. This is all I know of Stuart's movements. Your dispatch of 2 p. m. received.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

BEALETON STATION, *June 13, 1863.*

General PLEASANTON:

My command now hold fords to Beverly, and I depend on you for my right flank.

The cavalry pickets on my right strike me as very thin. Enemy's trains seem to be in motion toward the right. I should have a squadron of cavalry as patrol; try and spare it.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Weaversville, June 13, 1863—3.20.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The Eleventh Corps will reach this place before dark, and encamp between Weaversville and Catlett's Station. Is there any news?

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Please inform me whether you have any telegraphic communication with headquarters of the army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va., June 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I am directed by General Pleasonton to acknowledge its receipt, and to say that there is no news, excepting rumors that the enemy are moving up to turn our right. We have telegraphic communication with headquarters Army of the Potomac, via Alexandria and Washington, and will have it direct to-morrow, via Bealeton and Hartwood Church.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEALETON, June 13, 1863.

General PLEASONTON:

Yours of the 13th has just been received. Howard's troops will be up to-night. I suppose you will have to look to him when his troops come up. It is more than probable Meade's will be up at Warrenton Junction to-morrow.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Corps:

Your letter of the 11th, by Captain Tidball, just received.

Your plan about the bridges is a good one, if it could be done in time, but events are crowding too rapidly for it.

Did you mention to the general about bringing up the troops at Norfolk and vicinity as soon as practicable?

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

I inclose herewith copies of the dispatches forwarded you yesterday and to-day, to cover any errors that may have occurred in their transmission by telegraph. With these also will reach you Major Sterling, Captain Dahlgren, and Lieutenant Bates, of the general staff. The two former are thoroughly familiar with the country through the Valley, and the movements of Lee's, Frémont's, and Sigel's troops last year.

You will appreciate from the last dispatch inclosed the reasons which cause the present position of this army. You will also realize

the important duties intrusted to you. Captain McEntee, representative of Colonel Sharpe's department, is in the vicinity of Bealeton or Warrenton; General Pleasonton will tell you where. Information is the thing most desirable, that you may act advisedly. General Meade, General Birney, and General Pleasonton will be directed to communicate all information received by them to you as well as here.

Should the movement of the enemy develop itself to be toward Maryland, or the Upper Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, it will probably involve our marching on the inner circle, and attack them, if opportunity offers. It is desired particularly to guard against their getting in advance of us, if their movement is that way, and coming in through Manassas Gap, and getting in a measure between this army and Washington. It may be that they have only intended a cavalry raid, and moved their infantry in the vicinity of Culpeper to support it. It may be also that they intended their cavalry raid should cover the movement of the bulk of their infantry around our right.

In view of the lack of information concerning their movements, the position is a delicate one, requiring energy and vigilance.

A. P. Hill's corps still remains here. The reports of two contrabands make Ewell's and part of Longstreet's corps at Culpeper, and passing through Culpeper. The enemy must on no account be permitted to get on the line of retreat of your wing by Manassas to Alexandria, or a position in front of Washington. This may not be intended, but it is one of the events in the relative position of the right and left of this army, and of the enemy, that is to be guarded against.

A signal party is ordered to report to you. It is found that telegraphic communication often fails at the time when most needed. It is necessary to bear this in mind, to be prepared for such an emergency. Should the movement of the enemy prove to be toward our right in the Shenandoah Valley, the general will move up with the forces here as soon as it is definitely ascertained.

Since writing the above, the general directs me to say that he shall probably withdraw from this line to-night to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The commanding general directs me to say that probabilities now indicate the transfer of this army to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

In this event, you will move on the line of the Orange and Alexandria road, and possibly to-night or to-morrow. He desires that you work off your trains toward Morrisville, or in that direction, that the movement of your troops may not be embarrassed by them.

All information received here tends to show that Longstreet's and Ewell's corps passed through Culpeper, whether to turn our right or to pass on through the Shenandoah Valley toward Maryland or Pennsylvania, is not evident.

The position of the troops of our army is as follows at this time: Sixth Corps, at Franklin's Crossing; Second Corps, near Falmouth; Twelfth Corps, near Brooks' and Aquia; Birney's (Third), on your right; Reynolds', moving to-day to vicinity of Bealeton; Howard, Hartwood last night, and to-day moving to Catlett's.

In case of withdrawal, the orders will be sent you as speedily as possible. Should I telegraph you to "Send the wagon," you will understand that the movement is ordered, the details being made up to send you; and send your teams off to the right, if it can be done to-day without indicating the movement. All surplus wagons and impediments not absolutely necessary for movements should be sent off as per circular order issued a few days since. In the event of this wing of the army withdrawing by the Occoquan and Dumfries, on an inner line, General Reynolds will command the right.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1863.

This army will be transferred from this line to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

General Slocum will move with [his] corps at once, via Dumfries and the Occoquan, toward Alexandria. He will remain at Dumfries, on the Telegraph road, until the column of General Sedgwick has come up and passed, when he will resume his march across the Occoquan River, at Occoquan, and there await orders.

General Sedgwick will move, via Dumfries, Greenwood, and Wolf Run Shoals, recrossing the Rappahannock soon after dark to-night, covering the withdrawal of the bridges, and furnishing any assistance necessary to General Benham for their withdrawal.

The major-general commanding the Second Corps will cover the transfer of the portion of the army that moves via Dumfries in advance of General Sedgwick's column.

The movements will be made so as to escape the notice of the enemy.

The trains of each corps will precede it, and move on rapidly and without delay.

General Meade will withdraw under the orders of General Reynolds.

The point of concentration for the corps will be in the vicinity of Centreville.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry will withdraw their pickets after dark to-night, and the regiment will report to General Hancock for such services as he may require. General Hancock will send a strong cavalry picket to Banks' Ford, to guard that, after General Meade's infantry is withdrawn.

General Reynolds will withdraw the forces on the right, making Manassas Junction by forced marches, and, if not ordered to the contrary, proceed to Centreville, and take position.

The Engineer Brigade, with the Twentieth New York and Colonel Root's Ninety-fourth New York, will, under the command of ———, cover the withdrawal of the sick, supplies, &c., from the depots at Potomac Creek and Aquia, and be removed on transports.

They will remain as long as may be necessary for this purpose. General Benham will detail the Regular Engineer Battalion, with a bridge train, to be sent by water to Occoquan without delay.

The forces of General Hancock left to cover the withdrawal will remain until to-morrow p. m., if practicable, before leaving the river.

All the *débris* and articles not absolutely necessary, with the teams therefor, will be sent in advance of General Slocum's column to Alexandria.

Headquarters will be at Dumfries to-morrow, Sunday, p. m. Headquarters camp will move to-morrow a. m.

General Reynolds will cause the fords on the Rappahannock to be held by cavalry until Monday morning, and until General Hancock has withdrawn on the left.

Beverly, Kelly's, and Banks' Fords will be particularly guarded. General Hancock in his withdrawal will, if any assistance is required, apply to General Sedgwick, who will move in such a manner as to afford it.

The quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officers will remove their supplies to Alexandria without delay. The medical director will remove the sick and wounded at once. These officers will apply to the chief quartermaster for transportation. The chief signal officer will cause a detail to report to Generals Hancock and Sedgwick for duty during the withdrawal.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 13, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Bealeton :

An order is *en route* to you for the transfer of all forces to the line of the Orange and Alexandria road. The corps with you and Meade to move under your direction. The line of the Rappahannock above Banks' Ford to be firmly held by you; this line, via Dumfries, by Hancock. Your troops to make forced marches to Manassas Junction, and thence, without other orders reach you, to Centreville, and in position. Headquarters to-morrow p. m. at Dumfries. Movement commences to-night here by Slocum.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding at Bealeton :

All quiet at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo at 10.30 a. m., when my scouts left. No enemy about. Do you wish me to take charge of the cavalry brigade picketing the river, or will you do it, and who shall supply it?

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 13, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Commanding at Bealeton:

Your dispatch by my aide is received. I do not know where General Stahel is. It was Butterfield who ordered me to hold Thoroughfare Gap.

The Eleventh Corps has arrived in the vicinity of Catlett's Station. All quiet on the right at last accounts.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863.

General PLEASANTON, *Commanding Corps:*

Orders have been sent to retain the First Brigade Horse Artillery (Robertson's), and let them rest where they are.

HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General MEADE:

Copy of order is on its way to you. Synopsis telegraphed General Reynolds about 3 p. m. The general says your course is approved. Guard Banks' Ford well. Hancock's infantry will serve to relieve you, if his cavalry is not up in time.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 13, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK, *Sixth Corps:*

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that, after withdrawing, you mass one division of your troops in the Potomac Creek bottom, on the Telegraph road, and one division in the Potomac Creek bottom, on the east side of the railroad bridge, on the road to Dumfries, via Brooks' Station, holding them there until further orders; notifying General Hancock of your position, in view of any possible attempt to cross by the enemy upon discovering our movements.

S. F. BARSTOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer of Second Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1863.**Commanding Officer Engineer Brigade:*

The commanding general directs that you be in readiness to take up the bridges across the Rappahannock as soon as General Sedg-

wick's corps has recrossed the river, and to have them hauled at once to Aquia Creek, and, with the wagons, placed in readiness to be towed to Alexandria. The teams will be sent up by land, via Dumfries and Gloucester.

The general also directs that as early as to-morrow night you have the Occoquan bridged with one bridge where the Telegraph road crosses the Occoquan. If you should require assistance, you will call on Major-General Sedgwick and on the chief quartermaster for the tug to tow your pontoons into position on the Occoquan.

Every part of this order must be rigidly executed without failure.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—7 p. m. (Received July 14, 8 p. m.)

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

You will push your corps, and march early to-morrow morning for Manassas Junction, and take post so as to cover the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, reporting to General Hooker at Dumfries. Send your trains off at once.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Commanding at Bealeton:*

I have a brigade at Warrenton, with pickets at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo, with scouts to Amissville; another brigade at Thoroughfare Gap, and another brigade picketing the Rappahannock. In case this latter brigade is only needed to picket between United States Ford and Kelly's, a regiment would be sufficient. I should very much like to have the rest of the brigade, as I am short-handed.

I mention this in case a former dispatch has not reached you. I have advised Howard to picket strongly to his right and front.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 13, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL, *Fairfax:*

A brigade of Pleasanton's ordered to Thoroughfare Gap to-night. Have you any force at Aldie, and any scouts beyond there? Was to be informed of everything in that direction.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
June 13, 1863—8 p. m. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

I am advised by General Butterfield that you will relieve my pickets at Banks' Ford by infantry, if there is any delay in the cavalry report-

ing to you. I am also instructed to hold it strongly, and shall leave four companies or about 200 men there. Let me know when you can relieve them.

I sent an aide to show your cavalry the road.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 13, 1863—9 p. m.

General R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Everything quiet to the front and right to-night.

Ask the general if General Stahel can picket Thoroughfare Gap, and relieve my brigade there. It makes me very short of men.

I have now three brigades on picket. Presently we shall want cavalry, and we will have none.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 13, 1863—10 p. m.

General REYNOLDS,
Per General Barnes:

I have received an order, from which I send extracts:

This army will be transferred to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

General Meade will withdraw, under the orders of General Reynolds. The point of concentration of the corps will be in the vicinity of Centreville.

General Reynolds will withdraw the forces on the right, making Manassas Junction by forced marches, and, if not ordered to the contrary, proceed to Centreville and take position. Headquarters will be at Dumfries to-morrow (Sunday) p. m.

General Reynolds will cause the fords on the Rappahannock to be held by cavalry till Monday morning, and until General Hancock has withdrawn on the left. Beverly, Kelly's, and Banks' will be particularly guarded.

The above is all that relates to the right wing. Shall withdraw Sykes to Hartwood and Barnes to Morrisville, there to await the relief of their pickets, and then proceed to Warrenton Junction, as you direct. Hancock is to relieve my pickets at Banks'. I will proceed myself to Grove Church, and possibly to Bealeton. Have telegraphed Butterfield that your orders have not reached you.

MEADE.

JUNE 13, 1863—10 p. m.

General BARNES:

Forward dispatch to Reynolds. Concentrate your division, as before ordered, at Morrisville, with batteries and trains. Wait there till the cavalry relieve your pickets. Leave strong pickets at Ellis' and Kelly's. Await me at Grove Church, where I will be in a few hours.

MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863. (Received 10.15 p. m.)

General HANCOCK:

The major-general commanding desires that you destroy the telegraph lines before your rear guard passes to-morrow.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
June 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Warrenton Junction:

The Reserve Brigade got 375 horses yesterday. I sent 160 men, Second and Third Divisions, as escort to Reserve Artillery. Colonel Gamble is receiving orders from Colonel Devin direct, or should have cleaned out Stafford, Point Pleasanton, and First Division camps to-day and to-morrow. Have requisitions in for ordnance stores sufficient to equip every dismounted man at Potomac Creek, now 500, which stores should be at hand to-day and to-morrow, and if horses arrive as freely as for some time past, a few days will place all these people with their commands.

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863—8 p. m.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

General Hooker will change his base of supplies from the road to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with depot at Alexandria. The Aquia Creek depot will be abandoned so soon as the sick and wounded and public property can be removed—say by Monday next. The pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock will be withdrawn to-night, and the corps not already on the march will be put in motion. The general headquarters will be at Dumfries to-morrow night. Colonel Sawtelle will superintend affairs at Aquia Creek, and take all employés and property to Alexandria. I shall go with the trains when not with General Hooker. Though the movement will be hurried, and our forces somewhat scattered at first, I still apprehend no loss. I will keep you advised.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863. (Received 10 a. m.)

General D. H. RUCKER,
Washington, D. C.:

It is necessary to remove our sick and wounded. General Hooker wishes it done rapidly. There are some 11,000 in all. Please send

all the vessels you can to-day, and notify me what are sent. The exigency is imperative. Please order that no more horses or other supplies shall be sent to Aquia at present. The horses can be received at Alexandria.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Falmouth, June 13, 1863.

Colonel SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster in Charge, Aquia:

All the troops will move to-night and to-morrow. I think the railroad will be safe all day to-morrow, but Mr. Wright should draw in his rolling-stock as fast as possible inside of Potomac Creek, and get it away as fast as he can.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 13, 1863—10 p. m.

General HAUPT:

Colonel Sawtelle is at Aquia Creek, to conduct, with Mr. Wright, the withdrawal. He will then take post at Alexandria. My best quartermasters will be at different stations on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as soon as they can take part, with plenty of employes. I am determined there shall be no confusion, nor shall the cars be used as storehouses, or detained, if in my power to prevent it. Rely on that.

I hope Mr. Wright communicated with you as to the withdrawal. We shall accomplish it during to-night, to-morrow, and the following night. General Warren is charged with defending the withdrawal, in concert with Captain Magaw, of the Navy.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Falmouth, June 13, 1863.

Colonel SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster in Charge, Aquia:

You must hurry up the embarkation of the wounded. Can you not send them off by to-morrow evening?

Afford facilities to Captain Magaw [U. S. Navy], who will in turn defend your depot.

General Benham will require tows for his pontoons. Give them.

The pontoons for the bridge across the Occoquan must go up to-morrow. The balance of them can be towed to the Maryland shore, where they will be safe for the present.

Are you getting all the property afloat? Take away everything valuable about the wharf and buildings, but burn nothing without further orders.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

JUNE 13, 1863.

Mr. CALDWELL:

SIR: The general desires that the office at Stafford Court-House be kept open to-morrow, to receive all dispatches after he leaves here and this office is closed, and Generals Sedgwick and Hancock have passed there; that the offices at Bealeton and Warrenton be kept open until our cavalry pass through those points, respectively; that the telegraph from Aquia to Falmouth be kept open to-morrow, and the operators withdrawn from Falmouth under General Hancock's direction; that operators be sent from Washington to Manassas and Bristoe, if not there already; that this be communicated to General Hancock, who will be instructed to destroy the lines before his rear guard passes. General Meade will be instructed to have the telegraph from here to Bealeton destroyed by his rear guard. The office here not to be removed until the last moment, when the general leaves and the camp is moved.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Kettle Run, June 13, 1863.

Col. O. DE FOREST,
Fairfax Court-House:

Returned last night at 11 p. m., with 1 captain and 6 men of Mosby's command, and 10 horses.

Mosby returned from raid in Maryland about 2 p. m. on the 11th. He brought 17 prisoners of the Sixth Michigan, and dispersed his men at Middleburg four hours before the telegram was written ordering us in pursuit of him. He is reported to have had 110, men but no artillery.

The prisoners will be sent in by first train.

J. HAMMOND,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Comdg. Dept. of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Pa.:

Ewell, with Jackson's old division, and in force, has been fighting us since last night at Winchester, and is pressing on to Martinsburg. I have not the means to check him at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or at the Potomac River. I shall concentrate all I can to hold Maryland Heights.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Am quite too unwell for clear or active work. Will expect you this evening. Milroy telegraphed me yesterday that he could at any

time, if not cut off from Martinsburg, have sufficient transportation to take all the public stores away from Winchester in six hours. You have probably heard of his successful skirmish with rebel cavalry yesterday.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

The general commanding is surprised that orders concentrating Colonel Smith's command and securing the force at Romney have not been regarded.

They must be complied with immediately.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 13, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Colonel PIATT,
Harper's Ferry:

Instruct General Milroy to use great caution, risking nothing unnecessarily, and to be prepared for falling back, in good order, if overmatched. I rely on your having support afforded him as far as may be practicable. In the meantime, go on with your concentration of forces. Keep me advised of what is needed. What movement has been made from Romney?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Your news of McReynolds falling back is confirmed by a dispatch from General Milroy, but he says nothing of stores destroyed. Nothing from Heintzelman or Stahel.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 159. } *Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. D. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, confer with Brigadier-General Kelley, and assume command of all forces, including brigade at Martinsburg, which can be sent to the support of Major-General Milroy, and cover the march of that general's forces to Harper's Ferry.

The general commanding Eighth Army Corps leaves much of the conduct of this important mission to the discretion of Brigadier-General Tyler, and only suggests Bunker Hill, 9 miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg pike, as a suitable position on which to make a stand in case he should find the rebels in force between him and Major-General Milroy. General Tyler will keep constantly in communication with General Milroy during this co-operation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

[WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

June 13, 1863—2.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

If the rebel cavalry move across the Potomac, will the cavalry of General Hooker's army pursue them, or be used to retard their movements? My object in asking is to know whether my duty as Executive of this State, under direction of the President, may not require an immediate call of the militia to resist invasion.

Please advise me fully.

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 13, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

In reply to your telegram in regard to the intended movements of General Hooker's cavalry, and the necessity of an immediate call by you of the militia, I respectfully suggest the impropriety of my advising otherwise than through my official superiors, the Secretary of War and the President.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 13, 1863.

I. The following changes and assignments are made in the staff department of this corps:

Assistant adjutants-general.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, chief of staff, and assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. J. Cohen, assistant adjutant-general.

Inspector-general's department.—Maj. W. H. Crocker, Sixth New York Cavalry, assistant inspector-general; Capt. John Green, Second U. S. Cavalry, assistant inspector-general; Capt. F. C. Newhall, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assistant inspector-general.

Quartermaster's department.—Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster; First Lieut. J. W. Spangler, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster.

Commissary department.—Lieut. Col. A. S. Austin, chief commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. D. P. Richardson, Sixth New York, acting assistant commissary of subsistence.

Medical department.—Surg. G. L. Pancoast, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Asst. Surg. G. M. McGill, U. S. Army, medical inspector.

Chief ordnance officer.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Smith, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Provost-marshal.—Capt. Thomas Drummond, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Topographical engineer.—Capt. V. E. von Koerber, First Maryland Cavalry.

Commissary of musters.—Col. G. A. H. Blake, First U. S. Cavalry.

Chief ambulance officer.—First Lieut. W. M. Taylor, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Aides-de-camp.—First Lieut. C. Thomson, First New York Cavalry; First Lieut. G. A. Custer, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieut. G. W. Yates, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. L. Walker, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Capt. E. J. Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; First Lieut. G. H. Thompson, First Rhode Island Cavalry; First Lieut. C. B. McLellan, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieut. E. B. Parsons, Eighth New York Cavalry.

II. The above-named officers are announced to serve in the several departments to which they are assigned until further orders. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly, and all communications concerning business of the staff departments will be addressed to the chiefs of those departments at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Pleasonton :

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
No. 22.) *Camp near Falmouth, Va., June 13, 1863.*

The general commanding cannot part with so large a portion of the gallant Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, without expressing to them his high appreciation of their valuable services and gallant conduct while under his command.

In the operations upon the Peninsula last year, their name and their fame are identified with every important operation of the Engineer Brigade during that struggle. And through the present campaign, as thus far opened, upon the Rappahannock, in all the efforts made by your gallant comrades of the brigade, the Regular Engineer Battalion and the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, the Fifteenth Regiment has borne its equal share of arduous labor, privation, and exposure, in every duty it has been called upon to perform. From the ordinary labors or soldier duties of the brigade, to the arduous and rapid march and countermarch to widely distant points, when its services have been called for in the late operations, or the unarmed labor under fire—that severest test of the true soldier's courage—which this brigade is so constantly required to endure; in all, the members of the Fifteenth Regiment have shown a cheerfulness and alacrity, a steady endurance and courage, that cannot and need not be exceeded.

Your general loses you with regret, but with the hope that, after a brief return to your homes, and to the well-merited greetings of

your friends, the soldier spirit that you have so nobly shown here will bring you back again to the ranks of your old regiment, where you have already been so eminently useful in your country's service.

By order of Brigadier-General Benham.

CHANNING CLAPP,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va., June 14, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS :

Have heard nothing from Thoroughfare Gap. Sent same message by your aide.

A. PLEASONTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BEALETON, *June 14, 1863.*

General PLEASONTON,

Commanding Cavalry Corps :

I am waiting here until you come.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you post a brigade and a battery on the roads approaching Stafford Court-House from Berea Church and Hartwood Church, to cover the passage of the trains, &c., and remain until Hancock comes up.

This force will guard particularly against any force that may come from that direction ; skirmishers well out.

The general says your trains move slowly and cause much delay. He desires that you will use every exertion to push them through rapidly.

If your headquarters can be at Stafford Court-House to-night, you will be in telegraphic communication with the general at Dumfries.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

BEALETON, *June 14, 1863.*

Colonel ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps :

The general desires General Gregg to relieve as soon as possible the infantry at Kelly's, Rappahannock, and Beverly Fords. Use Duffié to picket Kelly's, and withdraw from Duffié all but two regiments. Have strong reserves to these pickets.

G. A. CUSTER,

Aide-de-Camp.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
June 14, 1863—12 m.

General HANCOCK :

GENERAL : At this hour the trains of the Sixth Corps are yet passing, with, perhaps, 5 miles of their trains yet to pass.

The Second Corps trains are waiting here, before taking the road to Dumfries, for the Sixth Corps trains to pass. It is doubtful whether all the Sixth Corps trains will make Dumfries before night. General Sedgwick has been directed to post a brigade to cover the roads from Berea Church and Hartwood Church to this point, to remain until you come up. The general directs that you do not withdraw from the river until everything has passed this point. Officers must push on the trains.

Telegraphic communication is directed to be kept up from Potomac Creek Station and Stafford Court-House until you pass. General Sedgwick will probably be at Stafford Court-House to-night for his headquarters. The general is now leaving for Dumfries.

General Sedgwick will keep two divisions in Potomac Bottom, to assist you, if necessary, until you withdraw.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

STAFFORD, June 14, 1863.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

General HANCOCK :

General says hold Banks' Ford stoutly to the last.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

JUNE 14, 1863—2.50 p. m.

General CALDWELL :

Send Colonel [J. R.] Brooke at once, with three regiments of good men, to Banks' Ford. A section of artillery will be ordered to report to him as soon as his command is under way.

Colonel Brooke will report in person to these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Hancock :

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
June 14, 1863.

Major-General HANCOCK :

I have left two divisions at Potomac Creek, to be at your disposal, if needed. Newton is on his way here, but will not be here before night.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

[JUNE 14?], 1863.

General HANCOCK :

Send word to Sedgwick that he is not to withdraw the divisions from Potomac Bottom, as ordered, until you withdraw, and he is to

send a brigade to Stafford, with a battery, to protect approaches from Berea Church. I was in error in my understanding of General Hooker's order.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS, *June 14, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 6.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR and General HOOKER :

A negro just in states that he left Gaines' Cross-Roads last night, and the enemy's column passed there for Harper's Ferry on Friday morning [12th]. Expected to reach Harper's Ferry by Saturday night. States that Lee was in command; that the whole army was in the column. Saw Ewell in his carriage; also Longstreet and Early. The column was two days passing Gaines' Cross-Roads. Few troops were left at Fredericksburg, and few, excepting cavalry, at Culpeper, as a blind. The whole army was destined for Harper's Ferry, and thence across into Maryland. I believe this man's report. General Reynolds is here.

A. PLEASANTON.

JUNE 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

General Hooker directs me to say that he has been informed that the tents of your hospitals at Potomac Creek or vicinity are left standing. He directs that every one of these tents and all the public property must be sent to Aquia Landing, to be shipped. If your medical director is here, he must return and attend to it; if there, telegraph him orders. The tents, &c., must be taken down, if the surgeons have to pack them on their own horses.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

DUMFRIES, *June 14, 1863—4.15 p. m.*

General WARREN, *Aquia:*

A shameful waste and abandonment of property, entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, may possibly occur if vigorous measures are not taken to prevent it. All the hospital tents and property at Potomac Creek and vicinity should be brought away. Two divisions of troops, Sixth Corps, are still in Potomac Bottom.

Stir up the surgeons and everybody, and say the general will hold them responsible. There is plenty of time. Perhaps you had better send a regiment up there.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS WARRENTON JUNCTION,
June 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Howard marched this morning for Centreville from Catlett's. General Doubleday marched from Bealeton about 10 a. m.;

General Birney will march this evening. There is no change in front of Rappahannock, or as far as we have scouted to the left. General Pleasonton reports a cavalry force at Amissville, where it has been for two weeks. General Pleasonton has a cavalry brigade at Warrenton and one at Thoroughfare Gap. The indications are, therefore, that the enemy have gone up the Valley. The trains I have ordered to be turned off at Catlett's, to go by Wolf Run Shoals. Have you anything from the Valley to indicate where the enemy is to-day?

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JUNE 14, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Signal officer at Phillips' house reports a considerable force of the enemy in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Four or five regiments are camped along the river, from the Taylor house to the Goss house. Quite a force at the dam, and a force on the plain in rear of town. Five batteries just went over the heights from your crossing, and a number of guns are in position on the plain still. A regiment is now engaged apparently in establishing pickets along the river line from Fredericksburg to Falmouth.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 14, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

Following just received from corps officer of the day:

6.30 P. M.

The troops are appearing in large force in the rear of Fredericksburg. I think they are returning.

6.45 P. M.

A white woman opposite the Lacey house tells our pickets that the rebels intend to cross at Banks' Ford.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES,
June 14, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

What trains, and by what roads on the McDowell map, did you order by Wolf Run Shoals? Can they not cross at Spriggs' Ford? We are moving by Wolf Run Shoals, and they will interfere. Answer, and say where we telegraph you to-night.

Reported that Ewell's corps is in front of Winchester. This is all we know of him.

One corps had better halt at Manassas until trains cross Occoquan.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 14, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major ECKERT,

War Department:

Gaines' Cross-Roads is on the road from Culpeper to Chester Gap. I have information that the rebel column passed through Chester Gap on Thursday [11th] and Friday. Fifteen thousand infantry and artillery and a good deal of cavalry were left at Culpeper, and are now there.

My scouts just in from Barbee's Cross-Roads and Chester Gap. No signs of enemy between this and those points. Shots were heard to-day a long distance off, in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STAFFORD, June 14, 1863—7.15.

(Received 7.40.)

General HANCOCK:

The following for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

[June —, 1863.]

General SEDGWICK:

As soon as trains have passed, move your corps, following them to Dumfries without delay. Inform Hancock.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

[SEDGWICK,

Major-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Warrenton Junction, June 14, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, Dumfries:

I ordered the supply trains to turn off at Bristoe, and to cross the Occoquan above Cedar Run to Centreville. Birney's train may have gone in that way, but I do not think any others.

I will be here to-night with Pleasanton. Meade is at Catlett's; Howard at Centreville. Doubleday is at Kettle Run, and will move to Manassas to-night; Meade early in the morning. Birney will be at Catlett's also to-night.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General of Volunteers.

BEALETON, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry Division:

Have you heard anything from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap this morning?

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 14, 1863.

General HANCOCK:

How many troops and batteries in all do you think are over the river?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

SECOND CORPS,
June 14, 1863—8 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

There are a good many. All reports agree in that. How many have moved up, I do not know, but a great many troops have been seen this afternoon moving out of the intrenchments at Fredericksburg to the right, and still a heavy force on the heights. I have no reports as to the number of batteries.

I have no doubt they are prepared for a [*sic*] returned this afternoon, and says Hill was over there with between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and had sixty pieces of artillery at Hamilton's Crossing yesterday.

Lee, with Longstreet and Ewell, with about 70,000 men, about Culpeper yesterday.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES, June 14, 1863—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,
Warrenton Junction:

General says if enemy are near Harper's Ferry, his cavalry is with him. He would not think of crossing the Potomac with 15,000 artillery and infantry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

AQUIA, June 14, 1863—8.30 [p. m.]

General HANCOCK:

The stores here are being shipped rapidly. I think everything will be afloat before morning, excepting the rolling-stock of the railroad, which will take about forty hours. General Warren has a command of about 1,500 men, and two small guns. There are some five or six gunboats here. Everything is taken from the different stations along the railroad, excepting some hospital property, now being sent in.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va. June 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: General Buford has been instructed to relieve your pickets from Rappahannock Station to Sulphur Springs, and instruct

the pickets, upon being relieved, to report to Colonel Duffié, who will strengthen and secure his line from Rappahannock Station down. General Buford's brigade will connect on their right with the left of your brigade, in the vicinity of Warrenton. Colonel Duffié's pickets will hold Rappahannock Station. After having supplied his command with four days' subsistence, will send his wagons back to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va., June 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you direct all excepting two of the regiments in the brigade sent to Kelly's Ford to rejoin you at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER.

PLEASONTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Accept my thanks for Colonel Kilpatrick's appointment.* Everything is quiet to the front and right. The enemy has a force of cavalry (about a brigade) at Amisville, which has been stationed there for over a week. No other enemy reported this side of the mountains this morning.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *June 14, 1863.*
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I omitted to say in a former dispatch that the negro who came in from the rebel column moving on Maryland, stated that the rebel soldiers said they would not fight, excepting on their own soil; that they would desert and give themselves up the first chance. The movement is not popular with their soldiers.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
June 14, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

Defer withdrawal for a few hours, and await orders.

Answer.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

* As brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers.

DUMFRIES, *June 14, 1863—9.25 p. m.*

General PLEASANTON,

Warrenton Junction :

Of the 15,000 infantry and artillery remaining at Culpeper, I have no satisfactory information, unless included in column which you reported to me as having left there Thursday [11th] last.

HOOKER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 14, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER :

Your dispatch received. The 15,000 infantry and artillery at Culpeper I consider to be made up in good part by the force taken back by Longstreet from Gaines' Cross-Roads. He took back a number of wagons, but no artillery of any consequence.

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General.

JUNE 14, 1863—9.40 p. m.

General HANCOCK :

Replace pickets and halt.

Answer.

BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,

June 14, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff :

General Howard is at Centreville now, General Doubleday at Kettle Run, and will push on to Manassas to night. General Meade at Catlett's, and General Birney will be here to-night. General Meade will move to Centreville to-morrow, and General Birney to Manassas.

I will leave one corps at Manassas, to cover the crossing of the Occoquan. How is Pleasanton to know when General Hancock withdraws from Falmouth, that he may withdraw his pickets ?

Please telegraph Pleasanton if you can.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

DUMFRIES, *June 14, 1863—9.45 p. m.*

General REYNOLDS :

The general directs me to say Pleasanton can withdraw at 1 to-night from the Rappahannock without reference to Hancock. All cavalry, excepting that necessary for correct information, concentrated at Centreville, and gotten ready for vigorous service. It will be strengthened by every mounted man that can be sent.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
June 14, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Your dispatch received. You will move your command to Centreville, on left of railroad.

You will make forced marches to accomplish this. Turn your trains off to the right, keeping them as far in rear of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as possible. There is a brigade of cavalry at Thoroughfare Gap which should give you notice of the enemy in time; another brigade at Warrenton, with vedettes across to Thoroughfare Gap. The object of the movement is to concentrate at Centreville as soon as possible.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Your aide received these orders verbally half an hour since. They were also repeated last night by telegraph (three of them).

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 14, 1863—10.10 p. m.

General HANCOCK:

Dispatch received. The general did not expect you to withdraw without notice before commencing movement; you may get order yet to-night, but keep everything as you were before moving at all.

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Warrenton Junction, June 14, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

A prisoner, belonging to Breathed's battery, Stuart's artillery, says that Lee's army is divided into three corps, of 30,000 each, commanded by Ewell, A. P. Hill, and Longstreet; that Ewell is above Sulphur Springs, Longstreet is to cross at United States or Banks' Ford, and that Hill is to cross in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Three days' rations were issued yesterday morning to Ewell's corps. He thinks Ewell will be heard from before to-morrow night.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., June 14, 1863.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Hogan and Carney just returned from other side of river; crossed near Field's Ford. Their reports confirm last statements from Mount Holly. Dense clouds of dust were seen yesterday on the other side. Troops seemed moving toward Blue Ridge. Have you any directions to give me? Smith has gone to Washington, thinking he could be of no use to me.

J. MCENTEE,
Captain, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1863.

General TYLER, *Martinsburg*:

Is Milroy invested so that he cannot fall back to Harper's Ferry?
A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1863—1.27 p. m.

Major-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Are the forces at Winchester and Martinsburg making any effort to get to you?

A. LINCOLN.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 14, 1863.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Dispatch received. I am not advised that the forces at Winchester, under General Milroy, are falling back on this place. The forces of my command at Martinsburg are ordered to fall back on me, if assailed by overpowering numbers.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Martinsburg:

Your better line of retreat is to Williamsport, and so round to Harper's Ferry. There is a good position for a stand at Falling Waters. Cannot understand position of your forces. Where is [B. F.] Smith?

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 14, 1863.

Colonel McCASLIN,
Sir John's Run:

General Schenck orders all troops and stores west of Martinsburg to Grafton. You will, therefore, move without delay to the point indicated. Transportation will be provided by Capt. G. W. Harrison, assistant quartermaster, with whom you will at once communicate.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Colonel Wilkinson, Clarksburg, W. Va., and Colonels Mulligan and Campbell, New Creek.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS or Colonel TRUAX,
Frederick, Md.:

The order sending you to Harper's Ferry is revoked. You will concentrate, and move your command to Relay House, and there await further orders. You have not answered former telegrams. Let me know if you need transportation.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.,
June 14, 1863—7 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

As soon as night sets in, we will fall back to Williamsport; thence to Harper's Ferry.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1863.

General TYLER,
Martinsburg:

If you are besieged, how do you dispatch me? Why did you not leave before being besieged?

A. LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, June 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Tyler informs the general commanding that at nightfall he will fall back to Williamsport, and from thence to Harper's Ferry. It is important Milroy should know this. Send trusty scout with it, in cipher, if possible.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
June 14, 1863—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing from Winchester to-day, neither from the enemy nor General Schenck. Heavy firing at Martinsburg heard for one and a half hours, ceasing at dusk. Telegraphic communication ceased at 7 p. m., and result not known. Enemy reported at Berryville and Smithfield.

My force here is not as large as it should be, yet the troops are in good spirits, and will give a good account of themselves.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

Your telegram received. Communicate to the Department anything you may learn of the result at Martinsburg, or of the enemy's movements in any direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 14, 1863—12 midnight.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Nothing definitely known as to result of fight at Martinsburg. The forces there are believed to be falling back on this place, via Williamsport. Have nothing regarding movements of enemy since my last dispatch. Will keep you advised, as requested.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I had already heard of the Seventh New York coming, and ordered transportation to be ready. There shall be no detention here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Charleston, W. Va.:

I do not hear from the Kanawha. Is all quiet along your lines? Ewell, with a division of Lee's army, is attacking us in the Valley, at Winchester, and trying to come down on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 14, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

For the prompt removal of our sick and the military stores at Aquia to Alexandria, consequent upon the army movements now in progress, the Quartermaster's Department requires temporarily every available transport. You will please forward immediately to Aquia every transport not indispensable to your safety. The case is urgent, but merely temporary, and they will be sent back to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 14, 1863—12 m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley. All your available force should be concentrated to threaten Richmond, by seizing and destroying their railroad bridges over the South and North Anna Rivers, and do them all the damage possible. If you cannot accomplish this, you can at least find occupation for a large force of the enemy. There can be no serious danger of an attack on Norfolk now.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 14, 1863.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch in cipher is just received. I have a force above Diascund Bridge, moving toward Slatersville, 10 miles from the White House. I have a large force on the Blackwater, and I have arranged, if everything is favorable, to cross a cavalry force to-morrow over the Chowan, and destroy the railroad bridges south of the Nottoway River, on the Weldon Railroad. All the transports I have are ordered to Aquia Creek, and some of them have gone. If you will order them back as soon as they can be spared, I will concentrate all my force at West Point, and move toward Richmond. I have now no means of bringing the troops at Suffolk here, and my force up the Peninsula is too small to produce much disturbance.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
June 14, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

Your letter of the 12th is received. This Department is gratified at the cordial support and co-operation evinced by the State officials, and I trust that, commencing with such good auspices, your work will be attended with full success. You will communicate freely by mail or telegraph, officially or personally, as you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, *June 14, 1863.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We find difficulty in getting our people aroused, but it is now being effected. The difficulty about no pay for troops until Congress meets is a serious one, but I think we can arrange to-morrow for the corporate and other moneyed interests of the State to contribute, as a loan, sufficient to pay men until Congress meets. Shall leave nothing undone to effect speedy organization of forces.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG,

June 14, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The operators at Chambersburg and Hagerstown say contrabands who now are coming in say rebels were coming into Martinsburg as they left at 12 o'clock to-day. From many who are coming—all tell nearly same tale. Line down between Winchester and Martinsburg about 11 o'clock this morning. Another dispatch says some contrabands arrived report McReynolds to have been driven by a large force from Berryville to Bunker Hill and that public stores have been removed from Martinsburg.

A. G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA,

June 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

If the telegrams just received from Hagerstown, that Martinsburg has been taken by the rebels at noon to-day, are true, the President should authorize the Governor to call out the militia to-day. It is the only way we can rouse and get our people out quick enough to check the movement of the enemy.

Please answer.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 14, 1863—6.25 p. m.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Philadelphia :

We have intelligence that the enemy appeared at Martinsburg to-day, but General Tyler, who is there, has not reported any attack as yet, and telegraphic communication continues. Has not the Governor the right, under your State laws and constitution, to call out the militia of the State whenever he deems it necessary to do so ? This Department has no objection to his doing so.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 14, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,

Harrisburg :

Your telegram received. We have this afternoon intelligence from General Tyler, at Martinsburg, that the enemy have appeared there, but in what force he does not state. They are also at Winchester. It is certain now that there is a general movement toward Pennsylvania, although the rear of Lee's army is still south of the Rappahannock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 14, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg:

The operator at Harrisburg has the cipher, and you can use him. The enemy has appeared at Winchester, and also at Martinsburg. There is no doubt that a general movement is being made toward Pennsylvania, and no effort should be spared to resist him. Hooker is also moving up.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War.*HARRISBURG, *June 14, 1863.**(Received 9.30 p. m.)*

The PRESIDENT:

I have dispatched Col. T. A. Scott to see you and the Secretary of War. He will arrive in Washington about midnight, and will call on you. The plan for raising troops, although well conceived, we find ineffectual to produce forces with dispatch equal to the necessities. Colonel Scott will present you my request to authorize a call for 50,000 troops, which we feel very confident will prove successful. I earnestly ask that it be adopted. If adopted, I desire to act on it at once. I will remain up till I hear from you and the Secretary of War, through Colonel Scott. I am fully conscious of your anxiety to use all the means in your power to protect this State from invasion, and I will be pardoned for saying that the plan which will be presented by Colonel Scott, in the judgment of all my officers, is the only one practicable for that purpose at present.

A. G. CURTIN,

*Governor.*PITTSBURGH, *June 14, 1863.**(Received 12.29 a. m.)*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Governor Peirpoint has telegraphed as follows:

I have lately received 2,000 small-arms from Washington. I want 3,000 more, smooth-bore muskets, with ball and shot, preferred. I can place them all in reliable regiments, organized and officered, in a few days, who I have confidence will fight.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

W. T. H. BROOKS,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 14, 1863—2.20 p. m.

General W. T. H. BROOKS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley. Pittsburgh and Wheeling should be put in defensible condition as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

PITTSBURGH, *June 14, 1863.*General GEORGE W. McCOOK,
Steubenville, Ohio:

General [Halleck] telegraphs:

Lee's army is in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley.

Please get your men together, ready for the defense of Wheeling or elsewhere.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
*Major-General.*COLUMBUS, OHIO,
June 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

Copy of dispatch just received from Governor Peirpoint, at Wheeling:

Enemy at Martinsburg to-day at 1 o'clock, reported in large force, having Milroy in their rear, with force accompanying him in front. There is also a rebel force on the Kanawha, south of Charleston, which will doubtless move in the direction of the Ohio River immediately. There is little in West Virginia, excepting militia, to meet it.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

GENERAL PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS,

June 15, 1863—12.56 a. m.

(Copy received, War Department, 1 a. m.)

General HOOKER,
Dumfries:

My scouts from Chester and Ashby's Gaps report the rebel General Stuart, with 15,000 cavalry, at Upperville. The people, in that vicinity, both white and black, state that Longstreet is supporting Stuart with 30,000 men. Heavy firing in the direction of Winchester all day long. Stuart was moving in a direction to strike the Potomac between Leesburg and Harper's Ferry. He was moving slowly. Two other corps, 30,000 men each, under A. P. Hill and Ewell, are still south of the Rappahannock; Hill to cross in our rear at Banks' and United States Fords, Ewell at Sulphur Springs. This last comes from a prisoner.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

*Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 15, 1863—2 a. m.*Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to inform you that, at the request of General Howard, I have sent a strong scouting party to Aldie and that vicinity, with orders that the officer shall report on his return to General Howard.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General,

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 15, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In accordance with orders received from Washington, I have the honor to state that I have no further information from Chester Gap than from the 8th of June, which I communicated to you last evening.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 15, 1863—6.15 a. m.*
(Received 7.34 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Prisoners who came in last night state that Lee's army has been re-enforced from South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina; that it now consists of three corps, under Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. The two latter are reported south of the Rappahannock, and would not attack us unless Stuart and Longstreet were attacked.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 15, 1863—6.30 a. m.*
(Copy received, War Department, 7.26 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER,
Dumfries, Va.:

Reports from the Rappahannock state that the enemy shows the heaviest force at Beverly Ford, where they have artillery, infantry, and cavalry. At the other fords only cavalry. Below Rappahannock Bridge their pickets are very light. Show no disposition to cross.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS,
Warrenton Junction, June 15, 1863—6 a. m.
(Received 7.15 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

It would be well to place several batteries and a good force at the mouth of the Monocacy, as Stuart will attempt to cross through the culvert under the canal. By delaying him, I shall be able to overtake him, in case my force is not needed here. Harper's Ferry, the mouth of the Monocacy, and the river between these two, should be well guarded.

Longstreet will probably strike for Williamsport and Hagerstown, in case he is repulsed at Harper's Ferry. Stuart will strike for Poolesville if he cannot cross at the mouth of the Monocacy. Keep the canal full of water.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 15, 1863—6 a. m.*
(Copy received, War Department, 7.20 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER :

Manassas would be a better point for cavalry than Centreville. We cannot get sufficient forage at Centreville. We can fit up sooner at Manassas. The road is now lined with infantry on the march. Shall move as soon as I can do so, and will withdraw my people farthest out at dusk, to join me in the night. It would be well for the War Department to put some batteries and a force at the mouth of the Monocacy. It is there where Stuart will try to cross, through the culvert under the canal.

A. PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *June 15, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 7.30 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

General Pleasanton has telegraphed you all the information he has obtained. My headquarters will be at Centreville to-day. Birney is ordered to remain at Manassas until the Occoquan is crossed by the commands from Falmouth. Pleasanton had better be to-night on the railroad, in rear of Birney, where he can obtain supplies.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 15, 1863—8 a. m.

General A. PLEASANTON,
Cavalry Corps :

The commanding general directs that, if you require any ordnance equipments for your command, you at once make requisitions for the same on Captain [Daniel W.] Flagler, at Alexandria. All the dismounted men and disabled horses of your command have been ordered to Alexandria. They will join you at the earliest possible moment. The commanding general directs that you await further orders at Manassas.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUMFRIES, *June 15, 1863—8.30 a. m.*

General REYNOLDS,
Warrenton, Manassas, or Centreville :

The general directs that all corps and cavalry must fill up trains with supplies, and three days' in haversacks, ready for any order. General Ingalls says, forage from Captain Ferguson, Alexandria. Colonel Clarke will be at Fairfax Station to-night. The general desires this done to-day, if practicable. Retain two corps at Manassas, if more easily supplied.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Operators will send copy to corps commanders in their vicinity.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
[June] 15, 1863—9 a. m.Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

Dispatch of 8.30 a. m. here. Have plenty of provisions, but must get forage to-night at Manassas. Please ask Ingalls to have it there.

I think Stuart will make for the mouth of the Monocacy. He will have 40 miles to make to-day. I will have that distance to-morrow to reach same point. My command will be at Manassas to-night.

A. PLEASONTON,
*Brigadier-General.*HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 15, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

General HANCOCK :

As soon as all your divisions are up to Stafford, the general says you can cross to Aquia. (See McDowell's map.) There you will find good water and good camps. Open telegraph office there with your operator. Send down the Neck to Brent's Point, and get full advices from all at the Aquia Landing, of everything there. They can send, by boats going up to land, any dispatches, &c., for headquarters at Occoquan, where we shall be as late as 12.30 noon. Headquarters to-night at Fairfax Station.

The general directs that you cause the country to be thoroughly scoured from the Potomac as far inland as practicable, as you come up, driving in all stragglers, leaving none of our property for the enemy. He relies upon you for every exertion in this respect. There may be many loose horses floating about.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
*Major-General.*MANASSAS JUNCTION, *June 15, 1863.*
(Received, War Department, 9.40 a. m.)Major-General REYNOLDS, *Centreville*:

Pleasanton is here. His force on the river will be withdrawn to-night. His brigade at Thoroughfare Gap is withdrawn to-night, leaving a regiment there to watch. There will be no cavalry in my front toward the Rappahannock to-morrow, and Pleasanton thinks a large force is left there. I should like, if I remain here, to have some cavalry between me and the Rappahannock. Pleasanton also thinks the force at Fredericksburg and near will remain on the defensive. Should they choose to act otherwise, I would like to know it as soon as possible. Pleasanton suggests Stahel's cavalry be pushed out toward the Rappahannock.

MEADE,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 15, 1863—12.40 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK :

Following is extract from orders for march to-morrow :

Sixth Corps train by right-hand road to Wolf Run Shoals, 4 a. m. Second Corps train by left-hand road to Wolf Run Shoals, 4 a. m. Both to cross river before night, and await their commands at Fairfax Station, Sixth Corps having precedence.

If supplies or forage are needed for their commands, they must be left in sufficient quantities to enable these corps to move from here with three days' supply; none to be abandoned or wasted.

Sixth Corps to follow, covering the trains crossing at Wolf Run Shoals. Second Corps covering the whole, via Wolf Run Shoals.

Headquarters to-morrow night at Fairfax Station. All sutlers' wagons and trade wagons to go, via Occoquan, to Alexandria. Those not obeying order, contents to be given to the troops, and wagons to be turned over to the quartermaster-in-chief.

This order to be carried out unless otherwise directed. All general and staff officers required to facilitate and aid in its execution.

By command, &c.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

DUMFRIES, June 15, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

General HANCOCK:

Newton's division got in at 11.30 a. m. General Wright is not yet in, and will not be for some hours.

SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 15, 1863.
General HANCOCK:

Do you hear anything from the rear?

BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, Aquia, June 15, 1863—5.45 p. m.
(Copy received, War Department, 8.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Everything is quiet up to this time. I will send your message, just received, to Warren, to hold his point till further orders. I have not heard from that point yet. I am waiting here for orders. The weather is so hot that I would prefer marching in the night, if a choice is permitted. My rations are out to-morrow by the issues. I expect rations at Dumfries.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES, VA., June 15, 1863.
(Received, War Department, 8.10 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following just received from General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, Aquia, [June —,] 6 p. m.

I have just sent a dispatch to General Butterfield, which you may open. I wait orders here to proceed, either from you or other authority. The stragglers are all driven up to this point, and I will drive them up as I go.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX STATION, *June 15, 1863—11 p. m.*

General SEDGWICK :

Dispatch of 9.35 received. Direct Hancock to move on, and come on as speedily as practicable.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES, *June 15, 1863—11.12 p. m.*

General HANCOCK :

Dispatch just received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, directing you to come to Dumfries as soon as your teams have all passed that point. They will probably be three hours. The Andrew Sharpshooters were ordered to report to you; I saw them pass to-day with train. Rations have been left here for you. If I am not here when you arrive, telegraph your arrival to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Please acknowledge receipt of this.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

CENTREVILLE, *June 15, 1863—11.14 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE, *Manassas :*

I have sent the following orders to Pleasanton :

You must leave pickets in Meade's front, connecting with the regiments at Thoroughfare, on the railroad and Warrenton pike. Have it done at once. Have sent you orders to post a brigade of infantry on the Thoroughfare Gap road. I have no control of Stahel.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

CENTREVILLE, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 11.25 p. m.)

Major-Generals MEADE and BIRNEY,

Manassas :

Have your trains hitched up at daylight in the morning, ready for any orders you may receive.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
June 15, 1863—10.10 p. m.

Capt. C. B. FERGUSON,

Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria, Va. :

General Hooker desires that you send a fast boat at once to Aquia with the following dispatch :

General WARREN,

Commanding at Aquia :

General sent you orders this a. m. by telegraph to Aquia Court-House, and via Brent's Point, through Hancock, to remain and hold Aquia until further orders. I fear they may not have reached you. Send by bearer report of affairs, to be telegraphed here from Alexandria.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

The answer to this dispatch must be sent me by telegraph on the arrival of the boat at Alexandria, on or before 6 a. m. to-morrow, if possible.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Not less than 126 railroad cars were in use on the Aquia Creek and Falmouth Railroad.

These cannot be all removed by to-night, unless they are taken across the river and dumped in shallow water. I hope the depot can be held by a guard and gunboats until the whole of this material is brought away, and that no burning such as last year's will occur. Should it be impossible to hold the place, the shells of the gunboats can do all necessary burning after the land force embarks.

It would be better to dump the cars in shallow water, where they can be recovered, than either to burn them or leave them to the rebels.

As the troops and the quartermasters at Aquia are under General Hooker's orders, the instructions which it may be proper to give should come from his headquarters.

Last year I endeavored to prevent the burning of property in evacuation of Aquia, but though I understood that orders would be given to prevent it, there was much destruction, which the railroad men and the officers of the gunboats assured me afterward was unnecessary.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 15, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

Your dispatch is just received. All precautions were taken to secure the safe removal of all our public property at Aquia consistent with our military necessities. All the sick and wounded were removed last night. There was no danger of an attack. The rebels are too busy elsewhere; besides, a force under General Warren, was left to protect the removal of the depot, and Colonel Sawtelle had charge of our department there. I am satisfied the work can be done, though we were greatly hurried, and marched rapidly to secure desirable advantages, which I hope we now hold. I gave Colonel Sawtelle very definite orders what to do. I charged him not to burn the wharf or buildings.

I assure you every possible protective measure was taken after it was decided to change our base. I am satisfied you know I would do all in my power. I hope you will believe all of us have done as well as could be done. Our men and teams are in splendid condition.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Colonel JEWETT,

Commanding at Poolesville:

COLONEL: It would be well to draw in your infantry pickets, and get your command as well in hand as possible. The section of guns should certainly be with the main body. The general regrets that he can send you no more cavalry; that you have must make up by activity for lack of numbers. There is a commissary depot near Edwards Ferry. Let the person in charge of it have timely warning if you have trouble. Cover all approaches to your position with cavalry patrols.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Colonel JEWETT,

Commanding at Poolesville:

COLONEL: I did not wish you to understand by my telegram that your entire picket line of infantry was to be relieved, but to be withdrawn as far as was consistent with the safety of your command. The aqueduct at the Monocacy especially must not be left unguarded by infantry. Your line is a long and difficult one for your numbers, but it is impossible to send you more troops now. Something must be risked to save the canal.

J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 15, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

A. A. G., and Chief of Staff, Dept. of Washington:

The scouting party which was sent out last night to Aldie, Middleburg, and beyond, has returned, and report that they could hear of no enemy in force; only Mosby's and White's guerrillas are between Upperville and Ashby's Gap. The citizens do not know anything either of our or the rebel army's movements.

I do not think that Stuart has crossed or is crossing at the mouth of the Monocacy, as I would be aware of it. If he crossed, he must have crossed above Harper's Ferry somewhere.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, Grafton, W. Va.:

I am here, on my way to New Creek, by Harrisburg. You will order the command at Beverly to remain and hold the place until further orders.

B. F. KELLEY,

Brigadier-General.

JUNE 15, 1863.

Col. AUGUSTUS MOOR,
Commanding Weston:

Concentrate all your cavalry at Weston, where you will instruct it to remain until further orders, keeping pickets out a short distance.

Move with your infantry and the battery to Clarksburg with the least possible delay. Direct the quartermaster and commissary to take as many stores as he can to Clarksburg. I will ask Captain Gardner to send for the balance. You must let him know how many wagons to send. Take the prisoners to Clarksburg, and turn them over to Colonel Wilkinson.

Move at once.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 15, 1863.

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Commanding Clarksburg:

There will be two regiments of infantry and one battery, about 1,200 strong, at Webster to-morrow, some time in the forenoon.

The Twenty-eighth [will be] at Clarksburg to-morrow morning, with one battery. The Third and Eighth will be at Bridgeport. I shall leave the cavalry in front a little longer. I shall be in Clarksburg to-night.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY,
June 15, 1863—9.10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received, and sent by scout to Milroy. Nothing from the enemy in my front this morning.

B. F. KELLEY.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry:

The troops west on the railroad must all be directed now to concentrate at New Creek instead of Grafton. Give your orders accordingly, as I know not where to communicate all the necessary instructions, but I will send orders from here to General Averell and whoever is in command at Grafton, to get to New Creek as soon as possible. If your telegraphic communication is cut off west of Harper's Ferry, send orders via Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

Do your scouts report anything from the direction of Winchester or Martinsburg?

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 15, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 9 a. m.)

General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md. :

General Tyler has just arrived from Shepherdstown, where the forces crossed. They will be in during the morning. He retreated from Martinsburg at 7 a. m., and forded the river about Fredonia. General Tyler will give fuller report.

MAXWELL V. WOODHULL,

Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,

June 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,

Baltimore :

The One hundred and fifty-first New York just arrived. The troops from Martinsburg are now arriving by the tow-path ; crossed the river at Shepherdstown. I have not seen General Tyler yet. He is here, but is now sleeping. I have no particulars about the engagement ; learn, however, that our loss is small. A small portion of the troops went via Williamsport. Have not heard from them.

B. F. KELLEY,

*Brigadier-General.*BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 10.05 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Nothing from General Milroy since 11 p. m. Saturday night. Is it not possible to have a cavalry movement in the front as a diversion in his favor ?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE,

June 15, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry :

What force do you muster now for Maryland Heights, including Harper's Ferry, the artillery company sent you, the One hundred and fifty-first New York, and the troops from Martinsburg, all told ?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 12 noon.)

General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry :

You will assume command at Harper's Ferry, and direct General Kelley to proceed, if he can go, by way of Shepherdstown, Hagerstown, or otherwise, to Hancock, or other point on the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad west of you. He will take command of all troops west of Martinsburg, including General Averell's brigade, and concentrate them, as far as practicable, at New Creek, or other best points, at his discretion, to prevent the enemy from going westward. He will in this make such disposition of forces as may best accomplish that object. He may be able, perhaps, to make a stand at North Mountain.

By order of General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863—12 m.*

General TYLER, *Harper's Ferry:*

At least two of the guns from the naval battery should be taken to points where they will flank both sides of Maryland Heights. The balance of the guns may be removed to the bluff west of the Sharpsburg road, where an earthwork is now being thrown up. Position must be selected for the guns intended to flank Maryland Heights, and places prepared for them.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 15, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 12.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK:

Officers and men just in from General Milroy show that he is wiped out. I doubt if 500 will escape.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 15, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 12.40 p. m.)

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Colonel McReynolds has just come from the front. He reports that Generals Milroy and Elliott are within an hour's march of this city. He thinks that 2,000 will cover his loss. Not nearly so bad as I had feared.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 15, 1863.*

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Do not give General Milroy any command at Harper's Ferry. We have had enough of that sort of military genius. If you have not already done so, send all your small posts and available troops there. That place must be held.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 15, 1863—12 m.*

(Copy received, War Department, 2 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

Our total force here, including the Martinsburg men, will not exceed 4,000. Stragglers from Milroy are coming in. Everything will be gotten on to Maryland Heights.

DAN. TYLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

The detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred,* under General Lockwood, will be immediately ordered to Washington. Do not neglect the stores, &c., at New Creek. Everything should be pushed west till we know where the enemy is moving.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*

Commanding Officer, Chambersburg, Pa.:

The trains from Martinsburg having reached Chambersburg, Captain [W. H.] Boyd, First New York Cavalry, with his command, and all other cavalry there from this department, will proceed immediately, via Emmitsburg and Frederick, to Harper's Ferry, and report to Brigadier-General Tyler for duty.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

Do not fail to put every man not required as vedettes into Harper's Ferry defenses. There must be no delay in this. Detached forces will all be wiped out. Your engineer officer should be at Harper's Ferry, to assist in directing the defenses. Another will be sent you in a few days. Should the place be besieged, it will soon be relieved.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 4.20 p. m.)

General TYLER, *Harper's Ferry:*

Instead of 4,000, you must have on Maryland Heights 9,000 men, I think, including Kenly's brigade and the troops from Martinsburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

* Eleventh New York Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 15, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Surg. R. F. WEIR, *Frederick, Md.*:

The railroad people report that plenty of transportation has gone to Frederick, to enable everything to be removed. Let them load quickly, and be very sure that nothing is unnecessarily left behind or destroyed.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., June 15, 1863.

(Copy received, War Department, 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.*:

Captain [Walker V.] Personius telegraphs at 8 o'clock this morning from Falling Waters as follows:

The Confederate baggage train is now passing on the other side of the river. I am going down on the Maryland side. I learned from a refugee that they have been passing two hours. Within twenty minutes I have counted 300 cavalry and 40 wagons. At this time the advance must be in Williamsport.

MAXWELL V. WOODHULL,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 15, 1863.

(Received 5.35 p. m.)

General HALLECK:

General Milroy has cut his way through, and arrived at Harper's Ferry. His losses are reported considerable, with great damage to the enemy. He will telegraph soon. Tyler brought troops from Martinsburg to Maryland Heights, and is in command there. Have sent Kelley around to New Creek, to concentrate troops on western portion of railroad. Ordered Averell to concentrate at Grafton, with a view to covering approaches to Wheeling, and to come eastward, perhaps also to New Creek, to hold as much as possible of the railroad eastward toward Martinsburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., June 15, 1863.

(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Generals Milroy and Elliott are now here. The troops are coming in by regiments and squads. Milroy thinks his killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed one-third of his force. I am sending everybody over to Maryland Heights. Demoralized troops, such as those from Winchester, are not the troops to defend important positions with. We shall do what we can. Our effective force here, independent of General Milroy's men, is not over 4,000.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have no detachments out now from the Relay House to the mountains; all are at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. At the Relay House, Washington Junction, I have now General [Henry S.] Briggs, with one full regiment and two parts of regiments and a battery. Besides the company of artillery in Fort Dix, I have also one regiment of infantry in this city. I have not thought it best to send them to Harper's Ferry.

I have just received by telegraph from Frederick the assurance that, up to about 1 p. m. to-day, not a Confederate soldier had appeared at Williamsport or Shepherdstown, on this side of the Potomac. I sent Colonel McReynolds to Harper's Ferry this afternoon.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.,
June 15, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.:

On General Kelley's order to concentrate all my forces east of Grafton at that point, I ordered the troops from Youghiogheny Bridge and Rowlesburg to Grafton. This endangers the railroad communication with New Creek and abandons the completion of block-houses on main stem. Four hundred and eighty men and twenty-six officers of the Sixth [West] Virginia are on block-house detail.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 15, 1863.
(Copy received, War Department, 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General MILROY,
Harper's Ferry:

You will turn over your command for the present to Brigadier-General Tyler, and report in person at these headquarters.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Colonel McReynolds on his way to you. General Milroy has been ordered to turn over his command to you. You will organize and bring it into the best condition you can as soon as possible, and report your force, or whole probable force, at the earliest moment you can. The place must be held. General Halleck says, if you are besieged you will soon be relieved.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

Have not yet received report from Milroy. General Kelley, here on his way, via Harrisburg, to New Creek, says before he left Harper's Ferry, at 1 o'clock this p. m., about 2,000 of Milroy's men had arrived. The rebels appeared before Winchester in four divisions, commanded by Ewell, Evans [?], Early, and Rodes, numbering 40,000. Milroy fought until 2 o'clock this morning, when he determined to evacuate and cut his way out. Spiking his guns and destroying stores, he marched some distance before his movement was discovered. He was then pursued, and attacked 6 miles from Winchester, and was shelled for several miles. His loss is probably 2,000 men, but that may be exaggeration. Will send, as soon as received, fuller and more exact report.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

An intercepted letter, written by a banker in Richmond to his wife in Baltimore, states that Lee has large re-enforcements from Charleston; has seized every horse, wagon, and mule in and around Richmond, and has three divisions of 30,000 each; that the attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is a mere diversion; that he intends to cut a point in the Baltimore and Washington road, and that he also intends to go to Bush River, to get into Pennsylvania. The bearer of the letter also stated that Lee would move on Aquia Creek.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Orders were given last night for removal of hospital stores from Frederick. There is a panic there. Briggs, with his two or three remaining regiments, was drawn down to the Relay House this morning.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

You will have to detail officers for the present for your staff. We have none to spare. Has General Kelley gone westward, as ordered this morning? The general commanding thinks that very important.

DONN PLATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*

R. F. WEIR,

Asst. Surg., in Charge of Hospital at Frederick, Md.:

Get away all the stores that you can. Avoid panic. What you cannot get away, prepare for destruction, and, when perfectly sure that the enemy is at hand, destroy them. We have no clear evidence yet that any of the enemy has reached Hagerstown or is moving toward Frederick. We will send assistance, if possible.

By order:

DONN PLATT,
Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG,
June 15, 1863—9.12 a. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

All is being done that is in our power to resist the invasion, but, as matters look now, all south of the Susquehanna will be swept. Orders are being sent north to run out all horses, &c.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT,
Washington, June 15, 1863. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

If you could send to Harrisburg four or five organized and equipped batteries for General Couch, they would be of great service, and give much confidence to new men coming in. Please see if they cannot be spared and forwarded at once.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 11 a. m.)

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg:

We have evacuated Martinsburg, and withdrawn troops to Maryland Heights. General Milroy holds out yet at Winchester. We also hold the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Martinsburg. Enemy occupied Martinsburg this morning. You should look out in that direction.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg:

One battery will be sent to-day from Washington to Harrisburg. Three others will go to-morrow. Another will be forwarded from Governor's Island. Where will you have them sent?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Secretary STANTON:

It is absolutely necessary for the ordnance general [Chief of Ordnance] to give me authority to draw, as I want, arms and equipments for infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

General COUCH:

I have not troops at Conewago Bridge, and have not thought of destroying it. What proof is there that the enemy has appeared at Hagerstown? I wonder if a panic was not created by a detachment of the First New York Cavalry I had there at 9. They were escorting and following wagon trains from Martinsburg, which I ordered them to take through Greencastle to Chambersburg, and turn over to the quartermaster at latter place. I have just been assured by telegraph from Frederick that until afternoon to-day not a single Confederate soldier had appeared at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport this side of the enemy. I think your people are in a panic, that thus far is in a good measure causeless. Milroy, from Winchester, has cut his way through to Harper's Ferry.

SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

Your dispatch is received. The enemy were at Hagerstown at last advices. We have advised people south of the Susquehanna to run off their stock.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—7.35 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

A dispatch from Governor Seymour, just received, states that he will order the New York and Brooklyn regiments immediately to Philadelphia. If telegraphic communication with Washington should be interrupted, you are hereby authorized to make requisitions for arms and supplies upon all officers of the United States in New York, Boston, and wherever they can be had. But this authority is to be exercised only in the contingency mentioned. Regard should be had for the necessities of the service elsewhere, and nothing be called for but what is necessary.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg :

Your telegram of 4.30 just received. I had sent you authority to make requisitions directly in case of telegraphic communication being interrupted between you and Washington. Directions will be given to the arsenal at Frankfort to fill your requisitions. Governor Seymour has been requested to forward his troops directly to Harrisburg. You are authorized to take military possession of all railroads for the use of troops and supplies in preference to anything else. Arrangements should be made at Philadelphia to forward without delay the troops there. Please mark the hour your dispatches are sent here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg :

The New York Seventh Regiment will be accepted. It will probably be forwarded by Governor Seymour, who has been asked to send on all the New York militia, and will probably forward several thousand. He promises to spare no effort.

Calls have also been made upon all the loyal States to throw forward immediately all the force they can raise. Answers are expected to-night from all of them.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa. :

General Kelley, from Harper's Ferry, has just left here, by the Northern Central Railroad, to go by Harrisburg to get to New Creek. It is important in the highest degree that he should not miss connection at Harrisburg. Please have the train on the Pennsylvania road detained to-night until this train arrives.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

*Major-General, Commanding.*HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR :

The enemy are following my pickets 9 miles south of Chambersburg, and apparently moving north in three columns ; one to Chambersburg, one to Gettysburg, and the other in the direction of the coal mines. Infantry reported with them. I shall have but little to resist them, I fear.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863*—10 p. m.
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR :

Your dispatches received. I request authority to draw from Philadelphia camp and garrison equipage, perhaps shelter tents instead of common ones, for 10,000 men; also 10,000 rifles, with full equipments for same; also 2,000,000 rounds small-arms ammunition. You may be well assured that I only ask for and call for what I want. I will endeavor to meet any exigency that may arise.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 3. } *June 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Capt. C. C. Haldeman, of Columbia County, Pa., is hereby authorized to raise troops, and assume command of the same, for the defense of Columbia, and the bridges, dams, and fords on the Susquehanna River in the vicinity.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
June 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding, Baltimore :

Will you not be good enough to inform me of the location of the troops of your department in West Virginia, especially of those that may be considered as covering Wheeling? The Governor of [West] Virginia telegraphs there is a force of the enemy at Charleston.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 15, 1863.*

Major-General BROOKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Monongahela, Pittsburgh, Pa. :

I have ordered all the troops I have on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also those of Brigadier-General Averell's brigade south of the road, to concentrate, as far as practicable, under General Kelley's command, at New Creek, or some other point on the road, at his discretion, where he can best prevent the rebel force from going westward. General Averell has been ordered to Grafton, in pursuance of this plan. I can hear of no rebel force now in West Virginia. If Governor Peirpoint means Charleston, on the Kanawha, he is mistaken. General Scammon, of my command, has headquarters there, and all is quiet in that region.

The enemy got possession of Martinsburg this morning, but I hold

Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry securely, and General Milroy still holds out against the rebels who have invested Winchester. I will be glad if you can send some troops to Grafton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1863.*

Major-General BROOKS:

In view of the urgency of the case, the President will call for 100,000 militia, for six months, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia. This will provide more speedily than anything else for the present exigency, and the more permanent organization can follow, if needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
June 15, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

The President has called upon me for a force of 30,000 volunteer militia. I have directed those who may volunteer from the counties within your command to report to you at Pittsburgh. You may expect about 1,500 men. I have requested Col. George W. McCook to superintend their organization.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh:*

The arms desired by Governor Peirpoint have been ordered to be forwarded to him immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, *June 15, 1863—2.10 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have no officer that I can put in charge of affairs at Wheeling. Governor Peirpoint recommends that Colonel Thoburn, First [West] Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Romney, be sent there, as an officer of experience and having the confidence of the people. Under the circumstances, I concur in the recommendation.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh:*

In case telegraphic communication with Washington should be interrupted by the enemy, you are hereby authorized to make requisi-

tions for arms, ammunition, and all other supplies upon the officers at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, or wherever else supplies can be had. But this authority is to be exercised only upon the contingency mentioned. In making such requisitions, regard should be had to the necessities of the service elsewhere, and nothing be called for but what is needed.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—7.55 p. m.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq.,
Baltimore, Md.:

I shall be glad to see Mr. [John W.] Garrett whenever he comes. Is the road between here and Baltimore sufficiently guarded?

EDWIN M. STANTON.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 15, 1863.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In reply to your query, I would suggest that the Washington road guard is being strengthened to-night at Relay by 2,000 men, who have just abandoned Frederick and Monocacy. We think Branch is safely guarded as against a small raid, but, if the troops can be spared, it will doubtless be desirable to strengthen the forces at the Savage, Laurel, and Paint Branch switches—20, 18, and 8 miles from Washington, respectively. If Harper's Ferry is to be held, may not the Monocacy Bridge be essential to the Government?

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

On arrival at 1 a. m., I had an interview with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Solicitor of the War Department. On examination, it is found that the President cannot authorize a call in the form you suggest, the law in express terms prohibiting, but he will make a demand or call upon Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia for 100,000 men, in view of the threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, to serve six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President, the men so called to be provided by the General Government with arms and all usual supplies; the services of all men under this call to be taken into consideration by the President, and a proper allowance be made therefor, in any draft. The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President will probably be 50,000; Ohio, 30,000; Maryland, 10,000; and West Virginia, 10,000. Will not this meet all our wants, and the people respond promptly?

Answer immediately, and keep this dispatch entirely private.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 4.20 a. m.)

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

Washington:

Your dispatch received. The plan seems good. Your telegram is, of course, general, and we cannot decide upon details which will require good faith in carrying out. I desire you, therefore, to signify my approval, and that you will remain and get the details, as far as may be now needed, arranged to the best advantage. Get the most liberal arrangements you can. I remark, however, that the danger is so imminent it is no time to be technical. The men to be called into service should have every assurance. I will keep dispatch private, excepting a general announcement that a call of the militia for 50,000 men will be made at once. To this there can be no objection.

Let me hear from you, that I may announce the matter at the earliest moment.

A. G. CURTIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—3 a. m.

Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE,

Pittsburgh:

The President issues proclamation this morning for 100,000 men, 50,000 of them from Pennsylvania, to serve six months, unless sooner discharged. General Government will provide for them fully, so that private financial arrangement will not be required.

The danger is imminent, and the people must be aroused and come forth promptly to prevent invasion. The rebels are moving north in large force. The advance columns of Lee's army are now at Martinsburg.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

(Copy to J. Edgar Thompson, Eighteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Harrisburg:

Get up a strong proclamation, calling upon our people to rise at once. There is not a moment to be lost. The rebels are moving in large force, and invasion cannot be checked excepting by immediate action. The proclamation of the President has been sent out, and your proclamation should go forth before daylight. The advance column of Lee's army is now at Martinsburg.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

We had 12 naval howitzers, and 60 gunners, loaded up to-day at Philadelphia navy-yard, when the Secretary of the Navy ordered

them to remain there. We must have those guns and men, with all others we can get, to defend the crossing of the Susquehanna. Enemy advancing down Cumberland Valley, in three columns, near Chambersburg. Urge the Navy Department to order guns to be sent to-night.

A. G. CURTIN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—12 m.

Commodore C. K. STRIBLING,
Commandant Navy-Yard, Philadelphia:

You can furnish the Governor with cannon, as specified, if not immediately wanted for the naval service. The howitzers and sailors cannot be spared.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 15, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Commodore C. K. STRIBLING,
Commandant Navy-Yard, Philadelphia:

Any ammunition or artillery not wanted for naval purposes can be loaned to Governor Curtin. If you have experienced persons in the yard, they can accompany them for a few days, or any of the crew of the receiving-ship who can be trusted, but the Department does not feel that the naval operations should be interfered with, or sailors intended for sea-going vessels diverted, excepting for a pressing emergency nearer your position.

GIDEON WELLES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional force for the service of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia from the States following, namely: From the State of Maryland, 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania, 50,000; from the State of Ohio, 30,000; from the State of West Virginia, 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner

discharged ; to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.

His Excellency Governor KIRKWOOD,
Iowa City, Iowa :

The movements of the rebel forces in Virginia are now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee with his whole army is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other States. The President, to repel this invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia for 100,000 militia for six months, unless sooner discharged.* It is important to have the largest possible force in the least time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short term, to be credited on the draft, it would greatly advance the object.

Will you please inform me immediately what number, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward of militia or volunteers, without bounty, for six months, unless sooner discharged, and to be credited on the draft of your State ?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Copies to Governors Salomon, Milwaukee, Wis. ; Ramsey, Saint Paul, Minn. ; Parker, Trenton, N. J. ; Yates, Springfield, Ill. ; Morton, Indianapolis, Ind. ; Blair, Lansing, Mich. ; Berry, Concord, N. H. ; Holbrook, Brattleborough, Vt. ; Coburn, Augusta, Me. ; Buckingham, Norwich, Conn. ; Smith, Providence, R. I. ; and Andrew, Boston, Mass.)

* Under this call, the quotas were proportioned among the arms of the service as follows :

Maryland.—Eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

Ohio.—Twenty-five regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery.

Pennsylvania.—Forty-two regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

West Virginia.—Eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—11.10 a. m.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR, *Albany* :

The movements of the rebel forces in Virginia are now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee with his whole army is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other States. The President, to repel this invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Western Virginia for 100,000 militia for six months, unless sooner discharged.

It is important to have the largest possible force in the least time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short time, to be credited on the draft, it would greatly advance the object.

Will you please inform me immediately if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward say 20,000 militia or volunteers without bounty, to be credited to the draft of your State, or what number you can probably raise?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY N. Y., June 15, 1863.
(Received 1.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I will spare no effort to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the militia officer of the State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Governor SEYMOUR, *Albany* :

The President directs me to return his thanks, with those of the Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging movement, and do great good in giving strength in that State. The call had to be for six months, unless sooner discharged, in order to comply with the law. It is not likely that more than thirty days' service—perhaps not so long—will be required. Can you forward your city regiments speedily?

Please reply early.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15, 1863.
(Received 11.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

By request of Governor Seymour, who has called me here, I write to say that the New York City regiments can go with full ranks for any term not over three months; say 8,000 to 10,000 men. The shorter the period the larger will be the force. For what time will they be required?

Please answer immediately, directed here.

C. W. SANDFORD,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 15, 1863—8.43 a. m.*Major-General SANDFORD, *Albany*:

The Government will be glad to have your city regiments hasten to Pennsylvania for any term of service. It is not possible to say how long they might be useful, but it is not expected that they would be detained more than three months, possibly not longer than twenty or thirty days. They would be accepted for three months, and discharged as soon as the present exigency is over. If aided at the present by your troops, the people of that State ought soon to be able to raise a sufficient force to relieve your city regiments.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*ALBANY, N. Y., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will order the New York and Brooklyn troops to Philadelphia at once. Where can we get arms if they are needed?

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, N. Y., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

We have about 2,000 enlisted volunteers in this State. I will have them consolidated into companies and regiments, and sent on at once. You must provide them with arms.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 15, 1863—7.50 p. m.*Governor SEYMOUR, *Albany*:

Please send your troops forward to Harrisburg directly. Arms will be supplied there. Some may go more readily by way of Philadelphia; others by Elmira.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 15, 1863—8.10 p. m.*His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Albany:

Please direct all your troops to report to Major-General Couch at Harrisburg, he having command of the department that includes Eastern Pennsylvania.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1863.*
(Sent 2 a. m., 16th.)

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

I understand from General Sandford that the New York City regiments, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000 men, will be forwarded by Governor Seymour. They ought to reach you in time to check the enemy. Every exertion is being made by the Department to support you.

Please keep me advised of the position of the enemy, that I may communicate with General Hooker.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 15, 1863.*
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the President's proclamation of yesterday and yours of this morning. Nothing shall be left undone to promptly respond to your calls. I have no doubt the loyal men of the State will promptly obey. Name Camps Cleveland, Chase, and Dennison as the camps of rendezvous. We are short of arms of every description.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

Arms will be on hand before the men. Orders have been sent to New York. There are 10,000 stand at Cincinnati, 16,000 at Columbus, as just reported to me by the Ordnance Department. Any deficiency of accouterments can be had from Pittsburgh, where there are about 60,000 sets complete.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 15, 1863.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If left to my discretion, I could not to-day recommend six-months' volunteers from Illinois under such a call. None but Union men would volunteer, and, since the revocation of the order for the suppression of the Times, the excitement is intense. Day after tomorrow the Democratic Convention for the Northwest is to be held here, and it is supposed by some that it will inaugurate direct opposition to the Government, if not revolution in our midst.

Under these circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to promise you troops from Illinois. Should the convention prove harmless, then Illinois will do her full share.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

Governor ANDREW, *Boston*:

Have you not some militia regiments that you could forward at once to Philadelphia and Harrisburg?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 8.35 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Governor and adjutant-general not returned from Vicksburg. Have telegraphed your dispatch to Memphis. This State has few militia organizations. Three or four six-months' regiments could be raised in twenty days. One battalion of cavalry here ready for field excepting horse equipments.

P. E. HALL.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

I do not believe that you can get troops in time under your call for six months, but if you authorize General Couch to accept them for the emergency, a very large force will be on hand immediately.

SIMON CAMERON.

NEW YORK, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 4.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

Have you considered the question of calling upon the Governor of New York at once for such number of militia regiments as can be spared from this city, to garrison the Defenses of Washington? I suppose 10,000 such could march on very short notice.

E. D. MORGAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio*:

Care must be taken not to establish too many places of rendezvous for troops and arms. It is deemed safer to concentrate in large masses at few points for organization; otherwise troops, arms, and supplies will be greatly exposed to detached forces moving rapidly against them. The movement of the enemy is in concentrated force with their whole army, which will operate in strong detachments.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Harrisburg*:

The President has referred your telegram to me for answer. No one can tell how long the present emergency for troops in Pennsyl-

vania may continue. The present movement is but the execution of Jeff. Davis' original plan to make Pennsylvania and the loyal States the theater of war. The rebels are encouraged by the hope of assistance and encouragement held out to them by opposition to the war and resistance to the enrollment in Pennsylvania. The law has fixed the period for which troops shall be called. If the emergency is over before that time, they can be discharged; but as human foresight cannot say how long it may take to drive out the rebels, especially if they should find aid and comfort in Pennsylvania, the President thinks he must obey the law.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NORWICH, CONN., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I regret that we have not in Connecticut an organized militia which can be turned over to the President. Whether volunteers can probably be obtained I will advise you to-morrow.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor of Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have sent a special messenger, Major Sandford, to see you. Could probably furnish 2,000 or 3,000 men.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—8.10 p. m.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,
Providence, R. I.:

Please accept the thanks of the Department for your prompt reply. You will please organize immediately, and forward to Harrisburg, Pa., all the troops you can raise, directing them to report to Major-General Couch, commander of the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Governor BUCKINGHAM,
Norwich, Conn.:

If you can raise even a single regiment of volunteers, please do so, and forward it to Philadelphia, to report to Major-General Couch, commanding that department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT.,

June 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

We have no organized militia in Vermont. We can probably raise one full regiment of volunteers in thirty days, and two more regiments in sixty days, making three in all, to serve six months unless sooner discharged, and to be credited on draft. If you call on me for men, call for volunteers rather than militia.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,

*Governor of Vermont.*PITTSBURGH, *June 15, 1863.**(Received 9.30 p. m.)*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I trust the President will not declare martial law, as requested by a very small meeting of citizens. There is no occasion for it at present, and might delay General Brooks in getting a permanent force. I am quite sure the general is not in favor of such a course. Our population is turning out with alacrity this morning, under General Barnard, with spades and picks.

G. W. CASS.

NEW YORK, *June 15, 1863.**(Received 9.40 p. m.)*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

We have the Boston Cadets, Salem Cadets, infantry ; Boston Lancers and Dragoons, both cavalry ; and a small cavalry company in Plymouth County ; also Jones' battery, and the Sixth Regiment and the Forty-fourth Regiment, the last not yet mustered out, which have all three just returned from nine months' volunteer militia service. I am in New York ; will leave for home to-morrow p. m. Anything will reach me at Colonel [Frank E.] Howe's office, No. 194 Broadway, New York.

JOHN A. ANDREW,

Governor of Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Governor ANDREW,

194 Broadway, N. Y.:

The President directs me to say that whatever force you can organize for six months, if not sooner discharged, and forward speedily to Harrisburg, to report to Major-General Couch, commanding, will be of great use, and the service credited to your State on the draft.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram received. Have no organized militia, and no considerable number of militia could be furnished from this State for sixty days. I much prefer to furnish troops required from this State for three years.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of Michigan.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863.*

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have struggled actively and anxiously to get troops on the call made last night. Is it not better that I should call on the people of the State to meet the emergency without regard to time of service? And if I do, with your advice and consent, the General Government must assume the responsibility of supplies and movement. We must have all your facilities to meet the case. We cannot organize others. The dangers are increased hourly, and I await reply.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 15, 1863—2 a. m.

Governor Tod,
Columbus, Ohio:

Reports received yesterday and last night have rendered it certain that Lee is advancing with his whole army to invade the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and probably Ohio. The President, to meet the exigency, has called for 100,000 militia, to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged. Of these, 50,000 are called from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio. I hope you will speedily have Ohio's proportion ready for Pittsburgh and Wheeling, or wherever required. Order has been made for the issue of arms and ammunition immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 15, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

You have doubtless been advised of the President's proclamation calling for 30,000 men from Ohio for the protection of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Eastern Ohio.

I have issued a proclamation appealing to the loyal people to respond to this call, and doubt not they will do so. Have named Camps Cleveland, Chase, Dennison, and Marietta as the camps of rendezvous. I have fears that our southern border may be invaded at the same time, and therefore have not limited my call to any specified number of men, and hope to receive at least 50,000. Please confer with General Burnside, and, if possible, visit me.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss :

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for 50,000 men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and their firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might, and rush to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It invokes considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency ; and all questions of local interest, all ties, social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor :

[SEAL.] ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,

June 16, 1863—3 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac :

Have heard from General Warren at 10 p. m. He says he will have no difficulty in obeying your orders to hold on till further orders. He was at Potomac Creek at 8 p. m. with a locomotive. No enemy could be heard of. Everything but rolling-stock will be shipped to-night ; that will be afloat to-morrow afternoon. General Warren says dispatches can reach him more rapidly and certainly, if necessary, by steamboats at Occoquan.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Union Mills, June 16, 1863—5.15 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Right Wing, Centreville:

There is but one ford that can be used across Bull Run. We need all the fords and some bridges in case we make a stand here. Shall place my troops west of the Run.

No sign of enemy in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

CENTREVILLE,
June 16, 1863—7.22 a. m.

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Union Mills:

Have you anything from Warrenton and the Junction this morning? There are rations at Manassas. Have your trains filled up with supplies. You must keep Meade's front toward the Rappahannock, and Warrenton picketed. Your telegram of 5.15 a. m. just received. Who is now out in Meade's front? The train is at Manassas for the ammunition at Cedar Run, and Meade will send there if Buford is there yet. Let me know at once.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

CENTREVILLE, VA.,
June 16, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General MEADE, *Manassas:*

Have trains filled up with subsistence. Have telegraphed Pleasonton to keep your front well picketed toward the Rappahannock and Warrenton. Please send Birney word that rations are at Manassas, and to fill up his trains and have them ready for any movement. The trains to Cedar Run can go if you think proper to send them.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 16, 1863—8 a. m.

General STAHEL:

Will you please inform General Hooker where your troops are, where your pickets are, covering what approaches, and to what, and from what points and what connections?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 16, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have one brigade of my command on picket from Chantilly to the Potomac, striking the Potomac at the mouth of Difficult Run.

My other two brigades are at this place, excepting some detachments at Occoquan and other places.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I connect on the left with the infantry of General Abercrombie, and on the right with General Schenck, across the river.

ALEXANDRIA,
June 16, 1863—9.45 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS :

I have just arrived here. I left Aquia last night, 11 p. m. Everything is removed but a little rolling-stock, which will be away to-day. No enemy crossed near Fredericksburg up to dark last night.

All the troops are gone, excepting Colonel [A. R.] Root's and Colonel [T. B.] Gates' regiments, about 900 men together. They have orders to stay there till further orders from you.

Your dispatch of 7.30 a. m. I have received.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Dumfries, Va., June 16, 1863—10 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

My command is all here, excepting a small party of cavalry in rear. Three days' rations have been issued to the entire command, and the leading division is starting, via Dyer's Mills and Maple Valley, for Wolf Run. The artillery has plenty of forage. I patrol the roads to my left as far as possible with my cavalry in its exhausted condition. The telegraph station will be broken up when my rear guard leaves. I will notify you when I leave in person. Stragglers all up. Public property abandoned by this command destroyed or otherwise taken care of. Have 50 or 60 mules and horses. No enemy in sight up to this time.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 16, 1863—10.45 [a. m.]

General BUTTERFIELD :

I am about leaving personally. Two divisions have already gone. I will go as far as it is possible.

Yesterday's heat caused a great deal of trouble ; a great many men sunstruck, some of whom died. The men have lost so much sleep since the preparatory orders, that a large amount of sickness has been caused thereby, more than my ambulances can carry. I am trying to bring up all the stragglers of the Sixth and Second Corps, and that causes some delay.

There will be no public property left here. Telegraph will now close.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 16, 1863—11.25 a. m.

General H. W. BENHAM,

Alexandria:

The commanding general wishes the pontoons requiring repairs to be taken to the place where they can most readily be put in order; and he directs that you have all your trains in readiness for service at the earliest moment possible.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,

Centreville, June 16, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY,

Commanding Third Corps:

The following just received from headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The general will give orders direct to the different corps. The corps at Manassas will remain there until ordered elsewhere. Let a staff officer from each corps at Centreville and Manassas, fully posted as to all its affairs, report here at 6 p. m. to-night and at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Chief Engineer's Office, June 16, 1863—5.15 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: I present the following notes as the best the time affords. The records of the engineers have all been carried off by my predecessors. In making this up, I have the knowledge of Captain [W. H.] Paine, Major [W. R.] Sterling, Lieutenant [W. A.] Roebing, Mr. Crounse, and my own.

At Hancock there is a ferry. At low water it is fordable.

At Green Springs, Stuart's cavalry force made their crossing in the raid on Chambersburg last year. Williamsport is the best ford on the river; made so by General Patterson. On the Maryland side the road approach passes under the canal aqueduct, over the Conococheague.

At the mouth of the Opequon is Forman's Ford. Blackford's Ford is a fine ford, just below Shepherdstown, where Lee's army recrossed after the battle of Antietam; no bridge across the canal; water was let out.

Between Hancock and Blackford's Ford the Potomac in its present state is fordable in several other places for infantry and cavalry, sufficiently so to turn any small force guarding the main fords.

At the dam above Harper's Ferry we had a pontoon bridge on the 23d of May. The river is fordable at Harper's Ferry, and we have a bridge over the Shenandoah, just above its mouth. There is an outlet lock here from the canal into the river. The river from here is full of rocks down to Berlin; here there is a rope ferry and a good

place for a pontoon bridge above the piers, where a part of our army crossed last year; it will require about 1,150 feet of bridging. At Point of Rocks pontoons can be laid, requiring about 870 feet of bridge.

From here there are rocks and islands down to near Noland's Ford, where Lee's army crossed into Maryland last year; the water was here let out of the canal.

Hauling Ford is good; the approach on the Maryland side passes under the canal aqueduct over the Monocacy; it is easily defended. There are no good fords below this.

Conrad's Ferry, near Leesburg, is a good place for a pontoon bridge, requiring about 600 feet. Above Edwards Ferry we can make a pontoon bridge, requiring about 700 feet. There is here an outlet lock from the canal into the river; also a bridge over the canal.

The Monocacy itself is a troublesome stream to cross; high water. The main body of Lee's army did not come east of it last year.

Conrad's and Edwards are contiguous to Leesburg. The crossings of Goose Creek are no material obstructions. We have bridges at Little Falls, Georgetown, and Long Bridge.

Leesburg is a very important place, as the lowest fords of the Potomac are in this vicinity. It is 38 miles from Alexandria and 32 miles from Georgetown, over excellent turnpikes, meeting at Dranesville. The railroad is in working order at least from Alexandria to Vienna, and the whole line can easily be repaired.

The best road for trains from Fairfax Court-House is via Flint Hill, Vienna, and Freedom Hill, or by Flint Hill, Hunter's Mills, and Henry Johnston's (Whipple's map).

The old Ox road is, no doubt, good, as is almost every other road at this time. The distances will average about 30 miles.

From Centreville, the best route, if the enemy permits, is the old Carolina road, via Gum Springs; distance, about 30 miles.

From Manassas Station the troops might go via Centreville or via New Market and Sudley Springs; distance, about 37 miles.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, June 16, 1863—6 p. m.

Generals REYNOLDS and HOWARD, *Centreville*;

General SLOCUM, *Fairfax Court-House*, and

General MEADE, *Manassas*:

The major-general commanding directs that you have your command ready to march at 3 a. m. to-morrow. Send an officer here at 8 p. m. for your orders.

Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 16, 1863—11.45 p. m.

General REYNOLDS, *Centreville*:

You will direct which of the two corps at Centreville shall go via Frying Pan, old Ox road, and Farmwell Station, and notify General

Howard. This direction could not be given without a more definite knowledge of how you were camped. All corps camp on Goose Creek to-morrow night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX STATION,
June 16, 1863.

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Generals Buford and Gregg ordered to have their commands ready to move at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 16, 1863—12 p. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Major-General Stahel, who is with me now, will have a guide at the point where the route of one corps to Frying Pan crosses Little River turnpike (Sanders' toll-gate), to meet the column there at 4 a. m.; he will send one conversant with the roads and country. General Stahel tells me that the country in the vicinity of Frying Pan is full of roads. It would be well if the corps passing Frying Pan could keep to the left, in order to allow the general headquarters train to pass to Herndon Station, crossing up by Ox road from Germantown. General Stahel informs me that all the country is full of roads; that some difficulty may be found at little streams and bridges, and at Goose Creek, in crossing. The pioneers will have to be prepared to fix these places for the troops and trains. If the column via Gum Springs can find a better and more practicable road via Bitzer's, the dam and lock to the left of the Magnetic Iron Ore* (see the map), there is no objection to its going that way. A road may be found via Gum Springs, T. Lewis Freeman's, Moran's, Bitzer's. (See McDowell's map for these references.) If so, it will shorten and facilitate the march of the corps taking that route, and there is no objection to it. I make these suggestions to save the marching, if possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy furnished commanding officer Eleventh Corps.)

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 16, 1863.

The allowance of camp and garrison equipage for these headquarters will, during the pending movements of the army, be as follows:

One wall tent for the head of each department requiring an office; other officers, one wall tent for every two.

* On Goose Creek, about midway between Aldie and the Potomac River.

The personal baggage of officers will be reduced to the smallest limit fixed by existing orders and regulations.

The superfluous camp and garrison equipage must be turned in at once, and everything reduced to the lowest standard. While the army was in position to permit the allowance of tents and personal baggage to be increased for the comfort of officers, the extra allowance was sanctioned. The necessities of the service now require, however, that everything should be subordinate to rapidity of movement and reduction of trains. It is expected that every officer will consider it a point of honor to comply promptly with the requirement of this order, and turn in or send to the rear without delay every superfluous article.

No sutlers' wagons will be permitted to accompany the column. As the army may at any moment expect marching orders, this order will be carried into immediate effect, and corps commanders will be held responsible that its provisions are faithfully complied with.

All surplus equipage and baggage will be turned in at once to Captain [Luther H.] Peirce, assistant quartermaster, at Fairfax Station or Alexandria. Ambulances will not be appropriated to any other than their authorized use. Officers in charge of them who allow them to be used for the conveyance of baggage and the transportation of persons not properly connected with the army, will be forthwith replaced by officers who will enforce orders, and be brought to trial for disobedience of orders.

An inspection of the baggage of officers serving on the staff of the commanding general will be made by the officers of the inspector-general's department on duty at these headquarters, with a view to a compliance with the foregoing.

Officers at these headquarters will turn in their surplus baggage to Capt. J. B. Howard, assistant quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, June 16, 1863.

The Twelfth Corps, General Slocum, will march at 3 a. m. to-morrow for Leesburg, via Hunter's Mills, crossing the railroad, Dranesville, and the Leesburg turnpike.

The First Corps, General Reynolds, and Eleventh Corps, General Howard, will march at 3 a. m. for Leesburg from Centreville, one corps taking the route by Frying Pan, old Ox road, and Farmwell Station, crossing the railroad; the others by Gum Springs, Farmwell, crossing Goose Creek, near Trappe Rock.

The Fifth Corps, General Meade, will march from Manassas at 3 a. m. for Leesburg, via Centreville and Gum Springs. The corps marching from Centreville by Gum Springs will keep to the right of the road in the fields near Gum Springs, to enable the Fifth Corps to pass on by the old Carolina road to Leesburg.

The before-mentioned corps will encamp on Goose Creek to-morrow night.

Headquarters at Farmwell Station to-morrow night. Corps *en route* will report their march and place of camp to-morrow night at 7 p. m. at that point and for orders.

The corps will keep up communication with each other from time to time, if necessary.

The routes and places are by the McDowell map of January 1, 1862. In this, as in all future marches, the corps will, in case of attack, march to the sound of heaviest firing.

The Third, Sixth, and Second Corps will follow to-morrow p. m., the Second Corps following the Twelfth; the Fifth Corps following by Germantown and Frying Pan; the Third Corps following by Gum Springs. Each corps commander will guard and care for his trains.

The Reserve Artillery will follow with the Twelfth Corps, General Slocum.

It is suggested to corps commanders that easier marches for the commands will be made by lying by in the middle of the day, and marching early in the morning and late at night.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 112. } *June 16, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Brigadier-General [Gilman] Marston will proceed to Poolesville without delay, and assume command of the troops in and about that town. He will take immediate measures to hold Sugar Loaf Mountain, and protect the signal station on it.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—3.45 a. m.*

Colonel MULLIGAN,

Commanding New Creek, W. Va.:

General Kelley is on his way to you. Will reach you to-day from the north. Concentrate all at New Creek. Reconnoiter on the railroad eastward. You can have a stand made, perhaps, at North Mountain. Prevent enemy from getting far westward from Martinsburg. But still get all stores away westward from New Creek, as ordered. Telegraph me until Kelley joins you. Harper's Ferry is held against the enemy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 16, 1863—4.45 a. m.

General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry:

I have explained to Milroy that all command at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights is turned over to you. He may report here.

If he pleases, he will assist first in helping you get his brigade and men into shape and fighting order again. Perhaps you had better do that with them on the Maryland side. All is left to you. The position must be held, however invested it may be.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

You must keep out, as Kelley was ordered to do, cavalry patrols on both sides of the river down to the mouth of the Monocacy.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Will send you all there is available at the Relay House—the Fourteenth New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania. Do you, with the 900 added to aggregate, include any of Milroy's men?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

Push on the two regiments to Harper's Ferry immediately.
By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

The Baltimore and Washington Railroad should be kept well guarded. Try to get more definite and satisfactory information of the enemy's movements about Harper's Ferry and across the Potomac.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
June 16, 1863—11 a. m.

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

General Kenly this moment reports rebel cavalry this side of Halltown, and endeavoring to flank our pickets.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 16, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 11.30 a. m.)

General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry:

At noon a special train will start, taking an officer and 10 men of the [First] Connecticut Cavalry, with their horses, to Monocacy Bridge; thence they will start as scouts, to see if enemy is coming around in your rear, or is or has been about Hagerstown, and will report to me by telegraph from Frederick as soon as they can. Cannot you get, by scouts, definite information of the enemy in front of you?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

*Major-General.*BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—1 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

The following has just been received from Cumberland telegraph operator:

Colonel [J. A.] Galligher and Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Moss, with parts of their regiments and portions of First New York and First and Third West Virginia Cavalry, and 300 team horses, escaped from Winchester yesterday morning, arrived safely at Sir John's Run, and crossed into Maryland. Were to take National road, and come here. Not arrived yet.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

My orders to concentrate your forces at certain points do not mean that you abandon block-houses established for the security of railroad bridges. These block-houses were built for the very object of saving these bridges from raids as far as possible. All other troops, excepting the small forces in block-houses, must be immediately concentrated as ordered.

H. W. HALLECK,

*General-in-Chief.*BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry.

Do you want more subsistence? Have you enough for twenty days? If not, the train must go on. If so, the train must return. It will not do to have it exposed on road. We are embarrassed by not receiving prompt answers.

By order:

DONN PIATT,

Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

June 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

The attack at Harper's Ferry is about commencing. I fear Tyler cannot hold out long, even on Maryland Heights, without speedy aid. General Kelley's official reports appear to have been strangely erroneous. Tyler reports total effective force at Harper's Ferry and on the Heights 4,680. Can you promise any re-enforcements; if so, when?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.

Col. N. WILKINSON,

Grafton, W. Va. :

Yes; you take troops eastward to New Creek, excepting garrisons or guards to be left at block-houses or bridges.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.

Col. N. WILKINSON,

Clarksburg, W. Va. :

You do not seem to understand the orders. The last order yesterday morning was to concentrate at New Creek and not at Grafton. You will at once communicate with Colonel Mulligan, and proceed with forces there. General Kelley will arrive at New Creek to-day, by way of Harrisburg and Huntington. Until he takes command, telegraph your movements and communications to me.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Cumberland, Md. :

Let Colonel Galligher and all the cavalry that are with him remain at Cumberland, reporting for duty and for orders to Brigadier-General Kelley, who will arrive to-day at New Creek.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.

General LOCKWOOD,

Point Lookout, Md. :

You will take steps to concentrate your command immediately for service on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. A steamer will leave here to-day, and as many troops as you can send on her must come immediately.

By order :

DONN PIATT,

Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va. :

If two infantry regiments come to you by railroad, how shall they approach? How shall the troops safely reach you, and at what hour before or after dark?

Answer immediately.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 16, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 4 p. m.)

General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md. :

Army supplies and troops sent by railroad trains should come in full daylight, as they may be fired on. I fear our lines are and will be out of our possession. If it is thought necessary to re-enforce this place, send the troops to come by railroad, to arrive here in full daylight. If any march, they must take all chances from the enemy and our fire. Let no body of men approach within 2 miles without notice by sending an officer forward.

DAN. TYLER.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Comdg. Defenses at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights :

Two trains, carrying 200,000 rations and accompanied by two regiments, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth New Jersey, are *en route* for Harper's Ferry. Communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel [James L.] Donaldson, quartermaster at these headquarters, in the event of your desiring, from whatever you may deem sufficient reasons, to arrest the trains this side their destination.

The trains and troops accompanying are subject to your orders.

By order of the general commanding :

WM. M. ESTÉ,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va. :

Colonel Truex, with the Fourteenth New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, has gone from Relay House to re-enforce you, and has also subsistence trains in convoy. I have instructed him, since receiving your telegram, that the trains are not to approach Harper's Ferry, excepting in broad daylight. Have ordered him to stop at Monocacy, and wait until daylight, and send to you by telegraph or send forward an officer and scouts to you and wait your orders. You must telegraph Colonel Truex at daylight at Monocacy, and tell him what to do. It is also essential for the safety

of the trains going to you and coming away that you keep cavalry patrols on the road all the way between Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks. Do not fail in this, and do not fail to telegraph Colonel Truex, or to send an officer to him, or both.

By order of Major-General Schenck :

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.

Colonel MULLIGAN, *New Creek, W. Va. :*

I don't believe Captain Powell's story. What he saw was probably a considerable number of our own cavalry who escaped from Winchester westward, and were this afternoon traveling on the National road toward Cumberland.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 16, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK :

I have no Second Maryland Cavalry. I have only about 40 or 50 mounted men here of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and they are out as vedettes on all the roads. I will immediately send a steamer to Point Lookout, General Lockwood's headquarters, with orders for all troops he can send; but they are scattered on the Peninsula and Western Shore, and it will take a day to get them. There is no telegraph line to Point Lookout. I will try to run two regiments I have at Relay House to Harper's Ferry, and throw them to-night on Maryland Heights.

Tyler reports the enemy in his front, across the river, in line of battle at Halltown, which is 4 miles out on the railroad to Winchester. His cavalry is trying to flank Kenly's line at Bolivar Heights. I have sent ten good scouts to Frederick by rail; thence to ascertain if anything is in the rear of Maryland Heights and toward Hagerstown. General Couch telegraphs that he also has late information that the enemy were at Chambersburg last evening. If so, I suppose cavalry and light artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 16, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Could you probably get some militia regiments from New York for this city, or do you think it worth while to try? A good many of General Milroy's cavalry and men escaped from Winchester across the country, got over into Maryland at Sir John's Run, and were proceeding to-day by the National road to Cumberland. My orders will meet them there.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, *June 16, 1863—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore :

Your first order of 6.30 p. m., 14th, was not correctly deciphered. Your second from Colonel Piatt was received 3.30 p. m. yesterday. It found my command at Beverly, Buckhannon, and Weston, with pickets far out. Four regiments and a battery will be at Grafton before to-morrow morning—two mounted. The equipments, which have this moment arrived, are being issued. I am keeping a line of cavalry pickets yet in front, and holding Beverly with the Tenth, Ewing's battery, and some cavalry. Nothing heard of the enemy in my front. I am having the stores and transportation of my command sent to Grafton. Enemy reported by Colonel Mulligan, from a staff officer of General Milroy, 10 miles from Cumberland. Nothing heard from General Kelley since last night, when he ordered me to hold Beverly. What are your orders with reference to the depots of supplies west of Grafton and the troops guarding them? Have requested Colonel Mulligan to ascertain, if possible, the strength and intentions of the enemy near Cumberland, and advised Colonel Wilkinson to keep the necessary guards along the railroad to New Creek, to preserve communication, which he has done.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 16, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Imboden, with his forces, may intend to push across through Uniontown, Pa., by the National road to Wheeling. I am looking to that. Among other contingencies there should be a gunboat at Wheeling and also at Parkersburg, and one in the Kanawha, while Averell keeps the nucleus of his command for concentration at Grafton. I have directed that he shall have cavalry watching the passes westward through the mountains at Beverly and elsewhere. I have instructed Kelley, at New Creek, to look after Imboden.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 16, 1863.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

I will intermit no possible preparations or exertions, but I still have some suspicion that it was my wagon train, sent from Martinsburg with some cavalry, via Williamsport, Hagerstown, and Chambersburg, that has alarmed all Pennsylvania and the country. I have been suggesting this since yesterday morning to General Couch, from whom I now hear that the advance of the train has reached Harrisburg, and that the remainder—some 200 wagons—is now between Carlisle and Harrisburg. Tyler begins to think there is no force of the enemy at Halltown.

May not the body of them, having cleared the Valley and broken the railroad, have gone back to help fight General Hooker? I submit the suggestion for what it is worth.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 16, 1863.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

We have not been attacked at Harper's Ferry. We are threatened from the direction of Charlestown, but no rebel column had advanced nearer than Charlestown at 3 p. m. We hold Maryland Heights strongly; Bolivar Heights with a less force.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *June 16, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 11.45 p. m.)

W. P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation, B. and O. R. R., Baltimore:

Fifteen hundred men, if they will fight, can whip any force between here and Baltimore. I would not have them arrive at Harper's Ferry before daybreak; and if there is no attack, land below the bridge, take the tow-path, and move on to Maryland Heights. If there is a fight going on, land at Sandy Hook, and march up the east face of Maryland Heights from Monocacy. By all means send an engine ahead to see that the track is safe. I have had scouts to Monocacy to-day, and no difficulty.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—6 a. m.*

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

The reports from Philadelphia in newspapers this morning astonish us here. I think there is a sad panic. Please tell me if you have really reliable information of the enemy being at either Chambersburg, Mercersburg, or even at Hagerstown. I have not. We run our cars constantly to Harper's Ferry and Frederick.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 16, 1863—8 a. m.*

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

A part of a battery at Martinsburg, in the retreat from that place Sunday night, was cut off, and is reported to have taken the Williamsport road, and followed on after the wagon trains and some cavalry which were sent, via Greencastle, to Chambersburg. I mention this that you may look out for those field guns and take possession

of them, and also as it may, perhaps, account for the enemy's column supposed to have been seen yesterday morning approaching Chambersburg. I directed that the trains should be turned over to the quartermaster at Chambersburg. Can you ascertain for me what has become of them?

— ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, *June 16, 1863—3.45 a. m.*
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Dispatch received. No later news of the enemy than 10 last evening, when they were at Chambersburg. No State troops at this point.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 16, 1863—9 a. m.*

Major-General SCHENCK :

Your dispatch received. I telegraph, the same as twice previously, that the enemy, according to the best of my belief, held Chambersburg last night.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 16, 1863.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Has the artillery been sent ? If so, by what route, and when ? It will be needed here to-night to defend the passing of the Susquehanna by the enemy. No time should be lost in sending artillery and some organized forces.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 4. }	<i>June 16, 1863.</i>
* *	* * * *

III. Col. Emlen Franklin is placed in charge of the defense of the fords and bridges below Columbia, Pa., on the Susquehanna River. He will cause all canal-boats which can be used by the enemy to be brought to the north side of the river, and other directions that he may give for the defense of the State, and the public security of its citizens, will be obeyed.

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles F.] Ruff, U. S. Army, is hereby directed to take charge of the organization and disposition of all troops raised in Philadelphia, under the proclamation of the President and of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
 No. 2. } *Pittsburgh, Pa., June 16, 1863.*

The President's proclamation calling for six-months' troops does not supersede the orders establishing a Departmental Corps, the nature of which service appears to be misunderstood. It is not designed to keep this organization in active service for any definite period, but simply to establish and keep up an organization for the protection and defense of the department, that will be familiar to every one, and efficient when required.

After the particular emergency is over, the troops will be sent to their homes, where they can resume their usual occupations undisturbed. They will be called out only on occasions of threatened danger, or periodically for inspection and instruction. For this last purpose, it is supposed that not over one day in three weeks will be necessary.

Provision has been made by some of the patriotic citizens of this city to advance the Government the necessary money to pay these troops regularly, so that they will not have to wait the action of Congress.

Under no circumstances can these troops be transferred to any other department.

By command of Major-General Brooks:

[T. B. SWEARINGEN,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG,
June 16, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch received, &c. My last dispatch, about 10 last evening, from the operator a few miles this side of Chambersburg, stated that a gentleman who was to notify him of the enemy's arrival rode to the office, and said that several mounted men had just come in, saying they were Southern soldiers. This was two hours after Lieutenant [Charles W.] Palmer, who had a small force of Maryland cavalry, came in from Greencastle with his column, reporting the rebels near. One company of cavalry recruits was sent out last night from Carlisle in the direction of Chambersburg. Nothing heard from them as yet. Our measures have been taken to get correct reports. Captain Boyd, First New York Cavalry, is in this section.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG,
June 16, 1863—4 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our latest is that the enemy, with 600 to 800 men, took possession of Chambersburg, and still hold it. We hope to have more certain information in an hour or so.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

June 16, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

A telegram from Harrisburg says rebels to-day within 10 miles of Carlisle, and expected they would cut Northern Central Railroad below York this p. m. If they should visit Baltimore, it will probably be with cavalry coming in on the north side of the city. I will have, with what little infantry I have, only one regiment to guard approaches.

Have no field artillery here. The forts, you know, I have had to strip of nearly all garrisons; should have none to make sorties, or act on flank, and in Fort Marshall not sufficient for relief to work all the guns. I may get three or four companies of well-drilled infantry (militia) they have in the city into Fort Marshall.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 16, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Scouts from Gettysburg report from observation that the rebel cavalry, 1,500 to 2,000, left Hagerstown at 4 p. m. yesterday, and arrived at Greencastle at 6 p. m.

This comes from Mr. [David] McConaughy, of Gettysburg, who has charge there, and is quite reliable.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 16, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Milroy's train is in; said to be 500 wagons. As soon as I can get the men, will hold all fords and bridges to the Maryland line.

Captain Boyd, [First] New York Cavalry, is now retiring on Harrisburg.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Governor Curtin desires instruction to you to provide all supplies needed for the militia. You are authorized to do so, making requisitions upon the quartermaster, ordnance, and commissaries for the supplies needed by the troops actually mustered.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 16, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh:*

The Ordnance Department reports that about 11,000 rifled muskets are in the arsenal at Pittsburgh, one-half Springfield, the other half

Enfield. These will meet your present demand, and 5,000 more are ordered. Accouterments and ammunition in abundance are also there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 16, 1863—8 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have endeavored to keep you advised of all that was reliable in reference to the enemy. The country is so wild with rumors that I was compelled to use great caution in communicating with you. A deserter, a Northern Irishman, states that Stuart had orders read to his command, which they called 20,000, that he would reach Philadelphia before their return. I have made every exertion to protect the bridges across the Susquehanna, but they are to be fired, if it becomes necessary. Had the people responded to my first call as they should have done, I would now be in a situation to march up the Valley. I think we have succeeded in running off most of the horses. I am of the opinion that the squads of cavalry thrown out around Chambersburg saved Milroy's train, very few wagons being lost. Applications have been made of colored troops for State defense. I judged that it would be bitterly opposed, and have, therefore, merely stated that I had no authority for accepting them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 16, 1863—10.35 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Scouts on Northern Central Railroad, just in from Westminster to Glen Rock, report as follows:

Rebels in possession of New Market. At 12 m. they crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg, and are in possession of Hagerstown, Greencastle, Chambersburg, Waynesborough, and other small towns. The different forces are concentrating, to make for Harrisburg and cut all communications off from the North. Total force estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 men.

I send you this information as received. Force in Chambersburg about 2,000.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOSTON, *June 16, 1863—12.15 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have no effective organized militia left in Massachusetts excepting two companies of cadets, both well-drilled organizations, and each by our militia law commanded by a field officer. There are also three militia cavalry companies, only half full, imperfectly drilled. Their horses are the property of their members. The nine-months'

call absorbed almost all our militia organizations. Two regiments of nine-months' men, whose time is up, have just returned. Effort shall be made to induce them to re-enlist for Pennsylvania service. We are seeking means for an estimate in reply to your inquiries, and will telegraph report to-morrow.

By order of Governor Andrew :

A. G. BROWNE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1863.*
(Sent 2 a. m., 16th.)

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg :*

The Secretary of the Navy told me this evening that you had asked him for the navy-yard guns. I requested him to let them go, and he said that he would do so, and I suppose they are on the way. I am unable to give you any advice in respect to your calling on the people of the State without regard to time of service, because the extent of your power and duty as Chief Executive of the State, and what call will operate most effectually on the people of the State, are matters better known to you than to me.

All the facilities in the power of this Department to meet the case have been and will continue to be afforded.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TRENTON, N. J., *June 15, 1863.*
(Received June 16, 2.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Your dispatch is received. Every means will be taken to ascertain how many men can be raised for six months. You will be notified as soon as it is ascertained.

In the meantime, am I authorized to delay the muster of nine-months' men at present in this State, and send them to Governor Curtin, to assist in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania? These regiments have been sent to be mustered out, but are volunteering to go to Pennsylvania for the emergency, and Governor Curtin is anxious for them.

Answer immediately.

JOEL PARKER.

DAVENPORT, IOWA,
June 16, 1863—2.56 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

It is impossible to say with certainty how many men can be raised in a short time among a population as sparse as ours. If you deem it advisable to call for six-months' men from this State, let me know how many you want and within what time you want them, and I will do my best,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

CINCINNATI, *June 16, 1863.*General BROOKS,
Pittsburgh, Pa. :

General Willcox tells me you have asked him for the Seventy-first Indiana. I have just ordered it to be ready to come in this direction, to be sent down into Kentucky, where our line is very weak and very much threatened, but if the danger of a raid on Pittsburgh is more imminent, I will try to aid you with that regiment or some other.

Please give me as much notice as possible.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*June 16, 1863—10 a. m.*Governor PARKER,
Trenton, N. J. :

Your telegram received. You will please forward to Pennsylvania all the troops you can, directing them to report to Major-General Couch, commanding the department, or Governor Curtin.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*COLUMBUS, OHIO,
June 16, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Will the men who volunteer under the President's proclamation be exempt from draft ?

DAVID TOD,
*Governor.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
*June 16, 1863.*Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio :*

The men who volunteer under the President's recent proclamation will remain liable to enrollment and draft, but, if drafted, they will receive credit for the time they serve under the special call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*ALBANY, N. Y., *June 16, 1863.*
(Received 1.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The Governor wishes that directions be given to Colonel [David H.] Vinton to issue clothing and camp equipage to the quartermaster-general of the State, to supply the militia regiments now assembling for service in the field, in answer to your telegram of yesterday. Shall they be given? The regiments will move in twenty-four hours. Subsistence and transportation will also be needed.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1863.

Adjutant-General SPRAGUE, *Albany*:

The Quartermaster-General has made provision for the clothing and equipment of the troops that may go to Pennsylvania, the issues to be made at Harrisburg. You will make requisitions for subsistence and transportation as heretofore for troops forwarded from your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 16, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 3.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor absent. The organization of our militia is incomplete, but will endeavor to forward three regiments, at least, very soon, if requisition is made.

The two-years' regiments recently mustered out of service will in a short time be prepared to take the field, if permitted to reorganize and fill up as they desire. See my letters of the 13th and 14th instant.

JOHN L. HODSDEN,
Adjutant-General, Maine.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh*:

The volunteers of the Departmental Corps will only be paid for the time—first, they are in actual service; second, employed in camp of instruction and withdrawn from their own business. Appropriation by Congress will be needed before payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16, 1863.
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Four returned volunteer regiments can be put in the field at once for three months' service. Can arms and accouterments be supplied in New York? Old arms not fit for the field.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, MASS.,
June 16, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is impossible for me to submit any estimate of the number of six-months' volunteers which can be furnished by Massachusetts, as

requested by you in your telegram yesterday. Whatever requisition may be made in Massachusetts for six-months' or three-years' troops, we will exert ourselves to the utmost to fill.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1863—5.25 p. m.

FREDERICK KAPP AND OTHERS,
New York :

The Governor of New York promises to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of General Frémont and General Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them to work independently of him.

A. LINCOLN.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 16, 1863.
(Received 7 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR :

Have just learned that the rebels are within 8 miles of Cumberland, Md., and advancing. The citizens having all left the city, I shall convene the First Brigade of militia here. Send equipments here. The Second at Grafton. I cannot raise more than 6,000; the men are not here.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., June 16, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received June 17, 2.48 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Minnesota can raise one regiment of six-months' men within about four weeks.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg :*

Orders have been given the proper departments to furnish all supplies for the militia called out by you and by the President, upon the requisition of General Couch. These orders are not only to the officers in Pennsylvania, but also to those in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Troops for your aid are to be forwarded speedily from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, and New York.

Answers from other States are expected.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *June 16, 1863.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

I returned this morning along the line from Pittsburgh. Much alarm. I find the belief there and here that, if you will telegraph General McClellan to call for and lead the returned regiments, from 30,000 to 50,000 men, mostly veterans, will be ready within twenty-four hours. A telegram to the lines of roads on the route to be ready will expedite the moving force. There will be enough under such circumstances to require all their rolling-stock.

AMBROSE THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, *June 16, 1863—11.40 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Four of our regiments go to-morrow; eight more the next day. They urge in the strongest manner the request that they may go, and be commanded by their own general officers, subject, of course, to the commanding officers of corps and department. They will go stronger if this request is complied with. They have decided, under your telegram to me, to go for thirty days.

C. W. SANDFORD.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., June 16, 1863.

Major-General DIX,

Commanding Department of Virginia, Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: I spent yesterday at the front. General Gordon has a regiment at Barhamsville, and another at Diascund Bridge. The balance of his division and the other forces near him are judiciously posted this side. The whole country has been thoroughly examined on all the roads, and our cavalry has been as far as New Kent Court-House, which is only 12 miles from Bottom's Bridge.

It is confidently reported that Wise and his force are now across the Chickahominy. Our move up the Chickahominy and beyond, assisted by the gunboats, caused the enemy to leave their strong positions at Barhamsville and Diascund Bridge, and to retreat in haste. We can, therefore, say we have driven the enemy from this Peninsula.

In regard to future movements, I found the cavalry so much exhausted that some days' rest is necessary. The infantry also are much fatigued.

Our transportation is limited, and guerrillas are at work. If we advance farther, some additional means and some modifications of our plans are necessary. If I had 25,000 men and the command of the gunboats, I should without hesitation push on for Richmond at once. If Lee's army is moving up the Shenandoah, I would take the rebel capital or destroy the railroads in its vicinity.

Am I to understand your telegram to forbid my making more raids anywhere? Raids have a wonderful effect by producing discontent among the people against the Confederate Government. They de-

mand protection, and, if the raids are repeated, the old and sick will call home their sons and brothers to protect their homesteads, and in that way the rebel army will be melted away.

With these suggestions, I wait your further instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

HARRISBURG, *June 16, 1863.*

For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the rebels, in force, were about to enter Pennsylvania.

On the 12th instant, an urgent call was made on the people to raise a Departmental Army Corps for the defense of the State. Yesterday, under the proclamation of the President, the militia was called out. To-day a new and pressing exhortation has been given to furnish men.

Philadelphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is 6 miles this side of Chambersburg, and advancing rapidly. Our capital is threatened, and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving these outlaws from our soil are quarreling about the possible term of service for six months. It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency. You all know this by what happened when the militia was called out last autumn. You then trusted your Government, and were not deceived. Trust it again now. I will accept men without reference to the six months. If you do not wish to bear the ignominy of shrinking from the defense of your State, come forward at once, close your places of business, and apply your heads to the work. Come in such organizations as you can form. General Couch has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Ruff to superintend your organization. Report to him immediately.

A. G. CURTIN.

The enemy is approaching. I must rely upon the people for the defense of the State, and have called out the militia for that purpose. The time of service will only be while the danger to the State is imminent. Send forward companies as soon as possible.

JUNE 16, 1863.

To the people of Maryland:

Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 15th instant, calling into the service of the Government the militia of the several States now threatened by invasion by the insurgents in arms against the Union, has designated 10,000 men as the quota of Maryland required for the special purpose of protecting her own soil, it becomes us to respond with the least possible delay earnestly and effectually to the call thus made upon us.

The entire want of any efficient organization of the militia of the State makes it necessary to provide the required force either by volunteers or by draft. The term of their service will be six months,

and the State will be credited under the enrollment act with the number thus furnished.

Whether we look to the purpose for which this force is required, to the success or efficiency of its operations, or to the probable movements of other States embraced in the same appeal, every consideration connected with the subject demands that the call should be met by an offer of volunteers.

When our own territory is threatened by an invader, let it never be said that we lacked the spirit to meet the emergency, or looked to others to provide for our defense.

Whilst, therefore, measures will be immediately taken to provide by draft from the recent enrollment whatever of the force now called for is not promptly furnished by volunteers, I would earnestly appeal to the patriotism and pride of every Marylander so to respond to the call now made upon them as to leave no necessity to raise a single company by any compulsory process.

The 10,000 men required of us will be organized into eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, and though required to be of the maximum standard, they will be mustered into the service of the United States, armed, and equipped, whenever they can muster the minimum number required in each.

The volunteer militia organizations now existing in the city of Baltimore and other parts of the State are earnestly invited to call their members together, and make their respective commands a nucleus for the formation of a complete regiment.

Whenever a battalion or company, or a majority of their respective members, shall make such offer of their services, they will report to Major [Henry W.] Wharton, No. 65 Fayette street, who will designate a place of regimental rendezvous, and an effort will be made to obtain from the War Department permission to muster in the several companies as soon as formed without waiting for the complete regimental organization.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, this sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

A. W. BRADFORD.

[SEAL.] WM. B. HILL,
Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 17, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

General Stahel, who is now with me, seems to think that a better route for you to-morrow will be via Vienna and Freedom Hill, on to the Leesburg turnpike. You are at liberty to take that route. The road by Germantown and Ox road is to be occupied by headquarters and commissary train. Perhaps General Stahel's suggestions would be good ones for your trains. Use your discretion. He will furnish you with a guide.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 17, 1863—3 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you have your command ready to move at 5 o'clock this a. m., to march and encamp at Aldie to-night. One regiment of your command will be sent through Thoroughfare Gap as far as Middleburg to-night, scouting the country well in that vicinity. These headquarters will be at Aldie to-night. The officer going to Middleburg will report anything that occurs.

Your train will fill up with supplies before starting, and you will please report in person to the commander before marching.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 17, 1863—5 a. m.

General TYLER,

Reserve Artillery, Fairfax Court-House:

Order for your march revoked. Remain, and do not follow Slocum. Answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Fairfax Station, Va., June 17, 1863—7 a. m.**Commanding Officer Second Corps:*

Orders for march to-day are so far countermanded as to have your corps encamp in the vicinity of Sangster's Station to-night. Sixth Corps at Fairfax Station, Twelfth Corps at Dranesville, Eleventh Corps at Guilford Station, First Corps at Goose Creek, Fifth Corps at Gum Springs, Third Corps at Centreville; headquarters near Fairfax Station.

Please send in an orderly for orders this p. m.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters sent to commanding officers of the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Since you were here last night, the character of the telegraphic information received would indicate that not as much has been seen of the enemy in Maryland as we supposed. This, like all

other, is rumor. The telegraph operator at Harper's Ferry announces that General Tyler, commanding there, has withdrawn all his forces to Maryland Heights, evacuating Harper's Ferry. The infantry forces, instead of being ordered as when you were here, are directed—the Twelfth Corps to camp at Dranesville to-night; First Corps on Goose Creek; Eleventh Corps at Guilford Station; Fifth Corps at Gum Springs; Third Corps at Centreville; Second Corps at Sangster's Station; Sixth Corps at Fairfax Station; and headquarters remain to-night at Fairfax Station.

Verbal orders have been sent you by Captain Dahlgren, some time since, instead of moving with your whole command, as directed last night, to make easy marches, put the main body of your command in the vicinity of Aldie, and push out reconnaissances toward Winchester, Berryville, and Harper's Ferry.

The commanding general relies upon you with your cavalry force to give him information of where the enemy is, his force, and his movements. You have a sufficient cavalry force to do this. Drive in pickets, if necessary, and get us information. It is better that we should lose men than to be without knowledge of the enemy, as we now seem to be. Captain McEntee, of Colonel Sharpe's department, thoroughly understands the whole organization of the rebel army, and is sent out to join you. After you have examined any prisoners, deserters, or contrabands brought in, the general desires you will give him a chance to examine all of them, and desires that all information may be communicated with great promptness, and directs that you leave nothing undone to give him the fullest information.

The commanding general also directs that you had better not advance the main body of your cavalry beyond Leesburg, and, if you should require a train of forage to be sent, inform him of the fact to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 17, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, &c., Department of Washington:

Your dispatch received, and is answered but now, as I only returned from headquarters Army of the Potomac at 3 o'clock this morning, whither I was called last evening to give information as to roads, &c. I have not sent out the scouting party, as directed, for the reason that all the roads will be marched by the Army of the Potomac to-day to Leesburg and the Monocacy. I have sent scouts with each of the columns.

If the general commanding still desires it, I will at once dispatch the party, as suggested.

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

P. S.—General Hooker has a force of 1,000 cavalry on the other side of the Potomac which marched to the Monocacy with the pontoon bridge, which seems to render superfluous any parties from this command.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

*Near Aldie, June 17, 1863—4.15 p. m.*Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

GENERAL: Upon arriving at this place, a short time since, I found at least one brigade of the enemy's cavalry; how much more I have not ascertained. I have engaged them, and will send you further particulars as soon as I obtain them. Some prisoners were taken, who say that Fitz. Lee's brigade is here, and that Stuart is at Middleburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—A scout of Captain McEntee says there is no infantry on this side the Blue Ridge, and that this is all the cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Aldie, June 17, 1863—5.30 p. m.

[General MEADE:]

The enemy's cavalry arrived at this point at the same time I did. I engaged them with one division, and captured 8 officers and 50 men of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. I have but one division here at present, and that is very tired. Shall push on early in the morning as fast as possible, if I do not get orders to the contrary. In case they are too strong for me, and I am pressed, I will borrow a few of your swift-footed gentlemen. It is reported there is no infantry in the next valley. The brigade I have driven off was Fitzhugh Lee's, which shows Stuart is not very far into Pennsylvania. Please send this news to headquarters, as my messenger may miss.

PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,

*June 17, 1863.*Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

Orders from the Army of the Potomac are on the way for you to halt at Guilford Station and my corps at Goose Creek. They have evidently made a mistake at headquarters, and think you are on the Frying Pan road, instead of my corps. I shall go to Guilford Station. You had better stop at Goose Creek.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—You cannot go to Guilford Station without cutting my columns.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Fairfax Station, June 17, 1863—5.30 p. m.

[Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:]

GENERAL: Your corps will remain in camp at its present location to-morrow, which you will take advantage of to procure any necessary supplies. We have nothing new, and are waiting the movements of the cavalry now out beyond Aldie to ascertain what we can of the enemy.

The reports from north of the Potomac are uncertain and unreliable. Nobody has been able to count over 1,500 of the enemy. Send in early to-morrow a. m. and p. m. for orders; also any information worthy of note. General Howard's corps should have been named as at Goose Creek and General Reynolds' at Guilford Station to-night.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DAN'L. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Same to commanding officer Sixth Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

Gum Springs, June 16 [17], 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The inclosed just received from Pleasonton. As the firing ceased before his courier reached me, I presume he has driven the enemy before him. I have halted here by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. Understood you were to be at Guilford Station and Reynolds at Trappe Rock Crossing. Where is Reynolds?

Truly, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

JUNE 17, 1863.

General Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Pleasonton directs me to say that he is at Aldie with his cavalry force, and that a part of Stuart's cavalry are in front of him.

By order of General Pleasonton:

J. MCENTEE,

Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

Gum Springs, June 17, 1863—8 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

I forward dispatch just received from General Pleasonton. Howard is on Goose Creek; troops crossing. Reynolds at Guilford Station. I have informed Pleasonton he can have any support from me to the extent of my command, by calling on me or by falling back.

GEO. G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 17, 1863. (Received 8.20 p. m.)

General R. INGALLS, 221 *Pennsylvania Avenue:*

Try and hunt up somebody from Pennsylvania who knows something, and has a cool enough head to judge what is the actual state of affairs there with regard to the enemy. Seven or eight thousand men are reported at Williamsport. Couch reports his pickets driven in. Enemy reported to have appeared at Poolesville, and everywhere else in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Western Virginia. Cavalry enough

is reported to have appeared to fill up the whole of Pennsylvania and leave no room for the inhabitants.

Since we were not allowed to cross and whip A. P. Hill, while Longstreet and Ewell were moving off through Culpeper and Sperryville, we have lost the opportunity of doing a thing which we knew to a certainty we could accomplish.

My impression now is that there is not a rebel, excepting scouts, this side of the Shenandoah Valley; that Lee is in as much uncertainty as to our whereabouts and what we are doing as we are as to his; that his movement on the Upper Potomac is a cover for a cavalry raid on the north side of the river, and a movement of his troops farther west, where he can turn up at some weak spot.

Our signal dispatches about gunboats, fleets, transports, troops landing at Urbana, Rappahannock, making junction with Dix, disabled transports to go to Fort Monroe, pontoon bridges to Port Royal, and column to march down the Neck, which we kept up systematically for a week or so to occupy their signal officers, may have fooled them into the belief, together with Dix's movements, that we were going to cross the Rappahannock down there, and he may be trotting back some of his force.

Our scouts to-night will be in Fredericksburg, Culpeper, Warrenton, Salem, and one on the way in from Richmond. Those sent up to Western Maryland cannot get there before to-morrow night.

We cannot go boggling round until we know what we are going after.

Get any news you can that you know is definite and reliable, and bring out with you. Will they cashier any of these people who send in such stampeding reports? Bring me out a haversack or satchel for carrying maps on the march.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 17, 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Fairfax Court-House:

Can you send two regiments of cavalry to go to Warrenton and Sulphur Springs, and from there by scouts to penetrate through beyond, and ascertain what there is in that direction? Please answer, and say when they will be able to start. I will send you by orderly position of our troops to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 17, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Colonel De Forest, who is in command of the two regiments, has just arrived, and will report in person to you. His command will go by way of Centreville.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

P. S.—Please notify me when you move your headquarters,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 17, 1863,

Major-General STAHEL :

Much obliged for the prompt response to the call for cavalry regiments to go to Warrenton. We have to-night a corps at Dranesville, one at Guilford Station, one on Goose Creek, near Trappe Rock, one at Gum Springs, one at Centreville, one at Sangster's Station, and one near Fairfax Station. Cavalry at Aldie.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 17, 1863.

Capt. C. N. TURNBULL, *Georgetown :*

The general commanding directs that you have your pontoons and appurtenances at the mouth of the Monocacy to-morrow evening. Two regiments of infantry and a cavalry force will be there.

General Benham, when last heard from, was at the navy-yard, Washington.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 17, 1863—9.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Washington :

There are no troops of ours in Dumfries.

In regard to Colonel [T. I.] Murray's place, I will forward a full report as soon as Colonel De Forest returns, who has gone to Warrenton with the two regiments. I was informed by him verbally just before he started that one horse and several head of cattle were seized.

A small scouting party of 20 men, which I sent out to Leesburg and vicinity, have returned without meeting any force of the enemy, and were unable to learn anything in regard to the enemy's movements. They came across a party of guerrillas, who were just returning from Maryland with some horses and mules. They drove them, and took some of their horses and mules from them.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 17, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch by orderly received, announcing that you had run against Lee's brigade at Aldie. The general desires that you will push him up, and find out what is behind him—whether it is the advance of Lee's army covering his movements. General Stahel reports from a scout sent to Leesburg to-day, no enemy there save

guerrillas. McKee, with the cavalry of your corps from Dumfries camp which could be gotten ready, is at the mouth of the Monocacy to-night, probably. Two regiments of infantry should be there to-morrow, as well as the battalion of regular engineers, with bridges (afloat on the canal). If you want assistance, you can send for McKee and the infantry, if within your reach.

General Howard is at Goose Creek (Trappe Rock mill-dam and canal lock). See the McDowell map. Meade at Gum Springs.

The advance of the infantry is suspended until further information of the enemy's movements. Two regiments of Stahel move early to-morrow morning to Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock Station, &c. The officers will be directed to communicate anything learned to you, as well as here. Captain [J. M.] Robertson's brigade, horse artillery, sent to Fort Runyon to refit, has been ordered to rejoin on the morning of 21st, via north shore of the Potomac. He is to join the army wherever it may be.

If Lee's army is in rear of his cavalry, we shall move up by forced marches with the infantry. Give us any indications of it as soon as possible.

Make the country forage your command as far as practicable wherever you go.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, Va., June 17, 1863—12 midnight.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Since writing your last dispatch, the inclosed have been received from Point of Rocks, or Sandy Hook. It may be that [E. V.] White is there, to cover Stuart's crossing, or *vice versa*. This should be prevented, or he should be caught. Slocum's corps has been ordered to march from Dranesville to Leesburg at 3.30 a. m. I inclose copy of his order.* He ought to be up by 9 a. m. to-morrow (or to-day, 17th).

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosures.]

SANDY HOOK, MD., *June 17, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 11 a. m.)

General SCHENCK:

Our scouts report the country clear of any masses of rebel troops. Our information as to the route of the rebel forces is inconclusive. The best inference is that they have gone through Romney, via Oldfield, toward Staunton. Am expecting the arrival of the two regiments every moment. Milroy's men are still coming in, but in less numbers than I had hoped.

DAN. TYLER.

(Same, Schenck to Averell.)

SANDY HOOK, MD., *June 17, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The two regiments (Fourteenth New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania) are on Maryland Heights. I am arranging to scour the country thoroughly, and have cavalry enough to do it. A boatman, who left Williamsport at 2 p. m. yesterday, says there is a strong rebel force at Williamsport. Infantry and cavalry destroying the canal and trying to blow up the aqueduct.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
3D SERIES. } *June 17, 1863.*

I. This corps will encamp at Aldie to-night. To-morrow the First Division will march by the way of Circleville post-office and Hamilton to Waterford, and from thence to Noland's Ferry.

II. The Second Division to-morrow will march by Philomont, Purcellville, and Waterford, and thence to Noland's Ferry.

III. The regiment of the Second Division at Middleburg to-night will pass without its wagons to Union; thence to Snickersville; thence to Purcellville and Wheatland, and thence to Waterford and Noland's Ferry.

IV. Each column will have a regiment and a section of artillery as advance guard, and one brigade, with a section of artillery, will form the rear guard; the trains, stragglers, led-horses, &c., will precede this brigade.

V. Headquarters will be at Aldie to-night. Division commanders, on arriving in camp, will send staff officers for orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Pleasonton:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 17, 1863—midnight.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that, on receipt of this order, if after 3.30 a. m. or at that hour, you move your corps to Leesburg. Hold it, and open communication with the fords on the Potomac in that vicinity, and hold them. Captain McKee, with a detachment of cavalry of this army, ought to be at the mouth of the Monocacy to-night; bridge trains and two regiments of infantry to-morrow noon. General Pleasonton encountered Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry at Aldie at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Stuart was reported at Middleburg. The inclosed dispatch* would lead to a presumption that they are there to cover White's crossing the river, or else to join him. This must be prevented. General Pleasonton may be sending in a force toward Leesburg, as he has been directed to do so. Guard against collision with him. Inform his officers there, should you meet them, of all you can learn regarding enemy's movements.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

* See Tyler to Schenck, 11 a. m., preceding.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
June 17, 1863.

Colonel PETTES,
Commanding Fiftieth New York:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you detail Major Spaulding, with 200 men from your regiment, to proceed per steamer Rockland to Georgetown, to join the trains which started under Captain Turnbull. The steamer will be at the railroad wharf as soon as possible. Your men will take four days' rations with them. The boats, after getting into the canal, will be pushed forward as fast as possible to Noland's Ferry, where the bridge is ordered to be laid before noon of the 18th. Teams, if possible, will be procured from Washington, to haul the boats along the canal. The senior officer present will take charge and be responsible for the laying of the bridge, if the commanding general is unable to be present.

You will remain in charge of the men and pontoon property here in Washington, using every exertion to repair and refit the bridge trains.

Major Brainerd will proceed by land to Noland's Ferry, taking the horses and baggage belonging to this detachment, and will there report to Major Spaulding. You will please send Company K of your regiment by the Rockland, to be landed at Sixth Street wharf, whence they will march to the engineer work-shops, and report to Captain [Orrin E.] Hine.

If the teams are not ready in Georgetown, the boats will be pushed along the canal as fast as possible by the men. Surgeon [Charles N.] Hewitt will remain with Colonel Pettes.

By order:

Very respectfully,

[H. W. BENHAM?],
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Maryland Heights:

Are all your forces on Maryland Heights? Why do you use Sandy Hook instead of Harper's Ferry telegraph station? General Milroy and staff leave here this morning to report to you; will arrive this evening.

Answer immediately.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 17, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Anything from General Tyler? Any information of the enemy's movements in Maryland? Are all Tyler's forces on Maryland Heights?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Station, June 17, 1863.

General DANIEL TYLER, *Sandy Hook*:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. received, for which I render you many thanks. I cannot feel that the enemy is withdrawing from the river, and the movement only admits of satisfactory solution on the supposition that he has no considerable force in this district. If it was only a feint to conceal a movement in another direction, he is probably falling back. If Longstreet's and Ewell's corps have been at Winchester at all, they are now somewhere in that vicinity. I hope you will keep out all of your cavalry until we find out his whereabouts. I have directed mine to feel up to him, and they are now hard at work.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863—12.30 p. m.*
Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House, Md.:

Keep one section of the battery to protect the bridge. Send the rest here. Have you a full battery; and have you sufficient ammunition?

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

No other information than that contained in Tyler's telegrams, which, I believe, are taken off for your benefit. General Tyler and forces are on Maryland Heights.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*
Brigadier-General TYLER, *Sandy Hook*:

Major-General Milroy, with his staff, returns to Harper's Ferry as a volunteer, you still retaining command. You can probably spare Captain Woodhull. I need his services, and desire him to return here by the first good opportunity.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Can one or two of the militia or volunteer regiments coming on from New York or Massachusetts be given me temporarily here? I have but one regiment of infantry here. The Thirty-seventh New

York Militia, Colonel Roome, is ready to move to-day. That regiment was formerly stationed here, and could do good service in any emergency on the north side of this city. I think we shall be able to do something to-day toward organizing extempore militia.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I find it necessary to put the One hundred and fiftieth New York into Fort Marshall. That fort commands both the others and the city, and the garrison must be kept up. It would take at least 20,000 men to hold the approaches or commanding points around the city; so in case of a raid I shall rely on being prepared to make barricades at the entrances of streets, and the local force I can raise and arm can hold them. I still doubt if the marauding rebel force which General Couch reports in Pennsylvania will visit Baltimore, though they might get near enough to make a dash. Communication with Harper's Ferry is resumed.

The two regiments I sent, Fourteenth New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, have arrived there, and I now feel easy about the place. Milroy, whom I ordered here, returns to his troops as a volunteer, under General Tyler.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*

(Received 2.14 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My scouts at South Mountain House, 13 miles from Hagerstown, report 100 of the enemy's cavalry at Hagerstown, and that there is no infantry on this side of the river.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

JUNE 17, 1863—1.05 p. m.

General DANIEL TYLER, *Sandy Hook:*

Can you give me positive and correct information of any force of any kind and number of the enemy at any particular spot? From all reports here, we might conclude that he covered all Western Pennsylvania and Maryland, or that he was not there at all. Can you give me anything correct?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June 17, 1863—6 p. m.*

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

I am requested by Major-General Hooker to see to our infantry guard at Noland's and Hauling Fords. This is out of my command. Will you attend to it?

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 17, 1863.

(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Has General Heintzelman the country patrolled about Poolesville and in toward Annapolis Junction? It ought to be. I have no cavalry to send in that direction. Eight rebel cavalry came up from the Potomac last evening, and visited the railroad station next this side of Mount Airy, 40 miles from Baltimore. They alarmed the people, but only asked for news. They were evidently out on a scout to get information.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

JUNE 17, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General DANIEL TYLER, *Sandy Hook:*

A force of cavalry, with two regiments of infantry and a bridge train, are ordered to the mouth of the Monocacy, via Washington, from this army. They will be there to-morrow morning. Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry were driven out of Aldie by our cavalry this afternoon. Stuart is reported at Middleburg. Their presence there may indicate Noland's Ford or that vicinity as a point of crossing. Please see that our infantry guard Noland's and Hauling Fords.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON,

June 17, 1863—11.45 p. m.

General SCHENCK,

Commanding, &c., Baltimore, Md.:

I have the country patrolled above Poolesville and along the Potomac as high as the Monocacy on this side, and have scouts out on the other toward Leesburg, but no patrols in toward Annapolis Junction. The railroad is guarded by a regiment of infantry as far as the Junction. The rebel cavalry must have crossed the Potomac above the mouth of the Monocacy. I see no necessity for any patrols in the rear of my troops.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,

Major-General, Commanding

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1863.

Colonel TRUEX, *Monocacy:*

The rebels are in possession of Harper's Ferry. Our forces are on Maryland Heights. Approach with great caution, and feel your way on to the Heights, sending scouts in advance, and when within range show your colors, so as not to be fired on from the Heights. General Tyler expects you.

By order:

DONN PIATT,

Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 17, 1863.*Colonel TRUEX, *Monocacy*:

Am awaiting answer to my last telegram. What do you learn from the front? In approaching Maryland Heights, the general leaves much to your discretion. Since his orders, the position has changed, Harper's Ferry being abandoned and Maryland Heights alone held. Send scouts in advance. Report intelligence, and, as stated before, be very cautious. Can you, without embarrassing your movements, give detail to assist in loading forage at Frederick?

By order:

DONN PIATT,
*Chief of Staff.*BALTIMORE, *June 17, 1863.*Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

The following has just been received:

NEW CREEK, VA.,
June 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT:

Colonel Galligher, of Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported by messenger this morning that he had arrived at Hancock with about 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry of General Milroy's division, without rations, and with but little ammunition. I notified him I would supply him, and ordered him to fall back on New Creek, but, on account of the subsequent occupation of Cumberland by Imboden's forces, I directed him to retreat north into Pennsylvania.

This information, excepting last order, was embraced in a dispatch to you of this morning, which, however, appears not to have been sent, owing to the cutting of the wires between Cumberland and New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

I have informed General Couch of this. He may be able, I hope, to communicate with these men, supply them, and use them to whip Jenkins' cavalry at Chambersburg, who, I have ascertained, certainly were less than 1,400 when they passed Hagerstown, and without artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar letter to Couch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 3 p. m.)H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following is just received from General Kelley, at New Creek:

Arrived at Cumberland at 3.30 this morning. Left for this place at 6 by train. Found track 10 miles from Cumberland torn up. Returned to Cumberland, and found the place invested by Imboden with two regiments of cavalry and battery. On the outside of the town I met Lieutenant [James P.] Hart, of the Ringgold Battalion, with 50 cavalry, under whose escort, I, with staff, came here. Find the troops between Martinsburg and Piedmont concentrated here, and learn that a portion of General Averell's command is on the way.

Will keep you advised.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863.*Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *New Creek, W. Va.:*

Can you have the track between New Creek and Cumberland repaired, or without it go down upon Imboden? Some portion of the raid may, perhaps, go over the mountains south of you, or Imboden may take the National road. Averell should leave a watch at the gap south of Grafton, and a nucleus of his command at Grafton, with means of transportation by railroad or land between.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 17, 1863—7 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Imboden, with his forces, may intend to push across through Uniontown, Pa., by the National road to Wheeling. I am looking to that, among other contingencies. There should be a gunboat at Wheeling, one also at Parkersburg, and one on the Kanawha. While Averell keeps the nucleus of his command for concentration at Grafton, I have directed that he shall have cavalry watching the passes westward through the mountains at Beverly and elsewhere. I have instructed Kelley, at New Creek, to look after Imboden.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Similar letter to Couch.)

BALTIMORE, *June 17, 1863.*Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Grafton:*

You were telegraphed to keep watch of mounted men at Beverly. Keep portion of your force at Grafton, to concentrate on for enemy passing westward. For this purpose, have abundant of transportation between New Creek and Grafton. General Kelley is with you by this time, and has full instructions.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

GRAFTON, W. VA., [*June*] 17, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Enemy reported at Cumberland at 7 a. m. to-day, moving westward. J. E. B. [Stuart] cannot well come from Staunton without my being timely notified.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 17, 1863.*

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

My regiment, 800 strong, is on its way home for muster-out. I have offered their services, with their unanimous consent, to you for Pennsylvania's defense, through General Burnside. Please advise me of your action, care of General Brooks, at Pittsburgh.

G. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 17, 1863—10.45 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL,

Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Cincinnati:

You will accept for yourself, and express to your gallant regiment, the thanks of the Government for your patriotic offer, which is cordially accepted. You will please proceed with your regiment as rapidly as possible to Pittsburgh, by the way of the Ohio Central Railroad, in order that you may stop at Wheeling, if your services should be required there by General Brooks. He will communicate with you on the road, and you can reach Pittsburgh by that line if he should prefer to have you there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Copy to Pittsburgh, care of General Brooks.)

BALTIMORE, *June 17, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

No rebel force has crossed the Baltimore and Ohio road between this and Harper's Ferry. The enemy attacked at Harper's Ferry last night, and at 2.30 this a. m. the telegraph office there was closed, and I suppose my troops at that place have withdrawn to Maryland Heights. The line is now working to Sandy Hook, a station near Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The militia, I think, will not generally be mustered for six months, but, with the advice of Mr. [William M.] Meredith, I suggest that they be mustered to serve during the emergency.

Please answer.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

What force of the enemy has entered Pennsylvania, according to your best information, and where is it?

Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Let them be called upon to muster under the President's call. If they refuse, then muster them in whichever way you can.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, *June 17, 1863*—1.15 p. m.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The rebel force at Chambersburg has been counted, and from 1,200 to 1,500 reported, all mounted infantry or carbineers. They picket 5 miles this side.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

WAR-DEPARTMENT,
June 17, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

You say the rebel force is 1,500 at Chambersburg. Is there any other rebel force in Pennsylvania? If so, where, and in what numbers?

An early and accurate answer is needed here, to determine movements against the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, *June 17, 1863*—4.50 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have information that rebels have evacuated Chambersburg. I send this evening to Shippensburg an observing force of infantry.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 17, 1863*—9.15 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The only rebel force I know of in Pennsylvania is the one of 1,500 that has fallen back of Chambersburg 2 miles. No rebels north of Hancock, as reported. We have reliable dispositions for getting information in the valley north of Hancock. Some of Milroy's stragglers retreated that way.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 6. } *June 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. Col. Emlen Franklin is placed in charge of the defense of the fords and ferries on the Susquehanna River, from Columbia Bridge to Dauphin County line.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
*June 17, 1863.*Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, or Chambersburg :

It is important that men should be posted in Somerset County and the mountain east. All in your department to notify us of the approach of the enemy in that direction ; also to obstruct the roads crossing the mountain. I have sent parties for this purpose. Will it interfere with any of your arrangements ? Is there anything reliable this morning of the enemy's movements ?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
*Major-General.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 17, 1863.*

Major-General SANDFORD :

I am directed by the Secretary of War to answer your telegram of yesterday, and to say that each case will be decided as it arises, when a brigade is ready, you naming the brigade and brigade commander.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I have organized two brigades, one commanded by Brigadier-General Hall, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twenty-second New York National Guards ; the other by Brigadier-General Yates, consisting of the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first National Guards, to which I will add the Fourth Regiment National Guards, consisting of 400 artillery, if you can furnish the horses, guns, and caissons at Harrisburg.

C. W. SANDFORD,
*Major-General.*HARRISBURG, *June 17, 1863.*
(Received June 18, 1.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, a drafted regiment, now at Yorktown, have offered to re-enlist for six months for the service for which we are now preparing troops. Can such an arrangement be made ? I think the example would lead to similar offers from other regiments.

A. G. CURTIN.

BOSTON, MASS.,
June 17, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

It is not possible to induce the three nine-months' regiments, which have just returned, to proceed to Pennsylvania. One has only been

home twenty-four hours, and neither of them has been paid. As soon as paid and mustered out, if the exigency continues, we could in a few days raise a regiment. Many of them expect to enlist in other corps. One full company of infantry will proceed to-morrow, well officered and equipped, for six-months' service. One full battery of light artillery will probably be ready this week. All our State militia regiments are absorbed in the nine-months' service.

WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *June 17, 1863—10.30 p. m.*
(Received June 18, 1.15 a. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The undersigned, appointed by the executive committee of public safety, acting in pursuance of the repeated and earnest wishes of successive meetings of citizens, request you to authorize Major-General Brooks to declare martial law.

J. K. MOORHEAD.
W. THAW.
R. MILLER, JR.
JOS. PLUMMER.
JAS. PARK, JR.

PHILADELPHIA,
June 17, 1863—1.33 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Under an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved May 16, 1861, I have been assigned to the command of the city of Philadelphia, for the preservation of its peace and the defense of the city.

I desire that you may give the necessary directions by telegraph to the several military bureaus to supply such requisitions as I may make for the troops and for the defense of the city, the account to be settled by the city of Philadelphia, which has appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose, or to be accounted by the State of Pennsylvania in the settlement of its accounts with the United States. I have also to request the loan of three field batteries, completely equipped excepting horses, and with the proper supply of munitions for the defense of the city, to be receipted for by the mayor of Philadelphia.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. J. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding in Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

E. M. STANTON:

Our Legislature meets to-morrow, to aid in raising troops, and their business will be facilitated by an immediate answer to the following questions:

First. In case this State raises one or more regiments of six-

months' volunteers or militia for the immediate service of the United States, will they be accepted and credited to this State under the twelfth section of the conscription act, man for man, as if raised for three years or for the war; or will the term of service be taken into consideration when that act shall be put in force, thus requiring six six-months' men to be counted only as one three-years' man?

Second. If the nine-months' men from this State, whose term is now about expiring, should consent to serve for a further term of six months, would they receive any bounty or extra compensation from the United States?

JAS. Y. SMITH,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Suffolk, Va., June 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Fort Monroe:

At 1 p. m. Colonel Spear had been unable to effect a crossing with the co-operation of General Foster. He found the fords barricaded and strongly picketed. Another attempt was to be made this afternoon, and, if unsuccessful, the expedition is ordered to return.

Citizens in the vicinity state that two trains with troops came to the river last night.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Suffolk, Va., June 17, 1863.

Col. D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two regiments of General Wistar's brigade will leave this evening; two others, now out on reconnaissance, will leave as soon as they return, probably early to-morrow morning. They left Franklin this morning, coming in.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Camp near Williamsburg, Va., June 17, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Comdg. Department of Virginia, Fort Monroe:

SIR: There being no supplies up this Peninsula, if we advance farther we must establish depots, and guard them. This we could not do with my present force, and our means of transportation are very limited.

If Lee has crossed to Pennsylvania with 90,000 men, there is but one impediment to his going to Eastport, if he desires to go there; that is, the lack of ammunition, which possibly we may keep from him. How far he will elect to advance remains to be seen.

Under such circumstances, it appears to me all our spare troops

here should be sent north upon the track of the enemy, or to build forts and hold points, &c., with as little delay as practicable. With that view, I would respectfully recommend the withdrawal of all the force in advance of Williamsburg to the line of Fort Magruder, to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. KEYES,

Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 162. } *Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Major-General Milroy will proceed without delay, via Harrisburg and Bedford, or such other route as he may find expedient or necessary from Harrisburg, to put himself in communication with that body of cavalry and infantry of his division, who, under command of Colonel Galligher, were yesterday at Hancock, and are understood to have proceeded thence northward into Pennsylvania. He will take charge of these forces, reorganize them, and obtain supplies and ammunition as they may need, using them, if opportunity presents, for offensive operations against any smaller or equal force of rebels now supposed to be at Chambersburg or in that neighborhood, or will conduct them to Harrisburg, reporting, as often as practicable, his movements to these headquarters; or, if found more expedient and advisable, after reaching the troops of which he will be in search, he may, if he can obtain the necessary supplies and ammunition, use them to observe, pursue, or interrupt the movements and operations of any rebel force at Cumberland or proceeding westward. In this case, he will, as soon as possible, by messengers or otherwise, put himself in communication with Brigadier-General Kelley, at New Creek. He will at Harrisburg confer with Major-General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, in regard to his proposed movements and operations, but without delaying for this purpose at Harrisburg.

Major-General Milroy and staff will be furnished transportation for their horses over such portions of the route as they may travel by railroad.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Trenton, N. J., June 17, 1863.

Jerseymen! the State of Pennsylvania is invaded! A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the towns of our sister State. She appeals to New Jersey, through her Governor, to aid in driving back the invading army. Let us respond to this call upon our patriotic State with unprecedented zeal.

I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the adjutant-general of the State as

soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency.

The organization of these troops will be given in general orders as soon as practicable.

Given under my hand and privy seal this 17th day of June, 1863.
JOEL PARKER.

Attest:

[L. s.] S. M. DICKINSON,
Private Secretary.

JUNE 18, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Gum Springs, via Centreville:

Captain [William] Jay's dispatch received. Slocum is ordered up to Leesburg at 3.30 a. m. The enemy's cavalry are at Point of Rocks, smashing trains. Stuart may be here as the advance of Lee's army, or to cover the recrossing of his raiders, or *vice versa*. At any rate, we are ready for them.

No further moves will be ordered until the enemy develops his intention or force. You will, of course, support Pleasonton, if he should require it.

Please inform Howard of Slocum's movement. If anything should occur that Slocum would need him, he must move up. Post Pleasonton, and send him the following, left out of copy of Slocum's order, sent to Pleasonton by his orderly:

Hold Leesburg, and open communication with fords on Potomac in that vicinity, and hold them.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 18, 1863. (Received 8.30 a. m.)

General HEINTZELMAN, *Washington:*

Our cavalry being all occupied, General Hooker was compelled to call on General Stahel for two regiments of cavalry, to make a reconnaissance toward Warrenton and Rappahannock Station. They will be occupied in this service two days.

I am, very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 18, 1863. (Received 9.10 a. m.)

Commanding Officer Forces Mouth of Monocacy:

Seize and hold Noland's and Hauling Fords. General Slocum's corps may be in that vicinity to-day, on this side of the Potomac.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Major ECKERT:

Please see that this dispatch reaches its destination speedily.

D. B.

JUNE 18, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Mr. [L. A.] GOBRIGHT,

Agent Associated Press, Washington:

Please have the following dispatch telegraphed confidentially to the editors throughout the country:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENTLEMEN: I have particularly to request that the following rules may be observed in publishing anything concerning this army or its movements:

1. Under no circumstances should be published the location of any corps, division, brigade, or regiment, and especially is the location of my headquarters never to be named excepting during a fight.

2. That official reports, when furnished without the sanction of the War Department, may never be published.

After any fight the reporters can open their fire as loudly as they please, but avoid, unless it is a general battle, giving the designations of forces engaged. Require all reporters' signatures to their published letters. These rules being observed, every facility possible will be given to reporters and newspapers in this army, including the license to abuse or criticise me to their hearts' content.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PICKET RESERVE, June 18, 1863—12 m.

Lieut. JOHN M. CLARK, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with directions from the commanding officer of the brigade, I report the facts in regard to the capture of Major [William R.] Sterling and Captain Fisher, as related to me by the people of the house where they were taken. Major Sterling and Captain Fisher were on their way to communicate with General Pleasanton, when they halted at the residence of Mr. [Almond] Birch for supper, and to inquire how far it was to Aldie. Having finished their supper, they started for their horses, which were left with their orderly at the yard gate. The horses and orderly had been removed, and before Major Sterling and Captain Fisher had reached the gate, 10 or 12 cavalymen seized them, and hurriedly mounted them and bore them off. This took place last evening at 10 o'clock, about 400 yards from the picket outpost, at the house of Mr. Birch, on the Little River turnpike. Mr. Birch and family are from Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y. They are Union people, known to some of the officers of our regiment.

I am satisfied that these people had no complicity with this affair, and had no knowledge of the enemy being anywhere near their house.

The capture of these officers appears to have been as unexpected to the enemy as it was to the officers captured, since the enemy was unaware of our forces being so near.

I also report that I have re-established the picket line in some respects since coming upon duty this morning, so as among other points to include the house of Mr. Birch. All is quiet upon the line.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. RICE,

Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Aldie, June 18, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have sent out two reconnaissances, one toward Ashby's Gap, by way of Middleburg, and one toward Snicker's Gap, by way of Philomont. Each of these is sufficiently strong to take care of itself. A report has reached me that Colonel Duffié, who was sent on a reconnaissance through Thoroughfare Gap with the First Rhode Island Cavalry, permitted himself to be surrounded near Middleburg, and has met heavy loss—not more than 100 men escaping; this is report. I have not heard directly from Duffié, and shall await more definite information.

I have a brigade of cavalry picketing Thoroughfare Gap. My reconnaissance to Middleburg will find out all about Duffié.

All is quiet in that direction.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,

Brigadier-General.

MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY,

June 18, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I will move a force toward the fords named at once. Nothing has been seen or heard of the enemy here to-day. I now hold Hauling Ford.

SAML. McKEE,

Captain, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Fairfax Station, June 18, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Nothing more new than Pleasonton's fight at Aldie last night. Slocum at Leesburg; cavalry at Aldie, and scouting through to Middleburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, down to Thoroughfare Gap, Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, &c. No infantry reported this side of the Blue Ridge. Couch's pickets, that he reported being driven in, seem to be composed, and they are quieting a little in Pennsylvania. Only 1,500 heard of. White, Imboden & Co. in that country.

White last night at Point of Rocks, marching careless of our cavalry.

Two regiments of infantry and bridge train ought to have been at mouth of the Monocacy last night. We have not settled where Lee, with Longstreet and Ewell, are yet. I send Chronicle of to-day. Ordered telegraph to be built to you to-day. Headquarters at Fairfax Court-House to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,

Brady's House, near Herndon Station, June 18, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

My two signal officers were within 1 mile of Leesburg this morning at 10.45. They report no force of any kind there, but Mosby's guerrillas from there up to Point of Rocks.

They learn there from a man by name of Harper, that a man direct from Winchester yesterday reported that Longstreet had invested Harper's Ferry and demanded its surrender.

General Slocum is moving up the pike, but will have trouble in crossing Goose Creek on account of the fords. Says in a note to me that he will go there to-night, and, if possible, to Leesburg to-night.

My staff officer, Major [William] Riddle, who left here for your headquarters yesterday at 3 o'clock, has not yet returned. I thought you might have detained him for orders.

I have heard from Meade of Pleasonton's fight. Howard had a staff officer here this morning. I sent two orderlies to you this morning, informing you of the position of the troops.

Doubleday is along Broad Run, between the Church road and railroad, his headquarters at Nutt's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Fairfax Station, Va., June 18, 1863.**Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:*

Nothing more new than you have from Pleasonton. They are getting sufficiently over their stampede to speak collectedly and coolly in Pennsylvania. About 1,500 men (Jones, White, Imboden, & Co.) have had a round in that section. White was at Point of Rocks with 400 men last night, destroying cars. Six hundred of our cavalry from Dumfries, via Alexandria, should have reached the mouth of the Monocacy with a bridge and two regiments of infantry last night. Slocum by this time (3 p. m.) is in Leesburg. We don't exactly settle where Lee is yet. Headquarters to-night, Fairfax Court-House. Sedgwick is at Germantown.

I send you to-day's Chronicle. Hancock is all up in good order at Sangster's Station. Catch and kill any guerrillas, then try them, will be a good method of treating them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Fairfax Station, Va., June 18, 1863—8 p. m.**Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:*

Your dispatch of 5.30 a. m., covering second account of your fight, received; also communication touching Captain McKee and his detachment at the mouth of the Monocacy.

The major-general commanding directs me to say that Captain McKee will get orders to-morrow for his work.

You are, ere this, probably advised that General Slocum is at Leesburg. This will save you detaching any force to hold that place. It is expected that we shall have telegraphic communication with headquarters, via Poolesville, from Leesburg, to-morrow a. m.; also that telegraphic communication will be open from headquarters to General Reynolds' corps, stationed on the Leesburg and Alexandria Railroad, between Guilford and Herndon Stations, at Kipp's and Brady's Mills.

The general says your orders are to find out where the enemy is, if you have to lose men to do it. Your prisoners have arrived here.

Slocum's orders require him to hold Leesburg and the fords in that vicinity. This leaves no opportunity for any cavalry of the enemy to cross at these fords from Maryland.

Stahel's reconnaissance—two regiments, about 800—left Centreville early this morning for Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock Station, &c., to see what is there, and inform you of anything of note.

Have shown your dispatch to General Ingalls with regard to young horses breaking down. Your dispatch of 1.15 p. m. concerning Colonel Duffié being surrounded has not arrived. The general trusts that this is not true. Headquarters at Fairfax Court-House.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

ENGINEER DEPOT,

Near Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1863—8 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of my operations since the receipt of the order to take up the bridges on the Rappahannock on the 13th instant:

I was down at the crossing with my men and teams about 9 p. m., when I had been notified all would be across. The crossing commenced, however, only at about 10 p. m., and, at about 11.10, I was notified by General Newton that one bridge could be taken up, and, at about 12.10, that the second could be removed. The troops, however, continued to straggle down for nearly three hours after, and boats sent over for them, although the night was a part of the time intensely dark. The two bridges were taken up, and I saw the last chasses loaded at about 4 a. m. The last pontoon was specially reported to me to be upon its truck, and every truck with its pontoon. Some delay was caused by hunting up the pontoons, as the men of the crossing force, as reported to me, had left many adrift after crossing their commands.

The bridge trains closed upon our old camp about 5 a. m., and, after the necessary feeding of the teams, started at once for Aquia Creek, I myself preceding them, reaching that station about 8 a. m., in time to obtain a boat and go with the regular battalion to Occoquan, to see the bridge laid there, which was completed at about 5 p. m. of the 14th, or one hour earlier than the order required, the fact being reported through General Slocum.

I at once returned to Aquia Creek, and found that the pontoons, having been delayed by the blocking of the road by the trains of the Sixth Corps, which had started before the bridges were up, had only been able to reach Aquia Creek late in the afternoon, and I learned from General Warren that General Butterfield, fearing they would obstruct or be too late to join the other trains of the army on the left bank, had ordered they should be crossed to Liverpool Point, on the right bank of the Potomac, for passage to Alexandria.

As I had found the road very bad at the Occoquan Bridge, and thought it much better 2 miles below, I telegraphed to you about 9 p. m. that I would hold a long bridge ready until 8 the next morning. Between 11 and 12 p. m., General Warren informed me that this bridge was desired, and I had it started, with a proper working force, and to reach the bar of the Occoquan about daylight.

I then remained at Aquia until 11 a. m. of the 16th, until several hours after the mass of the pontoons had left for Washington, and until about one-half the land transportation had been crossed to Liverpool Point, when I proceeded to Alexandria to arrange for the arrival and proper disposition of the command. The regulars and the Fiftieth [New York] Regiment arrived about noon of the 16th with the Occoquan bridge.

About 8 p. m. of the 16th, I received an order to have a bridge of 1,200 feet in the Georgetown Canal by daylight of the 17th, which I at once directed the whole command to prepare, it requiring much time to unload trucks and rearrange the boats for passing the locks. The regular engineers were assigned to the duty of laying this bridge. About 2 a. m. of the 17th, I received a dispatch, directing the bridge to be laid at Noland's Ford by noon of the 18th, and it appearing necessary by that dispatch, I ordered 250 more men of the Fiftieth to accompany the bridge. This wording of the dispatch left me to believe that I was to go up also, leaving my trains here until otherwise ordered, since, by the time I could prepare the order for the additional men, &c., the last of the boats had started for Georgetown, so that I was not able to send the last information to Captain Turnbull. The men of the Fiftieth, however, though delayed some two hours by the fault or misunderstanding of a steamer captain, were started about 8 a. m.

Captain Turnbull was fortunately up with all his boats in the canal about 6 a. m., and he wrote me that he was pushing them through the set of locks above there, which was what I expected and desired. Between 5 and 6 a. m., I sent to the quartermaster to have teams arranged for, to tow them up the canal, but was told I must send to Washington for them, and the delay of the boats as above made it necessary to send a staff officer by land to Washington, and about 10 a. m. he was able to arrange for the teams, when I reached the upper locks about 12.30 o'clock.

Captain Turnbull, as he states, as no direct order had been given (in fact, though it was sent, it was not pushed forward to him, because he reported he was doing it, and because his men were fatigued), stopped the pushing of the boats through the locks, so that they did not all get through until 1 to 2 p. m., when the teams were connected as fast as possible, and the boats moved off rapidly before 3 p. m., and with every prospect of being at Noland's Ford by the hour originally ordered.

No delay on the part of any of this command was occasioned unless probably one or two hours were lost by stopping the passage of the

boats through the locks, which had been reported to me as going on, as above stated.

On returning to this depot, about 5 p. m. yesterday, I found the trains from Liverpool Point coming in, having made, as reported, fully 60 miles since 10 a. m. of the previous day, the 16th, and the ambulance train of sick and wounded has just arrived. The delay at Liverpool Point was occasioned by the large quantity of material that had to be taken from the steamers and reloaded after Aquia Creek had been actually abandoned.

I am now about to bring the bridges from Alexandria to this depot for rearrangement and repairs. We have nearly 200 pontoons to examine and refit into bridges, and about 1,200 animals of the trains to care for, while the total effective force of my brigade, excepting the company and fractional company at work in this depot, and that company at Harper's Ferry, is only about 1,000 to 1,100 men, and of these 600 are now up the Potomac, under Major Spaulding and Captain Turnbull; and the balance of the command, some 200 of the Fiftieth, now at Alexandria, under Colonel Pettes, and the three-years' men of the Fifteenth now being reorganized by Major Cassin, and part in here with the trains, should, as I would respectfully recommend, all be concentrated at this depot, where the services of all will be required for the care and guarding of this large number of animals and the speedy restoration of the bridges to a serviceable condition, which will be immediately reported to headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 18, 1863.

The major-general commanding desires a field return of your approximate strength to be sent in to-night. He desires to know the full capacity of your transportation, when filled up with supplies and forage. He desires that the supplies be kept up fully; not more than two days' salt beef be carried in the wagons; that rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt only be carried until further orders, depending upon fresh beef for supplies, excepting the two days' salt beef mentioned.

He directs that you cause all your trains to be thoroughly examined and inspected, and exclude all excess of personal baggage. All useless and cumbersome articles of wooden benches, bedsteads, and cooking stoves must be destroyed or thrown out of the train. The utmost vigilance is required of you to correct abuses in this respect, and you are held responsible therefor. No hospital tents will be carried, excepting those of the medical department.

Cumbersome mess arrangements must not be permitted. Ambulances permitted at corps, division, and brigade headquarters, by order of March 10, must be reduced as follows: One instead of two spring wagons at corps headquarters; one instead of two ambulances at brigade headquarters. The surplus to be turned in. The use of ambulances for carrying baggage for citizens, women, &c., on marches must be stopped. If division, brigade, or other commanders violate this rule, corps commanders will cause the ambulances to be taken from them and turned in, and the officers court-

martialed for disobedience of orders. Private vehicles, sutlers' wagons, and all irregular transportation must be excluded entirely from the column. Each teamster must carry three days' forage for his team under the seat of his wagon. Animals must be grazed whenever opportunity occurs, and forage from the country when practicable.

You will seize guides whenever necessary, to conduct your columns and post you in regard to roads. Topographical officers must make constant surveys and reconnaissances of the country, and send in information to the chief topographical officer.

The general headquarters will be at Fairfax Court-House to-night. Telegraphic communication will be established to General Reynolds' camp, near Guilford Station.

The Twelfth Corps is at Leesburg; the Eleventh on Goose Creek, near Trappe Rock, 4 miles from Leesburg; the Fifth Corps, General Meade, at Gum Springs; cavalry in the vicinity of Aldie; the Sixth Corps at Germantown; Second Corps at Sangster's Station. General Pleasonton engaged Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, of Stuart's cavalry, at Aldie yesterday, capturing 9 officers and 74 men.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 18, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General TYLER :

What have you done for guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against the enemy from Harper's Ferry to Point of Rocks or the Monocacy?

Report, if you can, as to train captured and destroyed by White's cavalry near Point of Rocks last night, and as to capture of Captain Means' cavalry company. Captain Woodhull must come to Baltimore by the first safe opportunity. General Milroy had to return last night from the Monocacy, and has gone to Pennsylvania to find and take charge of 3,000 of his men, cavalry and infantry, who, with Colonel Galligher's Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, crossed at Hancock yesterday and went northward. Was Maulsby's battery lost at Martinsburg? Keep up your cavalry patrol constantly down to the mouth of the Monocacy. Heintzelman's people patrol below that point. It is important in view of Lee's possible movements.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maryland Heights, Md., June 18, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md. :*

I have sent the main body of my cavalry down the railroad this morning. Means and Cole should have taken care of White yesterday. White has not over 200 men. No report from Means and Cole. I hear from the railroad agent at Sandy Hook that the loss was one engine and seventeen cars. I learn from others that the train was sacrificed by carelessness and bad management.

Do send back our cavalry which got into Pennsylvania; we require it. If I have this command, with all the cavalry which is said to have escaped into Pennsylvania, I can do something. I can do something here by keeping the cavalry between this and Winchester. I brought off 1 gun, 2 caissons, and 1 limber, 1 lieutenant, 48 men, and 29 horses of Maulsby's battery. I hear three pieces, with the captain, got off toward Williamsport, which I doubt.

All my disposable cavalry are on their way to the Monocacy. Captain Woodhull will return to Baltimore soon. He behaved gallantly at Martinsburg. The aggregate of Milroy's men here is 1,558.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 18, 1863—1 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have kept General Tyler instructed to have cavalry patrols constantly on the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to the mouth of the Monocacy, but I have no infantry to guard ferries or fords.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18, 1863—2 p. m.

General TYLER, *Sandy Hook:*

We would like to know the names of all the generals that the prisoner can give, no matter what their commands are. What does he think has become of Longstreet? Ewell commands Jackson's old corps, with one division taken out to give to A. P. Hill. Rodes has a division under Ewell.

Jones, Imboden, and Jenkins commanded small forces in the Valley prior to the departure of Lee's forces, and have doubtless joined Ewell.

Give us the name and locality certain at any time of any regiment of infantry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SANDY HOOK, MD.,
June 18, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I have information which I deem reliable that Rodes and his division were not in Williamsport yesterday, the 17th instant. I have a pass signed by him at that time, and countersigned to-day by Jones at Sharpsburg. Three regiments belonging to Jones' division, and about 100 cavalry, passed over the ford, about 1 mile below Shepherdstown, at 4 o'clock to-day. There was no artillery with them. I have reason to suppose that before these men passed the ford to-day, Jones had three regiments and some cavalry about three-quarters of a mile from Sharpsburg, on the road toward Antietam.

To-day Jones is building a bridge over the canal, so as to cross right from the ford. This looks like preparations for the cavalry retrograde by and by, and I think it probable Ewell may fall back on the Winchester line; at all events, it looks like it. This moment the signal officer reports camp fires in the direction of Williamsport. This bridge is significant. He cannot use it now, as his troops have already passed. It is represented to be constructed with very heavy sills, and he was hauling planks to cover it with.

My impression is that Jones means to hold this position until he sees if Ewell will require it in any retrograde he may make. In other words, I think Jones is remaining here to cover Ewell's possible retreat. Will investigate to-morrow.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 18, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

General Hooker requests that you will advise him where your troops are stationed, their character, and number.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 18, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

General Heintzelman's scouts, in the vicinity of Poolesville, have reported no enemy in force. Anything that occurs there will be reported to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 18, 1863.*

Capt. P. R. STETSON,
Fifteenth Infantry, Harrisburg:

The Seventh New York State Militia is here, but Colonel Lefferts says they have no battery gone to Harrisburg, nor any battery whatever left New York. There must be some mistake.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, June 18, 1863.*

(Received 1.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A train sent to Harper's Ferry yesterday a. m., with troops and supplies, which left Sandy Hook for Baltimore at 5 last p. m., has been captured and burned at Point of Rocks. It consisted of a first-class engine and 22 cars. Our operator reports that the enemy were 400 of White's cavalry, and that they also captured and carried off

Captain Means, with his entire company of cavalry. I fear this destroys connection west of the Monocacy until reopened by a strong force.

General Milroy and staff are returning from the Monocacy on the special train on which they went up last p. m.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

NEW CREEK, VA., *June 18, 1863—11.40 a. m.*

(Copy received, War Department, 2.25 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT:

Telegram of last night received. I have been making arrangements to repair track, and move on Cumberland to-night if I can obtain the necessary information concerning numbers, &c., of the enemy. It is reported this morning that Imboden is supported by infantry. My scouts are out, but will return this morning. The Twenty-eighth Ohio and Keeper's battery arrived from Averell last night.

Your order in regard to the gaps has been anticipated. The passes south of Grafton are guarded, and National road watched. I have sent a cavalry scout to Romney, to ascertain if any portion of Ewell's force is moving in that direction.

B. F. KELLEY.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *June 18, 1863—9.40 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *New Creek:*

On account of some unexplainable misunderstanding between the agents at Parkersburg and Grafton, enough transportation has not been sent to Parkersburg to move the Eleventh West Virginia yet.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Brigade.

HARRISBURG, *June 18, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

News from Chambersburg up to 9 this a. m. reported that the rebel cavalry went on toward Hagerstown from Greencastle last night.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 18, 1863—9.20 a. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

General Milroy and staff have just left here by the Northern Central Railroad for Harrisburg, to proceed at once to find the wandering 3,000 from Winchester who went north from Hancock yesterday. Will you please meet him at the depot on arrival of the train, and confer with him as to his best course to find and supply these men, and give him aid in doing it? They may then be made serviceable for the present for operations in Pennsylvania, offensive or defensive.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 18, 1863—10 a. m.*Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

The following dispatch from the Monocacy just received, from an officer commanding party of my scouts :

I have been to Hagerstown with detachments. No rebels this side. There are in Hagerstown about 100 cavalry. Quite a force of cavalry went north yesterday from there. Yesterday there were on this side of the river about 4,000 infantry at Williamsport, waiting marching orders. I returned last evening. I received your telegram last evening to report to Colonel Truex. He has gone to Harper's Ferry.

M. D. UPSON,

Second Lieutenant, Comdg. Detachment First Connecticut Cavalry.

SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding Eighth Corps.

JUNE 18, 1863.

To the Telegraph Operator at McConnellsburg :

General Milroy and staff have just arrived here. The general is exceedingly anxious to know the whereabouts of a force attached to his command which is known to have arrived at Hancock yesterday. They will probably move toward McConnellsburg or Bedford. Do you know anything about them ? If not, send out scouts on all roads, and make inquiry. Let me have the first and best information on the subject.

By order of Major-General Couch :

O. W. LEES,

*Major, and Aide-de-Camp.*HARRISBURG, *June 18, 1863.*

(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR :

Seventeen hundred of Milroy's men are at Bedford ; said to be without arms. Milroy is here, and leaves them there. Two hundred of Mosby's men reported at Greencastle. None north of that town.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 18, 1863.*Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg :

You should ascertain with certainty whether any of Milroy's men are at Bedford, and if they are, bring them to your camp and arm them, and place them on duty, or have them sent forward to General Schenck and restored to their duty. I do not understand your statement that "Milroy is here, and leaves them." Please explain more distinctly, and also communicate to General Schenck.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
June 18, 1863.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Milroy's 1,700 reported this afternoon at Bedford, most of them, I fear, without arms. The rebels could not have been in much force near Hancock, or these men would have been captured. General Milroy leaves this evening to join his men. I may hold him in that section until he reorganizes. Their presence will be valuable. Some 4,000 or 5,000 militia are assembled at Altoona and other points west of this. They are not mustered yet.

Men are mustered with the greatest difficulty. A better feeling exists this evening, however. I was obliged, in order to get companies, to give an order to muster them, even if not up to the minimum required by regulations and existing orders. It had to be done in order to prevent them from stampeding. You must sustain me, and I will endeavor to work it out all right in the end.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 18, 1863.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American states that General Couch declined to receive colored troops, alleging that he has no authority to receive such troops for less than three years. Two companies here are ready to go for the emergency. Shall I forward them? Companies from other points can be forwarded. Shall they be sent?

GEO. L. STEARNS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1863—11.20 a. m.Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

You are authorized to receive into the service any volunteer troops that may be offered, without regard to color.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1863—12.45 p. m.Maj. GEORGE L. STEARNS,
Continental Hotel, Philadelphia:

This morning I saw the dispatch referred to in your telegram, and immediately telegraphed General Couch that he was authorized to receive troops without regard to color; but if there is likely to be any dispute about the matter, it will be better to send no more. It is well to avoid all controversy in the present juncture, as the troops can be well used elsewhere.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *June 18, 1863—11.40 a. m.*

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

Your telegram in respect to the One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania,* now at Yorktown, has been received. If that regiment will re-enlist for six months, its services will be accepted. Will you communicate with the regiment, and inform this Department of their determination?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PITTSBURGH, *June 18, 1863.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

DEAR SIR: At several public meetings of citizens and the committee of safety, resolutions have been passed expressing a desire to have martial law declared here. Last night a committee, consisting of Mr. Thaw, Joseph Plummer, James Park, jr., Reuben Miller, jr., and myself, were appointed to request you to give Major-General Brooks authority to declare it. This is believed to be necessary to enable us to complete the fortifications now being erected, and to successfully defend the city. Let me, therefore, urge upon you the importance of promptly clothing the general with sufficient power.

Respectfully, yours,

J. K. MOORHEAD,
Chairman of Committee.

WASHINGTON, *June 18, 1863—10.40 a. m.*

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, *Pittsburgh, Pa. :*

If General Brooks, now in command at Pittsburgh, finds any person or persons injuriously affecting his military operations, he is authorized to arrest him or them at once, if the case is urgent. If not urgent, let him communicate the particulars to me. General Brooks is the man to now manage the matter at Pittsburgh. Please show this to him.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS, *Pittsburgh, June 18, 1863.*

(Received June 19, 12.35 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I take pleasure in reporting that the people of this and adjoining city have responded most magnanimously to all my calls. They have subscribed liberally to advance money to pay the Departmental Corps. They have furnished men by thousands to make intrenchments. I have met with no opposition. I have not gotten troops as rapidly as desired, yet I think there will be no scarcity. There are, however, many nervous men constantly besetting me to declare martial law. I consider the idea as unwise, unnecessary, and not to be thought of for an instant.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

* See Curtin to Stanton, June 17, p. 187.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 18, 1863.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

I have detailed Brigadier-General Ewen, of my division, to proceed with his brigade to Harrisburg to-morrow. The whole number from my division will exceed 7,000. I have taken these troops, under your telegram of the 16th, for thirty days, unless sooner discharged.

Please send me a telegram to authorize the United States mustering officers at Harrisburg to muster in these troops with their brigadiers, &c., as detailed by me, for that time, dating from their departure from New York. Oblige.

Yours, truly,

C. W. SANDFORD.

ALBANY, N. Y., *June 18, 1863.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

About 12,000 men are now on the move for Harrisburg, in good spirits and well equipped. The Governor says, Shall troops continue to be forwarded? Please answer. Nothing from Washington since first telegram.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
*Adjutant-General.*WASHINGTON CITY,
*June 18, 1863—9.45 p. m.*Adjutant-General SPRAGUE, *Albany:*

The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency Governor Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you to-morrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*WASHINGTON, *June 18, 1863.*His Excellency Governor SMITH,
Providence, R. I.:

Any regiments of militia that may enlist for six months will be accepted and credited to the State, under the twelfth section of the enrollment act, for the actual term of service enlisted, but they cannot be counted as three-years' men. The credit can be given to the State only for the term of service. Advance pay and bounty can only be given to those who enlist for three years or during the war. No extra compensation is allowed by law for those enlisting for six months.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONCORD, N. H.,
June 18, 1863—3 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: Your telegram of the 15th instant is received. In reply, would say that we have no organized militia in the State, and can raise no more troops excepting by draft or by paying them most liberal bounties.

J. A. GILMORE,
Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

No time should be lost in carrying out the movements proposed for your troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 18, 1863.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am moving troops from Suffolk up the York. I had no transports till yesterday. Part of a brigade went up this morning. Gordon, with 5,000 men, is between Diascund Bridge and White House. Last week a brigade went from Franklin, by way of Weldon, to Petersburg. The force I sent out to the Blackwater brought them back to Franklin on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. My cavalry could not get across the river. Every ford was blockaded and defended. The troops are now coming into Suffolk. I have removed the heavy guns to the new lines.

The movement referred to in your dispatch, just received, will be made as rapidly as possible.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, *June 18, 1863.*

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe:*

A detailed report from Major [J. N.] Wheelan is just received. He was for six days actively and vigilantly employed in searching for the escaped prisoners, making severe marches and traversing three counties. He finally ascertained at Elizabeth City that they crossed in three detachments at the mouth of Pasquotank River, rounding the point of Pasquotank County into the Little River. Major Wheelan's action was prompt and vigorous, and he is much disappointed.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.
By FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Suffolk, Va., June 18, 1863.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe*:

Colonel Spear is returning, his attempts to cross having been ineffectual. He proposed to make another effort below South Quay, but relinquished it, in accordance with orders predicated upon a dispatch from General Peck, received last evening.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Suffolk, Va., June 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *Fort Monroe*:

General Foster has returned with the infantry of the expedition. He concurs with me in the opinion that the river is now held by not more than two regiments of infantry. Colonel Spear found the fords all blockaded and guarded, with their opposite banks generally so steep that crossing, unless by bridges, was considered impracticable. The casualties of yesterday were 2 killed and 11 wounded. The battery, Sixteenth New York, started at 4.30. Two regiments leave about 7.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.,
June 18, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

At the Blackwater only one brigade of North Carolina troops and one battery—in all, not over 2,500 strong. Fifteen miles on the railroad to Petersburg, one company, doing picket duty—Fifty-fifth North Carolina—with one brigadier-general (Jenkins) commanding. At Petersburg, only one battalion, doing guard duty; no artillery that is manned. The guns are our 32-pounders (long), and a few brass pieces—General D. H. Hill commanding.

In North Carolina the whole force does not exceed 5,000—General French commanding.

Our advance on Richmond would be contested at South Anna; fortified pretty strongly. At Richmond, nothing but City Battalion. At Drewry's Bluff, two regiments; at Chaffin's, one regiment; at the Rocketts, one gunboat, iron-clad, General Elzey commanding land forces. General Hood's division is composed of Texas and Arkansas troops—First Texas and one division—about 7,000 strong. Pickett's division is composed of Mississippi and Alabama troops. The First, Second, Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Forty-second Mississippi, Seventh Georgia, and Fourteenth Alabama, are the only numbers I could get. General Lee's whole force is 85,000, and does not exceed that number. The present move is to divide our forces and dash into Washington. My authority is Colonel [W. B.] Lowry, of the Eleventh Mississippi, and Captain [W. N.] Starke, [assistant] adjutant-general, of A. P. Hill's staff.

M. P. HUNNICUTT,
Sergeant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
 No. 269. } *Washington, June 18, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

XXI. Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brig. Gen. E. L. Viele, U. S. Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CENTREVILLE, *June 19, 1863—12.30 a. m.*

Major-General HOOKER,
Fairfax Station:

I found a large force of rebel cavalry at Warrenton. I drove in their pickets to within 1 mile of the place. Two regiments attempted to flank me on each side. The number is said to be 5,000 or 6,000. A contraband said Stuart was to be there to-day.

Very respectfully,

O. DE FOREST,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg:*

Do you know of any troops (enemy) in your vicinity? Have you heard of any of Longstreet's troops in Union during the week past? Is your position a strong one?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Leesburg, Va., via Poolesville, Md., June 19, 1863—10.40 a. m.

General JOSEPH HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I arrived here with my command at 5 p. m. I have heard nothing reliable relative to the position of the enemy. A pontoon bridge should be thrown across the river, near Edwards Ferry, if we are to remain here any length of time. The material for a bridge, with a party to build it, should be sent at once. I have communicated with Reynolds and Howard. Shall leave an orderly at the telegraph office from which this is sent.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1863.

General SLOCUM,
Leesburg, via Poolesville:

Your dispatch received. What advantages are to be gained by putting a bridge at Edwards Ferry? Are there any reasons why

we cannot cross at Noland's and Hauling Fords? We think the enemy are in the Shenandoah Valley, Longstreet and A. P. Hill, one portion, perhaps, this side of the Blue Ridge. Ewell is reported in Maryland or Pennsylvania, but we cannot get any reliable or definite idea from there. The whole country, generals and all, seem struck with heavy stampede.

If General Warren is at the mouth of the Monocacy, request him to report here by safe route through your corps.

Do you hold Noland's and Hauling Fords? They are held by our cavalry on the opposite side.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Leesburg, June 19, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I think the bridge should be built at Edwards Ferry to supply us. I have not force enough to keep the route to Vienna, or to hold many fords on the river in the country filled with guerrillas. Edwards Ferry is most accessible, and is covered by a strong redoubt on this side. Our supplies should be sent from Georgetown, by canal, to Edwards Ferry.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

JUNE 19, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General SLOCUM,
Leesburg, via Poolesville:

Dispatch just received. Bridge will be at Edwards Ferry in the morning, leaving the Monocacy to-night. It is not to be laid until ordered from here. Two regiments, Ninety-fourth and Twentieth New York, under Colonel Root, ought to be at the Monocacy and fords to-night.

Is your position a strong one, and how long can you hold it? How long are you supplied for? Telegraph all information you have.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Inclosed is a copy of a dispatch captured with Major Sterling, probably on the 17th, which we suppose did not reach you. Since this was written you have further information, and General Slocum has gone to Leesburg. General Meade will with this be ordered to Aldie; Birney to Gum Springs. You will note the information that may have been received by the enemy, if they got the dispatch when they captured Sterling. What do you know of his capture? As early as possible, establish communication with General Slocum. Howard

is at Trappe Rock crossing of Goose Creek. Noland's Ford is held, or should be, by McKee, and the mouth of the Monocacy. As soon as you know that McKee can come on and reach you by Leesburg, order him to join you. Of course you will only order him up when you are sure that he can do so without danger to his command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Aldie, June 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG :

GENERAL : I am desired by General Buford to inform you that by some mismanagement the bridge over Goose Creek, by which Major Whiting proceeded to connect with you to-day, is burned, and that if the rain continues the creek will be hardly fordable for any one returning by that way.

A staff officer was sent to Major Whiting this evening, but had to skirmish from the bridge to Mountville, and when he came toward New Lisbon he found the enemy in possession of the road in some force, in rear of Major Whiting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYLES W. KEOGH,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 19, 1863—3.15 p. m. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL : Your dispatch of 10 a. m. received. I heard from an orderly, who escaped, of the capture of Major Sterling, and judged he had something important, so I have acted carefully.

I send an important dispatch with this to General Williams. The pass taken from Longstreet's infantry soldier is important, and, from the caution they are using to cover Upperville, I think they may attempt to mass their force there, and throw it through Thoroughfare Gap by night. Thoroughfare Gap and Leesburg are the two points it is necessary to make strong in connection with this at Aldie; then the mountain range will do the rest. My troops have fought beautifully to-day.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Colonel Duffié is here, with 28 men and 4 officers; 32, all told.

Your dispatch of 10.20 a. m. is received. Orders have been given Colonel Duffié to take his regiment to Alexandria, procure horses, arms, and saddles for his dismounted men, organize the regiment

as early as practicable, and rejoin as soon as this is accomplished. He has also been directed to send for his wagons, and have the men of his regiment who are with them escort them down. Seven hundred men under McIntosh will leave Alexandria to join you to-morrow morning. Ewell's division is said to have crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport or Shepherdstown. General Tyler, at Sandy Hook, so reports. The general is apprehensive they are holding these gaps to cover the movement. The general wishes you would find out if Longstreet's corps has passed through Middleburg or Union, and crossed any of the gaps in the Blue Ridge.

The general is rejoiced to hear that you are doing so well. He is also very anxious to know if any of the enemy's infantry columns are moving in any direction, and in which direction they are moving. The First Corps, General Reynolds, has been ordered to Goose Creek. Stahel's cavalry are being concentrated and sent over the river into Maryland. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry have to picket here, Bristoe Station, Gainesville, &c., and they cannot be spared. At present, Meade is at Aldie; Howard on Goose Creek. If you want any support, call on these officers, and inform the general of it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 19, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Navy-Yard, Washington:

General Hooker directs that the company of engineers now at Harper's Ferry report to Captain Turnbull at the mouth of the Monocacy; that you concentrate balance of your command now in Washington and Alexandria at your depot, and hold them in readiness to march at the shortest notice. Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 19, 1863.]

General DANIEL TYLER, *Sandy Hook:*

General Hooker directs that the company of engineers now with you report at the mouth of the Monocacy to Captain Turnbull. Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 19, 1863.

Major SPAULDING,
Commanding Engineers, Mouth of the Monocacy:

Do not lay bridge at Edwards Ferry, but hold it there in readiness until further orders. Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

(Copies to Poolesville and Edwards Ferry.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 19, 1863—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery:

The general desires that the officers of the Artillery Reserve and others conversant in such matters should go out on the road to Gainesville, Hay Market, and Gum Springs, and study positions for artillery. They should go in parties sufficiently strong to avoid capture. Perhaps you had better have a little conversation with the general in regard to it very early to-morrow a. m. He has retired for the night.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
*Major-General, and Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 19, 1863.**(Received 3.15 p. m.)*

General M. C. MEIGS:

The loss of cavalry horses in battle and on scouts is already beginning to be heavy. Probably 500 have been thus lost within as many days. Our cavalry is doing splendid service, and must be kept well mounted at this juncture. I am sending out trains of forage to-day, with forges, blacksmiths, &c., to Aldie, where Pleasanton's headquarters are. Will you please order a good supply of horses? Three or four thousand should be kept on hand and well shod, ready for issue; though, if the newspapers are permitted to publish our position, neither generals nor horses will do us any good. See New York Herald of 18th.

RUFUS INGALLS,
*Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.*OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Fairfax Court-House, June 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a statement showing the number of officers and men, cavalry and artillery horses, and means of transportation with this army. It is compiled from the last reports received from the different commands, the date of which is noted. Some of the commands at the present time have less than the amount found in the statement, on account of troops being discharged from the service and their transportation turned in.

Your attention is respectfully called to the reports of the First, Second, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, which show the amount present on the 1st day of June. The number of officers and men may not be exactly correct, but the number of animals and wagons is reliable.

By comparing the amount with the different corps, above named, it will be seen that the Eleventh Corps is more liberally supplied with transportation than any other corps in the army. I inclose

herewith the report made by the chief quartermaster, which shows in detail how the transportation is distributed. When you have examined this report sufficiently, will you please return it to this office.

I think it will be correct at the present time to place the number of wagons now with this army at about 4,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

Recapitulation of the number of officers and enlisted men, cavalry and artillery horses, wagons, and means of transportation in the Army of the Potomac.

Date.	Command.	Number of officers, men, and means of transportation in each command.								
		Number of officers.	Number of men.	Means of transportation.					Horses.	
				Horses.	Mules.	Army wagons.	Wagons, two-horse.	Ambulances.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
1863.										
June 1	First Corps.....	949	14,237	893	2,578	404	6	67	120	543
June 1	Second Corps.....	1,089	14,572	670	2,795	496	7	117	110	455
May 1	Third Corps.....	1,212	20,864	951	2,326	525	13	98	141	1,130
May 1	Fifth Corps.....	1,050	18,324	879	2,621	496	7	166	9	860
May 1	Sixth Corps.....	1,483	26,041	1,001	2,993	557	11	167	159	1,094
June 1	Eleventh Corps.....	621	12,616	1,100	1,549	414	10	83	204	467
June 1	Twelfth Corps.....	530	9,401	897	1,480	365	12	94	102	397
May 1	Cavalry Corps.....	719	11,687	1,085	2,404	313	4	86	12,386	699
May 1	Artillery Reserve....	51	1,408	489	1,307	291	3	15	1	1,499
May 1	Engineer Brigade.....	83	2,115	757	526	120	2	12	12	.....
May 1	Patrick's brigade....	138	1,865	87	24	21	1	4	.....	.....
May 1	Headquarters Army of the Potomac.*	62	1,081	600	1,085	300	13	19	65	.....
	Total.....	7,937	134,161	8,889	21,628	4,302	89	928	13,313	7,074
									216	

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1863.

	Wagon.	Officers and men.
First Corps.....	1 to	87½
Second Corps.....	1 to	31
Third Corps.....	1 to	41
Fifth Corps.....	1 to	35
Sixth Corps.....	1 to	48½
Eleventh Corps.....	1 to	31½
Twelfth Corps.....	1 to	26½
Cavalry Corps.....	1 to	39½
Artillery Reserve.....	1 to	4½
Engineer Brigade.....	1 to	16
General Patrick's brigade.....	1 to	91
Headquarters Army of the Potomac.....	1 to	3½

Average on total, 1 wagon to 32½ officers and men.

[IN PENCIL ON ORIGINAL:] One wagon to every 50 men ought to carry 7 days' subsistence, forage, ammunition, baggage, hospital stores, and everything else. (See Sixth Corps.) 75,000 men = 3,750 wagons. Our transportation now is 4,302, besides ambulances and two-horse wagons.

D. B.

* Including Capt. L. H. Pierce's train.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 19, 1863—10 a. m.,*
(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

General Hooker desires that you will advise him as soon as possible of the position, number, and character of your troops, exclusive of the artillery and garrisons for the Defenses.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 19, 1863.

Colonel TAYLOR:

Hear nothing in that direction. My scouting party not returned. I was ordered by General Hooker to withdraw the whole picket, as his corps are in front of my line, all over, and he will protect me. This leaves my picket unnecessary.

JUL. STAHEL.

[Indorsement.]

[General STAHEL:]

Do what you think best, and act on your own judgment.

TAYLOR,
Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Please keep us informed of anything that may transpire in front.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 19, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch received. Abercrombie, with division of 7,262 infantry and four batteries, is at and in the vicinity of Centreville, headquarters at Centreville. Crawford, with two brigades of Pennsylvania Reserves, at Upton's Hill, Fairfax Station, and Vienna, 3,515 infantry and two batteries, headquarters at Upton's Hill. The Pennsylvania Reserves belong properly to the Defenses. Stahel's headquarters, Fairfax Court-House, 3,613 cavalry and one battery. Brigade of 2,000 infantry and one battery at Poolesville. One regiment on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Where do you wish stragglers from the Army of the Potomac sent?

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 19, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Dept. of Washington:

I have just received orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac to concentrate all my forces. I await the orders and instructions of the major-general commanding.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 19, 1863—1.15 p. m.

General J. STAHEL,

Commanding Cavalry, Fairfax Court-House:

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you comply with the desire of General Hooker. Your pickets, as far as possible, must be left out. Please notify Abercrombie.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 19, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN :

I learn that you have a force of 2,000 infantry and two batteries at Poolesville. I request that they be ordered to seize the South Mountain Pass, and to hold it at all hazards. It is important that they should take possession of it to-morrow.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 19, 1863—7.15 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

There are two strong regiments of infantry (800 each), five troops of cavalry, and one battery at Poolesville. South Mountain Pass is in the Middle Department. Troops at Poolesville have a long line to cover. Cannot General Schenck seize the pass?

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,

Commanding.

JUNE 19, 1863—8.40 p. m.

General HEINTZELMAN, *Washington:*

General Hooker will try and get along without using the force at Poolesville for the present, as suggested.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863—7.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Your two dispatches of last night received. The building by Jones of a permanent bridge over the canal I think rather indicates that the forces which have crossed above you are the advance of General Lee's army, which is now reported to be passing in force into the Shenandoah Valley. Watch closely. A day or two will develop.

DONN PIATT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 19, 1863.*

(Received 7.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Will you send me a good engineer officer immediately to-day? I am going to throw up some earthwork defenses outside this city that may be useful in any future emergency, if not needed just now. The people are in the humor to do the work for us. Colonel Reynolds is on Maryland Heights.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD.,

*June 19, 1863—9 a. m.*Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

We have a heavy cavalry force in the vicinity of the wrecked train, and there should be no difficulty in removing it. The railroad agents should understand that the road and its agents must take some risks, and should at least evince as much enterprise as they seem to exact of us. All these trains could have gotten off safely, but they divided the risk, and lost one out of three.

DAN. TYLER,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*June 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.*Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

No answer to telegraphic inquiry concerning your troops. General Hooker desires to know what force you have to spare of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, to seize and hold the South Mountain passes, after holding Maryland Heights and the passage via Sandy Hook.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

June 19, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The telegram referred to did not arrive. The forces that might be available to hold the South Mountain Pass are in Harper's Ferry, and only enough to defend that place. The rest of my force is west of Cumberland, Md., and on the Kanawha.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

JUNE 19, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK:

The inquiry was, where your forces are, their numbers, localities, and arms. Please give it to us as soon as possible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 19, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 10.45 p. m.)

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the forts garrisoned. Have one regiment outside, and expect two more by Sunday. Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry are held behind strong works by nearly 7,000 men, under General Tyler. Of other troops, I have west of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at and below New Creek, under command of General Kelley, about 5,000 men, which includes the command of General Averell, part of which remains at Grafton, with a cavalry force at Beverly guarding the mountain passes. Of General Averell's brigade, two are regiments of mounted riflemen and one regiment of cavalry. General Scammon, on the Kanawha, has about 4,000 troops of all arms. At Bedford, in Pennsylvania, is a portion of Milroy's command, escaped from Winchester; 600 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, much demoralized.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*MARYLAND HEIGHTS,
*June 19, 1863—1.10 p. m.*Major-General HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding:

Three intelligent men deserted from the Eleventh Tennessee Regiment* last night at Sharpsburg. They report the force there at about 8,000, of Ewell's corps, which crossed the Rappahannock 25,000 strong. The men last night were ordered to prepare three days' rations, to move this morning, as they were told, on Harper's Ferry or Frederick City.

One of the men was very intelligent, tired of war, and wants to go home.

DAN. TYLER,
*Brigadier-General.*BALTIMORE, MD., *June 19, 1863.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following just received from Bedford, Pa.:

General Milroy has not arrived at this point. I am in command of the forces, and I am just in receipt of a telegram from McConnellsburg, 30 miles from this place, that the advance guard of the rebel forces passed that point this morning at 3 o'clock. Should General Milroy not arrive, and no orders to the contrary, I will advance to Bloody Run to-night, and give them battle with my forces here, some 600 cavalry, 1,200 infantry, and one regiment of mounted infantry.

JAMES A. GALLIGHER,
*Colonel, Commanding Forces.*ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Same to Couch.)

* This regiment was in Tennessee at this date.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD. *June 19, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER:

General Scammon has his headquarters at Charleston, W. Va. If Harper's Ferry is to be attacked, it will probably be to-morrow morning. We have done all we can to be ready.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 19, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER, *Sandy Hook*:

It is impossible to get any clear and connected idea of the position of the enemy or any of his troops on your side of the river. The newspapers say much more than we have ever learned from any other source.

Can you make a concise statement of the position as it exists; your troops, their character, number, and position; whose department they are in; and the position of the enemy, his actual advances into Maryland or Pennsylvania, and the force?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

JUNE 19, 1863—8 p. m.

General TYLER, *Harper's Ferry*.

General Hooker desires to know how long you can hold your position, if attacked by 30,000 men; also if you are satisfied in your own mind that Ewell's corps has crossed the Potomac and are now in Maryland.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June 19, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 6.10 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

I have reported everything ascertained as to the rebel troops and their position. Everywhere within my reach, I reported what I considered ascertained facts as to rebel positions at and near Sharpsburg. This morning my position and amount of troops you can obtain from Baltimore, and I do not wish to enter into details for fear of accident, as I am not sure the rebels have not our cipher, as all the dispatches coming on to me are confused. I expect to hold this position very considerably longer than it was held last year.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, June 19 1863—5.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL TYLER, *Harper's Ferry*:

General Schenck has kindly furnished us with a copy of your dispatch to him of this morning, about clearing the wreck of our train burned by the enemy at Point of Rocks.

Learning from your dispatch that protection would be afforded our men in the work, we sent an engine and the proper hands for the purpose, and the injured engine tender and one car have been removed, and the track repaired. We must report, however, that our advices show that your cavalry protection only remained in striking distance some few minutes. One track of the road is now sufficiently clear to be worked, and the remainder of the wreck will be removed to-morrow, if it is safe to do so without the risk of losing additional engines and cars so employed.

Permit me to correct an error in your dispatch, expressed in the following words:

All these trains could have got off safely, but they divided the risk, and lost one out of three.

You have been misinformed, inasmuch as the lost train was late at Harper's Ferry, only to have its cars unloaded, and instead of the case being as you suppose, the probability, if not the certainty, is, that had we kept the other trains until this was ready, we should have lost them all.

W. P. SMITH.

GRAFTON, W. VA., [June] 19, 1863.

Major-General BROOKS:

Beverly reports all quiet. No news from other points. Guess the raid is played out.

WM. W. AVERELL.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD.,
June 19, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

We require six 24-pounder howitzers, with carriages only, for our batteries. They are important; absolutely necessary in case we are attacked. I telegraphed General Ripley last evening. Will you press the matter?

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

General Ripley telegraphs from Washington that he will send you four howitzers as soon as some slight alteration can be made in the carriages.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, June 19, 1863.
(Received, Grafton, June 20, — a. m.)

General AVERELL:

You say you have four guns. What guns are they? If they belong to Ewing's battery, they should be sent back to Beverly.

For what regiment are the 700 horses you speak of intended? If for the Second [West] Virginia, that regiment may be left at Gratton, or Webster, until the equipments arrive, and in the meantime guard horses and stores.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 19, 1863.
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The presence of two or three gunboats, or even one, here at Baltimore, would have a most wholesome effect, internally and externally. Can you get for us immediately something of the kind?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Bedford, Pa.:

If you cannot be of immediate use to General Couch with that portion of your division which you have found at Bedford, get them in order, and return by Harrisburg immediately here, that you may take them to rejoin the forces at Harper's Ferry. General Tyler reports 1,559 of your men with him. Reorganization must go on at once.

ROBT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

By telegraph this moment from Harrisburg, I learn that Major-General Couch is directing General Milroy, and wishes me to give him no order without its passing through his headquarters. I had ordered General Milroy, when I sent him after his men in that department, to confer with or report to General Couch.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Bedford, Pa.:

Captain Powell reports 300 of your men at New Creek. I have directed him to proceed at once, with all your officers and men that he can gather, to report to you at Bedford. Your command must be gotten together as soon as possible. Let me hear from you.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *June 19, 1863.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
New Creek:

Report number of officers and men of Milroy's division who are with your command.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 19, 1863.*

Governor CANNON,
Dover, Del.:

Is the Fifth Delaware Infantry now in your State, and can I call out four or five companies of the regiment for duty at Fort Delaware? We must have more guards for the large number of prisoners there. Please answer immediately.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 19, 1863—8 p. m.*

Col. H. S. McCOMB,
Wilmington, Del.:

Governor Cannon informs me that the Fifth Regiment Delaware Infantry is subject to my order for the General Government. You will without delay call out, and send duly equipped for service, five companies of that regiment to Fort Delaware, to report for duty to Brigadier-General Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers, commanding that post. Report to me your compliance with this order.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Department.

JUNE 19, 1863—1.30 p. m.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Three hundred rebel horsemen passed through McConnellsburg at daylight; went toward Hancock.

Two [regiments] New York troops go to Shippensburg to-day.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
June 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore:

The enemy occupied Cumberland for only three hours yesterday; did but little damage to the town and none to the railroad. Patter-son Creek and Evitts' Creek Bridges destroyed, but iron-work of North and South Branch Bridges reported uninjured. They fell back to Green Spring Run, where, it is reported, there is a force of 8,000. This is not deemed reliable. My cavalry scout left Romney at 10 o'clock this morning, and reported the enemy falling back from

Green Spring. Could hear of no force approaching from Winchester road, and telegraph reported to Cumberland. Strong cavalry scouts gone to Cumberland. Am pushing forward the works here as rapidly as possible, and in a few days will be in a condition to repel double my number.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, W. VA.,
June 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore :

Officer commanding cavalry detachment sent yesterday to Cumberland reported that enemy had retreated ; that he occupied the town last night, and that he would cross the river and reconnoiter as far as Frankfort, and probably Springfield. I sent this morning First [West] Virginia and Second Maryland [P. H. B.] Regiments, with two guns, to Cumberland, as the rebels threatened the citizens to return to-day. I have sent a scouting party to Romney, but am unable to pursue enemy for want of cavalry. Averell's cavalry not arrived, and will not arrive for two or three days.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, June 19, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Bedford, or Bloody Run :

Eight thousand mounted rebels at Hagerstown last night. Prepare to meet them.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 19, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania, drafted men, have unanimously signified their willingness to re-enlist for six months for service in this military department. Will you please order their re-enlistment at Yorktown and transportation to this place immediately, to report to General Couch ?

A. G. CURTIN.

MADISON, WIS., June 19, 1863.
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

Upon my return to the State from the South, I find your dispatch of the 15th. We have no military force organized, and could not raise and forward any troops in time to be of service under your call. If you desire, I will proceed to organize a force of six-months' volunteers. The force now here being absolute [*sic*] 300 men is not

sufficient to sustain the officer in the enrollment. One enrolling officer has been killed already. The six-months' men ought to be used to advantage here.

E. SALOMON,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 3. } *June 19, 1863.*

The fortification erected by the citizens of this department, on the south side of the Susquehanna River, directly opposite Harrisburg, will be known as Fort Washington.

The commanding general tenders his thanks to the gentlemen who superintended, and to the men who labored so faithfully on this work, for the energy they have displayed in fortifying the capital of their State.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, *June 20, 1863—4 a. m.*
(Received, War Department, 8 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

My command occupies three redoubts, constructed by the enemy. I consider the position a strong one, and am making it still stronger. One of the redoubts covers the approaches to Edwards Ferry. Supplies for two or three corps could be sent by canal to Edwards Ferry. A bridge at that point would be valuable for obtaining our supplies, in case of a movement of this wing of the army across the Potomac. The passage of the trains would be covered by the works at this place.

I have heard a rumor that Ewell was near Winchester with his corps. I have not given you any rumors, because I do not regard them as reliable. White, with a small force of cavalry, encamped about 5 miles from here last evening. Three of my command, sentenced to death for desertion, were executed at 1 p. m. yesterday.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 20, 1863—7 a. m.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: The dispatch of Major Barstow, of 4.15 p. m. yesterday, is received.

There are some 10 officers and 60 or 70 men of Duffié's returned here, and they are gradually coming in. I shall forward his report during the day.

Longstreet's corps has not passed through either Middleburg or Union. I am holding both of these points with three brigades, and some 2 miles beyond. Stuart is just in front, and has called up Hampton's Legion and Fitzhugh Lee from Warrenton. Some infantry soldiers with knapsacks on were found on the field yesterday. These belong to Garnett's and Pickett's divisions. The gaps in the Blue Ridge are guarded, and from their signal station they can see

every man we can bring against them. I judge Longstreet has the covering of the gaps, and is moving up his force as the rebel army advances toward the Potomac.

One of Duffié's men, who was paroled, has come in, and states there is a considerable force of infantry behind Stuart's cavalry and in front of Upperville.

I have been attacking Stuart to make him keep his people together, so that they cannot scout and find out anything about our forces.

Their cavalry force is very numerous; a great deal of it mounted infantry. Lee is playing his old game of covering the gaps and moving his forces up the Shenandoah Valley.

Chester Gap has been the gap they passed through. The infantry on this side is simply to assist Stuart. We cannot force the gaps of the Blue Ridge in the presence of a superior force.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EDWARDS FERRY, *June 20, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BENHAM, *Near Navy-Yard:*

The river here is nearly 1,500 feet wide, and we have not sufficient material to span it. Please send immediately fifteen boats, completely furnished; also about 50 extra chesses, and some extra lashings in coils, uncut. The construction of the bridge is not yet ordered. Major Brainerd and myself are just starting for Washington, as required by your order of last evening.

I. SPAULDING,
Major of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Guilford Station, Va., June 20, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD:

GENERAL: General Hooker wishes to know if you have sent any train back to Vienna for supplies. General Meade has gone to Aldie. General Birney is at Gum Springs. I was ordered up to Goose Creek last night, but the order was countermanded.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding First Army Corps.
Per WM. H. WILLCOX,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Second Corps, Centreville:

The commanding general directs that you march with your corps to-day, and take possession of Thoroughfare Gap, leaving one division at Gainesville. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry will accompany your command.

Please acknowledge,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863—10.10 a. m.

JOHN C. BABCOCK, *Frederick, Md.*:

Employ and send persons on to the heights of South Mountain, to overlook the valley beyond, and see if the enemy have camps there. Direct them to avoid the roads, and employ only such persons as can look upon a body of armed men without being frightened out of their senses. Tell me whether it is infantry, cavalry, or artillery they have seen. If they take a position in the forest, they can even count them, as they pass on the road, with impunity. Send me no information but that which you know to be authentic. It is necessary for me to know if the enemy has any considerable number of his forces on the north side of the Potomac. Be vigilant and active. Use money, and it shall be returned to you.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL:

The major-general commanding directs that you send out a force of cavalry, to go, via Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, and Dumfries, returning by Wolf Run Shoals; another, via Brentsville, Howison's Ford, and Greenwood, returning by Wolf Run Shoals. Five hundred men in all will answer the purpose; 200 men in the inner column, 300 in the outer. They may pick up information. Scouts or parties of the enemy's cavalry were reported at Stafford Court-House.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, and A. A. G., Dept. of Washington:

In accordance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have withdrawn everything, and concentrated my forces at Fairfax Court-House, broken up my camps, sent all the surplus property and quartermaster's stores to Fairfax Station, turned in all the sick horses to Washington, so that as soon as the detachment returns from Washington with new horses, and I have distributed the Burnside carbines, in place of Merrill carbines, to the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which I am doing now, my command is ready to march, provided with eight days' rations from to-day.

Up to this time I have received no further orders as to when or where I am to march. As soon as any order is received by me, I will inform you of it at once.

As far as I am informed at headquarters Army of the Potomac, there is one corps besides the cavalry of General Pleasonton at Aldie, and one is to take possession of Thoroughfare Gap. General Pleas-

onton, who was fighting all day yesterday somewhere near Middleburg, has reported a large infantry force in the vicinity of Upper-ville.

The Sixth Corps is still at Fairfax Court-House.

Any orders or information received by me will be promptly communicated to the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

FREDERICK, MD., *June 20, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER :

Arrangements such as you desired I made this morning before receiving your dispatch. I have sent out a signal glass, that everything can be seen. I hope to report early and most reliable information.

BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs that one division of your corps establish itself to-day at Bristoe Station, taking up a position on the north bank of Broad Run, and occupying such points as will best cover the approaches to the station. Two batteries will accompany the division, and a squadron of cavalry will be ordered to join it in the course of the day.

The Second Corps is ordered to proceed to Thoroughfare Gap to-day, leaving a division at Gainesville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aldie, June 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : Thinking that General Kilpatrick had not yet joined you in the front, by the general's direction I sent him an order to send all the men's baggage, &c., belonging to the First Rhode Island Cavalry, to report to Colonel Duffié at Fairfax Court-House.

The general commanding directs me to communicate this order to you, with the request that you give instructions to have it carried into effect at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aldie, June 20, 1863—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Since the last dispatch to you, information has been received that the Second Army Corps is in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap, accompanied by the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In consequence of this, the general commanding directs that you withdraw the whole of your force in that vicinity to your present position by the shortest safe route, keeping up communication with the pickets of the Second Corps. Col. T. C. Devin, who has just returned, says that Hampton's brigade camped with their wagon train at Salem last night.

He also directs me to say that you can hold your command in readiness to advance to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICK, MD.,

June 20, 1863—3.10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Dr. H. Seller, a refugee from Williamsport, left Frederick at 2.30 this p. m., for Baltimore, to communicate with General Schenck. From him I learn the following, which is the most reliable information I have yet obtained:

He left Williamsport night before last, at which time no forces were crossing. He has every reason to believe that none had crossed the river at that point. The whole number that crossed at Williamsport is between 3,000 and 5,000. Six hundred and fifty cavalry went up first. The infantry are Georgians, North Carolinians, and Virginians—General Rodas in command. Some few companies of cavalry crossed at Dams Nos. 4 and 5, below and above Williamsport. General Ewell has left Williamsport, it is said, for Harper's Ferry. A regiment of cavalry or less, a major in command, is occupying Sharpsburg. Infantry reported crossing at Shepherdstown, but very doubtful; some 2,000 are reported to be there. In short, a division of infantry, under General Rodas, and some 1,200 cavalry, under Jenkins, together with mounted infantry, comprise all the forces at or near Williamsport, the majority of the infantry being at Charlestown. The main body of Lee's army is not in the vicinity or within supporting distance of this force. No artillery has crossed the river. The scouts sent to Elk Ridge will return to-morrow.

BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 20, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch of 12.30 p. m. of this date has been received and laid before the major-general commanding, who authorizes you, in accordance with your request, to move to-morrow morning with your

entire corps against the enemy's cavalry. Major-General Meade will be instructed to detach two brigades of infantry from his corps to support this movement, to march at 3 a. m. to-morrow.

The commanding general is very anxious that you should ascertain, at the earliest possible moment, where the main body of the enemy's infantry are to be found at the present time, especially A. P. Hill's corps.

The commanding general thinks you cannot have more than 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry in your vicinity, and he suggests that you make your attack in front with a very small force, and turn the enemy's position with your main body.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 20, 1863—5.20 p. m.

Captain TURNBULL,
Commanding Engineers, Edwards Ferry:

Lay one bridge at Edwards Ferry. Upon receipt of this, communicate to General Slocum, at Leesburg, your orders. Having laid one bridge, send boats and force enough for bridging Goose Creek, near Leesburg and Alexandria pike, say about 75 feet wide.

Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FREDERICK, MD.,
June 20, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Provost-Marshal, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Signal corps just driven in, and are flying through the town. Report that the rebels are advancing 3 miles out. Everything in uproar, and everybody leaving. I suppose I must go, too. If I have to leave, I will go to Monocacy, and return here when I can. It is only a raid, and may prove beneficial to me, as I can learn much on returning after they have left.

BABCOCK.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 20, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Telegram just received. Will commence laying bridge just as soon as possible. It will probably take all night to get all the boats into the river. I was ordered here with 60 boats—1,200 feet of bridge. I brought 65 boats. I found on measuring the river the width is 1,400 feet, if not over, and immediately telegraphed to General Benham for more boats. Since morning the river has risen 2 feet. General Benham has telegraphed me he would send the extra boats at once. They cannot reach here before to-morrow evening. Will go ahead and do the best I can.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aldie, June 20, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am directed to say that General Hooker thinks the Eighth Pennsylvania cannot be spared at present. The general commanding has information, which he considers reliable, that all of the citizens of Middleburg belong to or are implicated with Mosby, and, therefore, directs that you have all the men arrested and sent down to him, and that you give direction that the women be not allowed to leave their premises during our occupation.

He also directs that you give orders that all houses along the line of march in the future be searched by the proper authority for concealed soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 20, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Captain TURNBULL,

Commanding Engineers, Edwards Ferry:

What is the width of river at Noland's Ford and Hauling Ford? What suitable points for a bridge between Edwards Ferry and Noland's Ford, with proper roads and approaches on both sides? If 1,400 feet, general does not want bridge laid yet at Edwards Ferry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Is river rising or falling now?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

Brigadier-General Pleasonton, commanding Cavalry Corps, will move with his entire command against the enemy's cavalry to-morrow morning. The commanding general directs that you detach two brigades of infantry from your corps to support this movement; the brigades to be in readiness to march at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and, for the time being, to be under the orders of General Pleasonton, to whom they will be reported to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 20, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: A division of infantry will leave at 2 o'clock in the morning to join you, to support an attack by my whole force upon the enemy in your front.

The infantry had best pass to the left of Middleburg, and operate by the left, occupying the stone fences and woods.

General Hooker recommends an attack in front with a small force, and turn the enemy's position with your main body. I shall, therefore, send Buford to the right, let the infantry take the left, and you the center; a brigade of your command and one of the infantry to act as reserve, and occupy your present position at Middleburg.

Hurry Colonel Taylor up. His brigade ought to be the reserve.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

General Pleasonton will probably engage Stuart's entire cavalry force to-morrow at an early hour near Aldie. The loss in horses will doubtless be great. He has been fighting every day with splendid effect, but, of course, with a daily loss of horses.

Please do all you can to have as many good horses ready as possible. It is most important. Both armies are now using their cavalry.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, June 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am informed that on the route of the march of the Eleventh Corps a large number of horses and mules were abandoned. It is said, though I know not on what authority, that some 1,100 were abandoned on the route. Let this be inquired into, so that if there has been carelessness and unnecessary waste, the guilty may be punished, and, if the report be slanderous, the department may be prepared to answer it.

Quite a large number of horses and mules branded "U. S." are found in possession of sutlers and other civilians, and are being seized on this side of the river. I am told that many of these persons show what purport to be certificates of officers or quartermasters that they have sold these horses or mules to persons claiming them.

As no officer has a right to sell a Government horse or mule until condemned and branded (C), these certificates will be disregarded, and the animals seized and turned over to the quartermaster at the depot. Many such are spread throughout the lower counties of Maryland, and will be seized wherever they come within reach of the Government officers or police.

It requires great vigilance and severity to protect the public interests during such rapid movements as are now in progress.

I call your attention to every report, not doubting that you will be able to correct, to punish, to prevent, or to procure explanations defending the officers against charges of carelessness, if these charges are unfounded. It is our duty to be prepared to meet these charges.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of the number of public animals belonging to the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, which have been lost, killed, or abandoned since June 12, 1863.

Organizations.	Horses abandoned from exhaustion.	Horses abandoned from lameness.	Horses abandoned from glanders.	Horses captured by the enemy.	Horses strayed or stolen.	Horses died on the march.	Horses killed in battle.	Mules abandoned from exhaustion.	Mules abandoned from lameness.	Mules drowned in the Potomac.	Mules captured by the enemy.	Mules strayed or stolen.	Mules died on the march.
Corps headquarters train.		2	1			1		2					1
Artillery ammunition train.				4					1		16		
13th New York Battery.	10						12				4		
Battery K, 1st Ohio Artillery.	2	4		4		1	12						
Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery.	12				1		24				6		
Battery I, 1st Ohio Artillery.	3					5	28	2					
Wiedrich's battery.	18			5			16						
First Division.	3	3	2		4	3		3	2			1	
Second Division.	3	2				1	2	2					
Third Division.	4	5			2	4	4	3		2		1	6
Total.	55	16	3	13	7	15	98	12	3	2	26	2	7

NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—Total horses, 207; total mules, 52.

ANNANDALE,

June 20, 1863—7 a. m.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: Our cavalry returned to Centreville last evening, after visiting Wolf Run, Brentsville, and Manassas Junction. They captured 8 prisoners, among them the lieutenant-colonel who ordered the draft at Brentsville. Colonel Lowell reports all quiet in front. The railroad is in running order beyond Bull Run. A train leaves for Manassas this morning. We are on the move to Fairfax and Centreville.

RUFUS KING,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JUNE 20, 1863—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE,

Centreville:

Have you tools, and can you furnish a party to bridge the pike over Bull Run, between you and Gainesville?

How long would it require to concentrate all your command at Centreville?

Where do your infantry picket?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 20, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General ABERCROMBIE, *Centreville*:

General Hooker directs that you send out to-morrow, and complete a bridge across Bull Run, on the Gainesville pike.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—The bridge should be suitable for trains.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 20, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

The commanding general of the Army of the Potomac has authority to assume command of the troops of other departments, which, as his army moves, fall within the sphere of his operations.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 20, 1863.*
(Received, War Department, 6.40 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and
Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

Following just received from New Creek:

A German, formerly my groom, left Williamsport Thursday, and reports that General Rodes was encamped on the Virginia side, opposite that place, with 20,000 troops; that General Jenkins with his forces was at Hagerstown, and that large numbers of horses were being brought in from Pennsylvania. This is unquestionably reliable excepting as to the number of Rodes' force.

B. F. KELLEY,
DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

NEW CREEK, W. VA., *June 20, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 8 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, *Baltimore*:

Colonel Thoburn reports his arrival at Cumberland. Enemy retreated via Paw Paw and Bloomery Gap. Cavalry scouts report from Romney; no enemy there. Could hear of no advance by way of Winchester. General Averell reports that, owing to scarcity of horseshoes and workmen, he will not be able to move for a day or two. Had he been here, we would not have allowed Imboden to escape. I am strengthening my position, and putting my troops in the best possible condition.

Sent off all of Milroy's stragglers to Bedford this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

June 20, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

As it is now certain that the enemy has advanced to Monocacy, and his scouts were this afternoon within 7 miles of Westminster, still nearer, I suggest that Couch's forces at Harrisburg may be more needed here than there. The rebel cavalry, it appears, have entirely left Chambersburg, and fallen back to Hagerstown. It is important, if possible, to keep open the Northern Central Railroad.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

June 20, 1863—10 p. m.

General BARRY,

Chief of Artillery:

Have you not a spare battery, or rather two of them, from your camp of instruction, or elsewhere, that you can send me immediately? General Ripley cannot fill the requisitions made, and I need guns. Even field pieces, if nothing heavier, for defensive works I am constructing.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM, *Washington:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you immediately repair to Harper's Ferry, and inspect and report upon the condition of that place and its garrison, more especially upon the numbers of the latter.

General Schenck's tri-monthly report of May 31, gives the aggregate present for duty at Harper's Ferry 12,395, and at Winchester 6,247, making a total at the two places of 18,642 present for duty.

On the night of June 9, General Schenck telegraphed to me the position of his troops about Harper's Ferry as follows: At Harper's Ferry, 6,300; at Winchester, 6,900; at Martinsburg, 3,000, and at Point of Rocks and Fredericksburg, 3,400; making a total of 19,600.

General Schenck reported on the 10th instant an aggregate present for duty at Harper's Ferry, 12,479, and at Winchester, 7,579; total at the two places present for duty, 20,058.

I have several times within the last few months warned General Schenck of the danger of leaving General Milroy's force at Winchester, and advised him to make it a mere vedette post or lookout, withdrawing everything else to Harper's Ferry.

On learning that the enemy was moving in that direction, I addressed to him on the 8th the following telegram, marked A, to draw in his outposts.

On the 11th, I again telegraphed to him to concentrate his forces in these posts at Harper's Ferry. (See copy of telegram marked B.)

It is understood that the troops at Martinsburg were withdrawn, but that those at Winchester remained there till they were attacked, on the 14th, when they retreated in great disorder, losing much of their

artillery, stores, and *matériel*. Only part of the officers and men arrived at Harper's Ferry.

Since this retreat from Martinsburg and Winchester, General Schenck has also reported re-enforcements sent from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry.

General Schenck reported last evening, "Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry are held behind strong works by nearly 7,000 men."

It would appear from this that of the troops reported at Harper's Ferry May 31, June 8, and June 10, and those which have since been sent there from other places, there are left only "nearly 7,000 men."

You will report how these statements conform to the results of your inspection, what has become of the missing men, and also, so far as you can ascertain, the facts in relation to General Milroy's retreat from Winchester.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

The indications are that the enemy is massing about 12,000 cavalry and artillery in Culpeper County for a raid. Deserters say the men have been given to understand that it is to be a long and desperate one.

I can only repeat the recommendation so often made to you, to mass your troops more in convenient places for rapid and concerted operations, holding railroad bridges only with small detachments in block-houses, and exposing no large forces in advanced positions where they are liable to be cut off. We probably shall not know the direction or intention of this raid till it is actually in motion; hence the necessity of keeping your forces well in hand for a sudden movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Harper's Ferry is the important place. Winchester is of no importance other than as a lookout. The Winchester troops, excepting enough to serve as an outpost, should be withdrawn to Harper's Ferry. The troops at Martinsburg should also be ready to fall back on Harper's Ferry. No large amount of supplies should be left in any exposed position.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *June 20, 1864.*

The within [foregoing] orders, after being in the possession of Brigadier-General Ketchum one year, are returned without report or remark.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 20, 1863.

Hon. JOHN L. CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore:

SIR: I am prepared, among other preparations for the defense of Baltimore against a possible attack of the rebels, to construct some lines of intrenchments at points commanding approaches to the city.

You have apprised me that in this emergency the city authorities would furnish the required number of laborers, either by hiring, volunteering, or otherwise.

I desire to have immediately, to be put at the work by 4 o'clock this day, 1,000 men, who, when ready, will report to Lieutenant [John R.] Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, on my staff, for the service.

If you have any difficulty in furnishing the labor, and find it necessary to obtain it or any part of it by some equitable system of impressment, give me notice to that effect at any time, and I will furnish you the military power to enforce such impressment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Col. H. S. McCOMB,
Comdg. Fifth Delaware Infantry, Wilmington, Del.:

Keep the other five companies ready for call. They may be wanted here rather than at Fort Delaware.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FEBEGER,
Comdg. Fifth Delaware Infantry, Wilmington, Del.:

You will proceed with your regiment immediately to report to Brigadier-General Schoepf, at Fort Delaware, should it cause any delay to get five companies together.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

BLOODY RUN, June 20, 1863.

General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Arrived here to-day. It is a better point for concentration than Bedford. It is at the terminus of the railroad, 9 miles east of Bedford. Find about 2,500 of my troops here and at Bedford. Will have them all here to-night. Two-thirds have arrived. All badly supplied with ammunition, and no rations. It is reported that the enemy are at McConnellsburg, advancing on this place. Answer to Hopewell.

R. H. MILROY.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 20, 1863.

General MILROY, *Bloody Run*:

I think your selection good for the present. Rations will be up to-morrow or before. Send for ammunition. One hundred and fifty rebels were at McConnellsburg to-day. Our mountain men took some prisoners. General Kelley occupies Cumberland, and says that rebels are all along the south of the Potomac. I trust that you can prevent any force they may send from penetrating the country.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1863.

General MILROY, *Bloody Run*:

Move your cavalry to McConnellsburg. When in the passes there, you can determine from information what course to take. Report to me when you arrive at Chambersburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,
Bedford, Pa., or wherever he may be:

You have not reported to me since you left Harrisburg. You will at once inform me where you are, with what force, how engaged, and the condition of the troops you have found.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BLOODY RUN, PA.,
June 20, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

We have information here that the enemy, after passing through McConnellsburg, turned toward Hancock, via Mercersburg. General Schenck directs that I concentrate my command as soon as possible at Harper's Ferry. There is no enemy near here, and, if you do not need my force, I will move toward Harper's Ferry as soon as I can get my command gathered together. Answer.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 20, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General MILROY, *Bloody Run*:

You will not obey the orders of any general but myself, no matter what may be his rank.

You have received my orders about watching and taking care of the rebels.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 20, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

Certainly, general, as long as I am in your department it will be my duty and my pleasure to obey your orders strictly.

I have ordered the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry to McConnellsburg, as they are acquainted with the country, and kept the First New York to picket the various roads south from this.

Regret that the report of the rebels being at Flint Stone is confirmed beyond a doubt.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 20, 1863—1.50 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Major-General Milroy will be placed in arrest, and the members of his staff sent to Harper's Ferry, to report to General Tyler.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 20, 1863.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your order as to General Milroy will be obeyed as soon as practicable. I relieved him of command at Harper's Ferry, and ordered him to report here. I then sent him back to Harper's Ferry, to assist in collecting and reorganizing those of his troops who were to serve under General Tyler. The railroad communication being interrupted, he had to return from Monocacy. In the meantime, I heard of a large body of his men, who, having turned up in their retreat at Hancock, had gone up into Pennsylvania. I ordered him to proceed by Harrisburg to Bedford, to find and take charge of them. He went with his staff, and, at last accounts, was in command of that portion of his division, about 1,800 infantry and cavalry, at Bedford, or Bloody Run.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 20, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Where is General Milroy, and how engaged? I will comply with request to order him only through your headquarters. But General Halleck has directed that he be placed in arrest, and the members of his staff sent to Harper's Ferry.

Let me hear from you.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

(Received June 21, 12.30 a. m.)

Major-General MILROY,

Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa.:

Take your orders for the present and get your supplies from General Couch.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,

*Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1863—5.20 p. m.*General MILROY, *Bloody Run:*

Have scouts to find out the presence of the enemy. Have your force so as to concentrate on Bloody Run or vicinity, or move on McConnellsburg, as circumstances may determine. You must not be scrupulous about taking horses so as to move rapidly; put two men on one horse. Should they pass Bedford, force their rear guard, and compel them to stand. Your well-known activity will suggest a thousand means to harass and scatter them. Brooks said that he would look after the passes west of the county; he may not hurry.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, June 20, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Dispatch just received from General Kelley that enemy are reported falling back, via Paw Paw and Bloomery Gap, toward Winchester. Can I take my cavalry through Chambersburg to Harper's Ferry?

R. H. MILROY,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

Major-General MILROY,

Bloody Run, Pa.:

Did not receive dispatches referred to. You must report to Major-General Couch, as you are now in his department. I have forwarded your telegram to Major-General Couch, so that he may know your wants.

DONN PIATT,

Chief of Staff.

ALTOONA, June 20, 1863.

General COUCH:

We are concerned here by the statement that General Milroy has asked for transportation to Huntingdon for 2,000 men. Don't mean to be officious, but should like to know if he will leave Higgins alone, with unorganized and unmustered men, at Bloody Run.

H. COPPIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 20, 1863—10.30 a. m.

J. A. WRIGHT and THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Harrisburg:

Any authority that General Couch may apply for, consistent with the law, will be given him upon his representation that it is necessary for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1863.

(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

If you mean consistent with the law of Pennsylvania, it will do. The New York troops having been received in accordance with State laws, renders it necessary to do likewise here, or lose a large portion of the troops now assembled. If forces are needed for an emergency, of which you are the judge, then, in our opinion, prompt action is necessary, as indicated in former message.

J. A. WRIGHT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 20, 1863—12.25 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Your instructions have been designed to give you full, ample, and discretionary power in respect to everything relating to the troops that may be offered. You will so regard them. All mustering and other officers of the Government in your department are subject to your direction. You will so instruct them, and, if they disobey, suspend them, and assign the duty to some one else. The instructions given by Major [Thomas M.] Vincent to Captain [Richard I.] Dodge yesterday were without my knowledge or authority, and are revoked. You will so direct him. Acknowledge this, and say if it is sufficient for your purpose.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 20, 1863—12.30 p. m.

J. A. WRIGHT and THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Harrisburg:

I cannot conceive wherein General Couch requires more ample authority than has been conferred upon him. If he or the Governor of Pennsylvania requires anything further, there is nothing to prevent their asking for it, and explaining what they want.

You profess to be acting without their knowledge. How can the Department know that what you ask is wanted by them? Until some request is made by them or by their authority, it is improper for this Department to make any change of regulation beyond what has already been done at their request.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

I am waiting for an answer from you as to whether the powers granted are as large and discretionary as you desire in the present emergency, or whether other and what power is needed? Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1863.
(Received 4.05 p. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

My powers are ample. I require nothing more.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 10. } *Harrisburg, June 20, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty, will proceed to inspect the defenses of the Susquehanna, and will make such dispositions as are necessary for the defense of the river.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1863—12.40 p. m.
(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The organization of troops under either of the authorized plans is very slow. A proposition has been made by a number of mill owners to receive from the Government arms, for which they will make themselves responsible, to be put in the hands of their employés, regularly organized into companies, for drill. It is the next best plan to what has been authorized. Can arms be so issued for this purpose?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 20, 1863—3.50 p. m.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh*:

You are authorized to distribute arms and ammunition to companies organized by mill owners and others, taking security for the

return of the arms. It is obviously impossible to apply the ordinary rules and regulations of the service to the present condition of things, and, having committed the command of the department to you, you are authorized to exercise as large a discretionary power as you may deem necessary for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 20, 1863.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The convention has adjourned without a conflict, although it adopted peace resolutions. I think a few regiments of infantry and cavalry could be raised for six or nine months, and will, if desired, do all in my power to do so; but I think that I should have a mustering officer here who will aid, and not obstruct, my efforts.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

YORKTOWN, *June 20, 1863.*

Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg:*

The following resolution has been separately submitted to each company of this command, and unanimously adopted by each:

Resolved, That the colonel of this regiment is hereby authorized to offer its services to Governor Curtin for the defense of the State, to continue as long as a rebel in arms treads the soil of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. BLAIR,
Colonel 179th Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia.

[Indorsement.]

Governor CURTIN:

As Pennsylvania seems to be abandoned by the rebels, I should like to keep this regiment on the same terms. Indeed, it is very inconvenient to part with it at this time.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

JUNE 20, 1863.

General CORCORAN, *Commanding, Suffolk:*

Send all of Getty's regiments. Do not commence destroying works till all the ammunition and ordnance stores are removed. See the ordnance officer.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

PORTSMOUTH, *June 20, 1863.*

General GETTY:

Colonel [Charles] Thomas informs me that there is transportation for your division. Let it embark as soon as it is ready. Take two wagons to a regiment.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

NEW BERNE, N. C., *June 20, 1863—9 p. m.,*
Via FORT MONROE, *June 21.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received papers of the 18th instant, containing news of Lee's advance.

I am anxious to render all the assistance in my power, and therefore send General Potter, chief of staff, to communicate with you from Fort Monroe.

I can send either to Baltimore or Fort Monroe ten regiments immediately upon the receipt of your order to do so. These are nine-months' men, whose term of service has nearly expired, and whose places I am making arrangements to fill as best I can. I can as well spare them now as a few weeks hence.

Six of these regiments are from Massachusetts, well drilled, and good fighting men, having all been in several successful affairs. The other four regiments are from Pennsylvania, and are good, serviceable troops. If you want these men, I will send them under good officers.

Please communicate your orders to General Potter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 20, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	22	37	64	68	71	.....
Artillery camp of instruction (Barry).....	23	408	475	498	499	.....
Railway guards (Tracy).....	32	751	880	899	901	.....
City guards:						
Alexandria (Slough).....	90	1,455	1,813	3,276	4,100	.....
Washington (Martindale).....	167	2,807	4,134	4,886	4,990	.....
Garrisons:						
North of the Potomac (Haskin).....	224	6,219	7,088	7,522	7,508	396
South of the Potomac (De Russy).....	218	4,135	5,416	6,675	6,688	411
Fort Washington (Merchant).....	5	106	146	150	149	73
Abercrombie's division.....	338	6,995	8,110	9,194	9,216	24
Casey's command*.....	18	461	523	533	17	.....
Crawford's division†.....	246	3,471	4,270	5,264	5,143	10
Corps of Observation‡ (Jewett).....	55	1,138	1,252	1,447	1,469	6
Cavalry division (Stahel).....	231	3,291	6,597	7,898	7,896	6
Convalescent Camp, &c., (McKelvy).....	51	776	8,056	8,240	5,672	.....
Total.....	1,720	32,052	48,824	56,550	54,328	926

*Provisional brigades.

†Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; detachments at Alexandria and Convalescent Camp.

‡From the Monocacy to the Great Falls.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 20, 1863; headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	25		25	25	25	
First Division (Kelley)	574	11,905	14,534	16,283	16,283	62
Second Division (Milroy)	371	7,208	9,360	10,888	10,888	18
Third Division (Scammon)	225	4,637	5,518	6,498	5,779	14
First Separate Brigade (Lockwood)	122	2,270	2,545	2,782	2,775	
Second Separate Brigade (Morris)	61	1,431	1,902	2,252	2,355	
Third Separate Brigade (Briggs)	147	2,555	3,101	3,501	3,231	4
Fourth Separate Brigade (Averell)	169	3,642	4,269	5,525	5,508	10
Annapolis, Md. (Waite)	32	568	619	656	655	
Fort Delaware, Del. (Schoepf)	15	240	420	457	459	
Philadelphia, Pa. (Whipple)					237	
Camp Chesebrough (Farnsworth)	8	112	260	375	369	
Belger Barracks (Ketcham)	32	540	675	719		
Wheeling, W. Va. ([Joseph] Darr)					170	
Total	1,781	35,108	43,228	49,961	48,734	108

Abstract from return of the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 20, 1863; headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	9		9	9
Harrisburg, Pa.	26	368	490	716
Philadelphia, Pa.	18	295	403	519
York, Pa.	3	79	419	428
Total	56	742	1,321	1,672

Abstract from return of the Department of the Monongahela, Maj. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 20, 1863; headquarters, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	5		5	5	
Churchill's command	3	63	66	70	
Darr's command	5	80	159	172	
Mindil's command (27th New Jersey)	42	694	795	922	
Total	55	837	1,027	1,169	Pittsburgh, Pa. Wheeling, W. Va.

JUNE 21, 1863—12.10 a. m.

General TYLER, *Sandy Hook*:

General Hooker desires to know where your cavalry are, how many, and what they are doing. He has a corps at Leesburg, and can relieve you if attacked. Our signal officers at Leesburg can see signals from Sugar Loaf Mountain. The enemy read our signals unless in cipher. We have 750 cavalry at the Monocacy and fords.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 21, 1863—3 a. m.*

(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 5.20 p. m. yesterday was received. I shall do my best to accomplish the general's views.

With regard to A. P. Hill's troops, a prisoner of the Cobb Legion, captured at Warrenton yesterday, states that he was just from Culpeper, and that there were very few troops at that place, the whole rebel army having marched up the Rappahannock, and gone to the mountains.

Longstreet's corps, I am satisfied from what prisoners and others say, is now in the Shenandoah Valley. The prisoner above mentioned stated that two regiments of the Legion had been left—one at Stafford Court-House, the other at Fredericksburg. To-day's operations ought to give us more information.

The main body of the rebel infantry is in the Shenandoah Valley. I have this from the people of the country. A. P. Hill is not north of the Rappahannock, and is either guarding that river or is on his way up the Valley. His corps was the last to move. No persons are permitted by the rebels to come from the Blue Ridge this way, and the gaps are all guarded.

My opinion is, that Stuart's force is kept in our front as a blind until their main force is thrown across the Potomac; they will then turn westward toward Pittsburg.

Had they obtained possession of Aldie, from what they say I think they would have attacked the army here by this time; but [our] holding this gap exposes all their force as it marches through Loudoun, and it strikes me they have given that up, for the present, at least.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—The people here are bitter, and I am very close with them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 21, 1863—8.35 a. m.

Major-General STAHEL:

The major-general commanding directs that you make, without delay, a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Warrenton and the Upper Rappahannock. He desires that you will go to Warren-

ton, and send out parties to examine Waterloo, Sulphur Springs, Beverly Ford, and Rappahannock Station, and drive beyond those points any of the enemy's forces you may fall in with. It is reported that they have a brigade at Warrenton. If this should be the case, the general directs that you attack, destroy, capture, or disperse it. He further requests that you will make every effort to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy's forces, and particularly of the corps commanded by A. P. Hill. It is important to ascertain whether or not they have passed up the Shenandoah Valley. He also desires that you will ascertain whether the enemy have made any attempt to repair the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station.

We have a division of infantry at Bristoe Station, a division at Gainesville, and two divisions at Thoroughfare Gap. Stuart, with the bulk of his cavalry, is reported to have been in the rear of Middleburg yesterday, and Pleasanton will attack him in full force to-day.

The general further requests that you will communicate with him as often as you may have intelligence of value to furnish him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 21, 1863.*
(Received, War Department, 10.20 a. m.)

General DANIEL TYLER, *Sandy Hook:*

Our cavalry attack Stuart in the vicinity of Aldie this morning. You will probably hear the firing.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 21, 1863—10.40 a. m.

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have telegraphed General Tyler to know what cavalry he has, where they are, and what they are doing. I get no reply. Can you inform me?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *June 21, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

General Tyler has a very small force of cavalry. Not receiving a report from him as to the number which may have escaped from Winchester, I cannot say precisely what cavalry force he has now; not, however, more than four companies. These are on Maryland Heights, and are used as scouts.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

ELEVENTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
[June 21, 1863]—2.15 p. m.

General SLOCUM :

Do you know of the presence of an infantry force between Leesburg and the Blue Ridge, above Snicker's Gap? The enemy's cavalry seem to be making in that direction.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
June 21, 1863.

General HOOKER :

I know of no infantry force between here and the Blue Ridge, and have no cavalry and no means of obtaining information of the movements of the enemy.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

JUNE 21, 1863.

General HOWARD :

Two brigades of infantry are with Pleasonton, and he expects to engage Stuart's entire cavalry force with all of his available.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GUILFORD SIGNAL STATION,
June 21, 1863.

General HOWARD :

Pleasanton attacks the enemy's cavalry at Aldie this morning. Tell Slocum this from headquarters Army of the Potomac.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 21, 1863—10.45 a. m.

General SLOCUM,
Leesburg, via Poolesville :

General Pleasanton has been directed to send a regiment of cavalry to you, to scout the country between Bull Run and the Blue Ridge, to ascertain if the country is clear of the enemy.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 21, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac :

The bridge has been finished two hours, and reported to General Slocum. Bridge, 1,340 feet long. Please send instructions as to who is to cross.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain Engineers, Commanding Battalion.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md.,

June 21, 1863—12.05 p. m.

General HOOKER, and Col. A. J. MYER,

Washington:

The following message has just been received from Maryland Heights:

Enemy has large encampment on Maryland side, about 10 miles above here. No force in Charlestown. Heavy firing in the direction of Manassas.

DANIELS,

Captain.

Lieutenant White and horse alone captured of Briggs' party. Enemy reported in force in Frederick.

[W. J. L.] NICODEMUS,

Captain.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA.,

June 21, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I am well established here in a strong position. No sign of the enemy in front of the Gap. There is, however, a report that my cavalry pickets near New Baltimore have been driven in by about a regiment of cavalry. Two cavalymen, reporting themselves as being cut off, brought the information. I have not yet seen them, though they have reported to some of my command.

I think you need have no fears of this position.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General.

GAINESVILLE, [June 21, 1863]—3.30 p. m.

[General BUTTERFIELD ?]:

The detachment of cavalry of the Eighth Pennsylvania were ambushed about 6 miles from here. Loss, nearly 30.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

Leesburg, Va., June 21, 1863—5 p. m.

General D. BUTTERFIELD:

A contraband has just come in, who states that he belongs to Colonel Green, of Jefferson County; that Green has been serving under Stuart, but is now in arrest. The negro brought Colonel Green's horse. Says he came through Snickersville; that the rebels have a force at Snicker's Gap, and are putting up works there. He saw the men digging. He says Generals Hood, Anderson, and Jones were there. He left the turnpike, and came through Union. There is one regiment of infantry and two or three of cavalry at that place. He says the rebels said Ewell was in Pennsylvania. The enemy get plenty of supplies at Snickersville from the adjoining country.

H. W. SLOCUM,

Major-General.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June 21, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

Since I arrived here, I have obtained information differing from what I gave you yesterday, viz: That the rebels during yesterday advanced in considerable force, and late last evening occupied about the same position that they did prior to the battle of Antietam—that is, they were occupying the old battle-ground. They were seemingly drawn up in line of battle the whole of yesterday afternoon.

The above was received from a whole-souled Union man.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *June 21, 1863—8 p. m.*

General O. O. HOWARD:

General Pleasonton, with all the cavalry and his batteries, supported by a division and battery of this corps, advanced this morning from Middleburg, on the Ashby's Gap road, driving slowly the enemy's cavalry and artillery. I send you the only two dispatches I have received from the front, giving you all the information I have. Can you send it to Reynolds?

Yours,

MEADE.

[Inclosures.]

JUNE 21, 1863—12.30 p. m.

I have the honor to report our cavalry driving the enemy toward Ashby's Gap. They have driven them about 2 miles. Colonel Vincent's brigade is on the left, supporting two batteries, the remaining two in reserve.

There is no appearance of any infantry force between here and the Blue Ridge.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES C. BIDDLE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

4.30 P. M.

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding Corps:*

We have driven the rebels to Upperville, and are still driving them. Have seen no indications of infantry thus far. The Second Brigade has relieved the First.

I remain, yours, &c.,

JAMES C. BIDDLE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—We captured one Blakely gun and exploded two of their caissons.

MONOCACY JUNCTION, MD., *June 21, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 8 p. m.)

Col. G. H. SHARPE,

Deputy Provost-Marshal, Army of the Potomac:

At 4 p. m. 40 of the First Maryland Cavalry routed the enemy in Frederick, leaving soon after. A force of 150 rebel cavalry imme-

diately occupied the town, and are there now. The force to defend the railroad bridge here is insufficient, and an attempt to destroy it may be made to-night.

J. C. B. [BABCOCK.]

LEESBURG, VA., *June 21, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 8.23 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

A deserter from Pickett's division, Longstreet's corps, came in this evening. Longstreet's corps is near Snicker's Gap. McLaws' division is at Ashby's Gap. He says the rebel soldiers think Ewell's corps is in Maryland, and that Hill's corps is in rear of Longstreet's, but is to follow on; that the whole army is to go into Maryland.

H. W. SLOCUM,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

Leesburg, Va., June 21, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I can use more artillery in the works at this place than I now have. I think more is necessary for a strong defense. If some of the reserve could be sent here, it could be moved without delay across the river, or wherever needed. I think the holding of this position secures to us all the fords below us, including Edwards Ferry, and that the place should be held at all hazards.

H. W. SLOCUM,

Major-General.

SANDY HOOK, *June 21, 1863—8 p. m.*

(Copy received, War Department 9.40 p. m.)

Major-Generals HOOKER and SCHENCK:

The following just received from signal officer:

SIGNAL STATION,

June 21, 1863—7 p. m.

SIR: In front of the camp, this side of Sharpsburg, about three regiments, as near as I can judge, have stacked arms in line, and are standing by them in line. Teams are all hitched up as far as I can see. More than usual smoke is rising in all their camps. I can see the camp quite plain, and they appear larger than at noon. A great stir is visible among them.

DAN. TYLER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD.,

June 21, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Major-Generals HOOKER and SCHENCK:

Copy of signal officer's report just made:

The enemy's cavalry are driving off cattle across the river opposite or west of here. I can see an encampment at or near Kearneysville. Smoke is rising in that

vicinity. A line of smoke is rising across and near the river about 5 miles above here. Large fires are being made at the camps you saw to-day near Sharpsburg. A small camp can also be seen about 5 miles south and east of Point of Rocks, on this side of Catoclin Ridge. Two signal officers were captured at South Mountain yesterday.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BUCKLAND MILLS,
June 21, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I arrived here at dark. My advance is half way from here to New Baltimore. I have reports that Hampton's brigade is at New Baltimore, of which I am certain; also reported that infantry and artillery are there. I have scouting parties out in all directions. I will attack the enemy to-morrow morning. Please inform me whether my scouting party has returned from Dumfries and Brentsville.

I would beg to be informed how the fight of to-day resulted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY,
Washington, June 21, 1863—9.55 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

There are no field batteries here now which can be sent to you, nor are there any field guns at the Washington Arsenal for issue.

I understand that General Couch has sent word that he has no use for four batteries of field guns which were sent to Harrisburg a few days ago. You can probably get them by applying to General Couch.

WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Sunday, June 21, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Will send from Fort Monroe by steamboat to-morrow morning four 20-pounder Parrotts and three 12-pounder Napoleons—all we can do.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major LAIDLEY,
U. S. Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.:

Issue no first-class arms on General Couch's requisitions until all the second and third class arms are exhausted.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Capt. M. V. WOODHULL,
Harper's Ferry:

Train leaves here to-morrow morning. You know how it is between the Monocacy and the Ferry. There is nothing between the Monocacy and here. Be careful.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 21, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH :

One of my most reliable scouts, sent yesterday morning toward Hagerstown, sent back a dispatch this morning, stating that the rebel infantry force at Hagerstown is estimated at 40,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery. There were 300 rebel cavalry at Mercersburg yesterday, gathering horses and cattle.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 21, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

Movements of the enemy indicate a raid against the Northern Central Railroad. Forces should be sent down to assist General Schenck in its protection. Block-houses and stockades should be erected at all the bridges. See the officers of the road, and get the assistance of their operatives in building block-houses and defending bridges.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 21, 1863—12 noon.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md. :

General Couch has been directed to assist in the defense of the Northern Central Railroad. Block-houses and palisades should be immediately constructed to protect the bridges. Railroad operatives and militia forces should be employed in their construction and defense. See railroad officers, and get their co-operation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG,
June 21, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington :*

I have expected the Northern Central Railroad to be cut. However, I will try and protect five of the important bridges north of the Maryland line.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 21, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH :

I will look after and guard as far as possible the Northern Central Railroad up to the Pennsylvania line. I have now two companies of the One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on that road, and this evening I send four companies of Maryland infantry. They will be stationed at the Relay House, Cockeysville, Gunpowder, Phoenix, and Parkton. An engineer officer goes at the same time to superintend the building of block-houses and palisade defenses of bridges by the troops and railroad operatives.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 21, 1863—10,30 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

To-day, after receiving your telegram on the subject, I telegraphed General Halleck as follows :

Please advise as to General Milroy, who is now engaged at Bedford or that neighborhood, in General Couch's department. General Couch telegraphs me that he cannot be relieved at present unless ordered from Washington.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

To this dispatch General Halleck has replied in these terms :

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 21, 1863.*

Major-General SCHENCK :

I have no advice to give you in relation to General Milroy other than the orders you have already received.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

You will see, therefore, that no suspension of the order in the case of Major-General Milroy is allowed, but that, being in your department, you are to place him at once in arrest. The members of his staff you will, by the same authority from the War Department, send here, that they may go to report for duty to General Tyler at Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 21, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. HENRY B. JUDD, U. S. Army,
Wilmington, Del. :

You will have the other five companies of the Fifth Delaware sent as soon as possible to relieve two companies of the Fifth New York Artillery, guarding the railroad from Perryville to Baltimore. The train that brings on the Fifth Delaware can bring the Fifth New York here.

By order of Major-General Schenck :

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, June 21, 1863.

(Received 3.05 p. m.)

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

One thousand rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Waynesborough. Milroy's scouts report 40,000 men at Hagerstown; eighteen pieces of artillery. Chambersburg scouts report 30,000 men at the same place, with sixteen pieces. There is no doubt a force of infantry is on our border.

D. N. COUCH.

(Copy to General Schenck.)

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,

Comdg. First Separate Brigade, Drummondtown, Va.:

You will, on receipt of this, repair to Baltimore without delay, to take command of your troops and others assembled here.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

DONN PIATT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

(To be forwarded to Point Lookout.)

HARRISBURG, PA., June 21, 1863—9.45 p. m.

(Received June 22, 3.25 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Rebel cavalry have crossed South Mountain, and are at Middletown. Seem to be moving east, but not north.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

(Copy to General Schenck.)

ALBANY, June 21, 1863.

(Received 9.55 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The Governor desires to be informed if he shall continue sending on the militia regiments from this State; if so, to what extent, and to what point?

J. B. STONEHOUSE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1863.

Assistant Adjutant-General STONEHOUSE, *Albany:*

The President desires Governor Seymour to forward to Baltimore all the militia regiments that he can raise.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

JUNE 22, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Major-General Stahel was directed by me to make a reconnaissance with his disposable cavalry in the direction of Warrenton, where I had reason to believe the enemy held a brigade of cavalry. Up to this hour I have received no advices from him. Unless he should fall in with the enemy, I shall look for his return to-night.

HOOVER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 22, 1863—11.57 a. m.

General ABERCROMBIE; General SLOCUM, *Leesburg*; General HOWE, *Bristoe*; General CRAWFORD, *Upton's Hill*; General FRENCH, *Gainesville*; General TYLER, *Sandy Hook*; General REYNOLDS (by signal); Captain MCKEE, *Monocacy*; Captain TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry*:

General Pleasanton reports he attacked the enemy's cavalry, under Stuart, yesterday. He was assisted by Barnes' division of the Fifth Corps. Drove him steadily all day through Upperville into Ashby's Gap, and inflicted heavy loss upon him at every step; captured a large number of small-arms, sabers, &c.; two pieces of artillery (one a Blakely gun), three caissons, and exploded one. A number of prisoners and a large number of wounded left in Upperville. Enemy left dead and wounded on the field. Our loss small. A disastrous day to the rebel cavalry.

Many charges made, and the saber used freely, with great advantage to us.

Please inform the commanders in your vicinity of the above, and let it be made known to the troops.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Same to Howard.)

BALTIMORE, MD., June 22, 1863.

(Copy received, War Department, 12.50 a. m.)

Col. G. H. SHARPE,

Provost-Marshal-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Rebels in Hagerstown 3,000 strong on Saturday evening; no indications of coming to Baltimore. Came into Frederick Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in force; mounted men; others seen advancing in the direction of South Mountain. They intend to hold the place. Boonsborough has been or is being fortified by them.

All the above from reliable sources.

WESTMINSTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.,

Monday Morning—5 o'clock.

No rebels. This from one of my force. No news from our friend.

J. L. McPHAIL.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *June 22, 1863.*

General O. O. HOWARD :

Pleasanton, as I wrote you yesterday, drove the enemy's cavalry through Ashby's Gap. He has returned this morning, and informs me that the Confederate army are in the Valley of the Shenandoah, about Winchester and Martinsburg; Lee and Longstreet at Winchester. A. P. Hill is coming up through the Valley to join them. This is the substance of the news as given by Pleasanton. He was yesterday opposed only by a brigade of cavalry and one battery, but the character of the country was so favorable for defense that it took him all day with his large force to drive them back some 12 miles.

I came near catching our friend Mosby this morning. I had reliable intelligence of his expected passing a place about 4 miles from here at sunrise. I sent 40 mounted men (all I have) and 100 infantry, who succeeded in posting themselves in ambush at the designated spot. Sure enough, Mr. Mosby, together with 30 of his followers, made their appearance about sunrise, but, I regret to say, their exit also, from what I can learn, through the fault both of foot and horse. It appears Mosby saw the cavalry, and immediately charged them. They ran (that is, my horses) toward the infantry, posted behind a fence. The infantry, instead of rising and deliberately delivering their fire, fired lying on the ground; did not hit a rebel, who immediately scattered and dispersed, and thus the prettiest chance in the world to dispose of Mr. Mosby was lost.

Truly, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—I don't know what we are going to do. I have had no communication from headquarters for three days.

JUNE 22, 1863—12 noon.

Major-General STAHEL :

Yours of 10.30 p. m., 21st, just received.

General Pleasanton was very successful yesterday, indeed. The operator, with this, will furnish you an account of his operations. You will not be likely to find any enemy at New Baltimore, as they will probably be called up to assist Stuart. Your scouting party rest at Centreville to-day, having marched 30 miles yesterday. The general was not aware that you took your wagons with you, and thinks you had better return them

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
*June 22, 1863—12.40 p. m.*Major-General HANCOCK, *Thoroughfare Gap:*

General Stahel with his command attacks the enemy at New Baltimore to-day. There cannot be much danger to your command or rear while he is there in such force as he is. The operator, with this, will send you the account of General Pleasanton's success yesterday.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 22, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg*:

If you should need batteries before the reserve batteries reach you, call on Howard. They cannot be sent up until cavalry are here to escort them. Pleasonton was very successful yesterday.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 22, 1863.

Captain TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry*:

General Wadsworth is bridging Goose Creek near the pike. Can you bridge Goose Creek near the mouth, on a road that will conduct to Edwards Ferry?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, June 22, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I can bridge Goose Creek anywhere within one-half mile of its mouth.

I was informed this morning by an officer of General Howard's command that a good road could be made from General Howard's headquarters to the mouth of Goose Creek.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Thoroughfare Gap, June 22, 1863—6.20 [p. m.]

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

About 1 p. m. a squadron of my cavalry, sent from Gainesville toward New Baltimore, fell into an ambush 2 miles beyond Buckland Mills; were driven to within 2 miles of Gainesville, with a reported loss of 30 men. The attacking force was about a regiment of cavalry.

Our cavalry, however, I have no doubt picket to within a mile of New Baltimore, as a squadron sent on the road from here to New Baltimore had a skirmish with the enemy near the junction of this road and the Warrenton pike, and held its ground.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22, 1863.

(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

Your dispatch received. The general thinks that you had better not send in any train until General Stahel's command comes in, and

then move with them. A party of about 100 men of the enemy are inside our lines, and have to-day attacked a train on the route to Aldie.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 22, 1863.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK :

Direct General Stahel to return without delay, to dispose his forces so as to catch the party inside our lines, if possible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 22, 1863.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

General HANCOCK,
Thoroughfare Gap:

General Ingalls will have a train at Gainesville to-morrow at 12 o'clock, with forage and subsistence for your command.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 22, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent your dispatch to General Stahel, in duplicate, by different routes.

It is possible that the enemy's cavalry passed to my rear from Buckland Mills toward Hay Market yesterday, after driving in my small cavalry picket and before General Stahel came in. General Stahel's scout, who went from here to Aldie last night, by way of Hay Market, reports that he was passed on the way by about 85 rebel cavalry.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 22, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

In reply to your dispatch of this date, informing me that there can be no danger to my rear or to my command while General Stahel is at New Baltimore, I have the honor to state that I have not been apprehensive of danger to my command, but simply wished to guard against what appears to have happened—the passage of cavalry from the Warrenton road to my rear; neither did I express any appre-

hension with regard to my command. When the dispatch was written, I did not know that General Stahel's cavalry, or any other, was moving toward New Baltimore. I suppose your dispatch was written in reply to my suggestion of yesterday, that more cavalry should be sent here.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Aldie, June 22, 1863—6.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Pleasonton, who is out in front, to request you to have a number of signal officers sent out to him. He thinks they might be made very useful in this country, and, if possible, would like to have them at once. He also directs me to say that the enemy followed us to-day in strong force, and that he thought it best to concentrate his force in a strong position. He has, therefore, withdrawn from Middleburg, and now occupies a position in advance of Dover, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of this place. He has lost no men to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Aldie, June 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state for the information of the commanding general that, in the various engagements in which my command has been since the 8th instant, it has lost very heavily in both men and horses, some 800 of the latter being killed and wounded, besides those that have been rendered unfit for service by the very hard labor to which they have been necessarily subjected, so that it will take at least 1,500 horses to supply the losses of the last fourteen days.

As an example of the reduction in numbers, I would state that, when the Reserve Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth U. S. and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, went into action on the 21st instant, it only numbered 825 men, the remainder of the men of this brigade being either dismounted or at the mouth of the Monocacy with Captain McKee, who has or should have 1,100 men. Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request that Captain McKee's command and all other effective men of this command may be ordered to join me at once, and that prompt measures may be taken to supply the number of horses that I need.

I beg most respectfully to impress upon the commanding general the necessity of sending me re-enforcements, to supply the losses in battle and the withdrawal of the regiments with Generals Hancock and Slocum, in order that I may successfully engage the enemy, who, I have every reason to believe, has massed his whole cavalry force in my front.

If it is deemed necessary that a force from this corps should remain

on the Upper Potomac, I would request permission to relieve Captain McKee by a regularly organized force, but would respectfully suggest that some of the cavalry which is in Washington may be put upon that duty.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully and earnestly request that my force may be augmented by some regiments drawn from other commands, at least until I shall have been able to scatter or destroy the enemy's cavalry, which now so largely outnumbers me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 22, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of an examination made yesterday, in obedience to verbal orders from the major-general commanding, of the line of the Occoquan, from Occoquan Mills to Wolf Run Shoals:

The river from Union Mills to Colchester is guarded by the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments Vermont Volunteers, with one battery of Connecticut artillery (four James rifled brass guns, two 12-pounder howitzers). The Twelfth and Fourteenth, with the battery, are encamped on the road leading from Wolf Run Shoals to Fairfax Station, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river. The Thirteenth has its camp on the Telegraph road, about a mile from Occoquan Mills.

The Twelfth came on to the line yesterday, but, even with this addition, the force is too small to guard so long a line, if the enemy in any force should try to cross it. It was reported to me that a working party is now engaged in felling timber as abatis along the river. If this is thoroughly done, and continued down the river to Occoquan Mills, it will add materially to the strength of the line.

At Wolf Run Shoals there are quite extensive intrenchments, which should be occupied by a force of at least five companies and a section or more of artillery.

At Sallie Davis' Ford there is a redoubt, at present unoccupied, on the enemy's side of the river, pierced for three guns and commanding the ford. On our side, there is a short line of rifle-pits close to the river and crossing the ford. There should be a line of rifle-pits dug along the crest of the hill, where the picket reserve is now posted, and the force at this point should not be less than two companies.

At Selecman's Ford two short lines of rifle-pits should be dug, one where the picket in front of the ford is posted, and the other above the ford and partially flanking it.

At the present stage of water, the river can be crossed at almost any point by small parties of footmen, but, if the line is well abated, and the force at the various fords strengthened, it will be reasonably safe. A few companies of cavalry, to scout along the line on both sides of the river, would add to the strength.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. PLATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Judge-Advocate.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Fairfax Court-House, June 22, 1863.

Official copy, respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General Heintzelman.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 24, 1863.

Respectfully returned. The weakness of the line of the Occoquan is well known at these headquarters, and the necessary measures, so far as practicable, have long since been taken to remedy it. The position of the troops in this department is already known at these headquarters.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 22, 1863.*
 (Received 11.30 a. m.)

ALBERT J. MYER, *Colonel of Signal Corps:*

I have just returned. Was within 3 miles of Middletown. There is no camp at that place. I saw in all only 50 or 75 of the enemy's cavalry; about 20 left Middletown, taking the road to Frederick at 4.45 a. m. Saw a few horses tied in the timber near Middletown. No force at Point of Rocks. Cavalry left at 9 a. m. for Harper's Ferry. I leave for the mouth of the Monocacy, by order of Captain Nico-demus.

BRIGGS,
Chief, Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 22, 1863—11.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE,
Commanding Division, Centreville:

The major-general commanding desires that you comply with the orders of General Hooker, reporting them afterward to these headquarters. The two Maine regiments will leave on their expiration of service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 22, 1863—11.15 a. m.

General SLOUGH, *Military Governor of Alexandria:*

Your suggestions with regard to the disposal of the disloyal people of Alexandria have been forwarded to the War Department, approved. As soon as approved there, the orders will be issued. The man Smith should be retained, and sent south with them.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 22, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER:

Please inform me what the enemy are about in your vicinity to-day. Have any of the infantry marched north from the Potomac?

HOOKER,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 22, 1863—10 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have directed General Tyler to communicate, if he can now, by flag of truce with the enemy at Winchester, to look after the wounded of Milroy's command, and obtain information of the dead. He is instructed, if the flag is received, to have Lieutenant-Colonel [Henry B.] Hunter, if there, provided and cared for.

General Milroy did send a flag, but it was then not admitted, but met with the reply that the dead were all buried and the wounded well cared for.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 22, 1863.**(Received 5.30 p. m.)*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following has just been received by Mr. Smith:

MONOCACY, MD., *June 22, 1863.*

W. P. SMITH:

A squadron of regular United States cavalry are now in Frederick. No rebel cavalry this side of South Mountain, and the rebels are reported, and so believed by intelligent Union men now in Frederick, to have fallen back from Boonsborough. Three companies of cavalry will protect Frederick County, as not over 200 rebels have been this side of South Mountain.

G. R. DENNIS.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 22, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

You will arrange with General Heintzelman the patrolling of the railroad between here and Baltimore. Additional troops from New York have been ordered to Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 22, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Md.:

I am to arrange with General Heintzelman for guarding and patrolling the railroad between Baltimore and Washington. He takes

care of it from Washington to Annapolis Junction, and I from that point to Baltimore. I have now Company A, Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, at Annapolis Junction, 74 strong, belonging to General Lockwood's command. They will, perhaps, not be needed on the road, and I do need them here. You will proceed immediately to Washington, see General Heintzelman, and agree with him as to stations, patrols, &c., that may be considered necessary, and make report to these headquarters.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1863.
(Received 1.25 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Following just received from New Creek:

Nothing special to communicate. Reports from Beverly, Buckhannon, and Weston show that everything is quiet and safe. Averell's cavalry not yet arrived.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 22, 1863—9 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your orders as to the Northern Central Railroad are being carried out. I have now two companies of Pennsylvania and four of Maryland infantry stationed between here and the State line, and I have an engineer officer with the troops, and railroad operatives at work at the block-houses and palisades.

By the help of Lockwood's command, I have, up to this time, besides the increased railroad guards, two regiments and seven companies of infantry and two companies of artillery outside the forts. With new levies added here from the North, I could best defend by advancing, in conjunction with General Couch, against the enemy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 22, 1863—8.55 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have now a company of Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry (74 strong) assembled at Annapolis Junction. I need them here, unless you require them to be added as patrols to the infantry guards on the railroad from Pennsylvania this way. Here I would throw them out as scouts toward Frederick and Westminster.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 22, 1863—1.20 a. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa. :*

Please keep me constantly advised of rebel cavalry movements. I have no scouts near South Mountain now. Name some in your dispatches.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 22, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore :*

Nothing new this morning. Will keep you informed. Major Haller is my aide at Gettysburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, [*June*] 22, 1863—10 a. m.

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore :*

Your dispatch about arresting Milroy is received. He cannot be relieved at this moment.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 22, 1863—11.25 a. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa. :*

Among Milroy's men at Bedford and Bloody Run are 30 or more belonging to Alexander's Baltimore battery. Please order them immediately to Baltimore, where the rest of the company is now assembled, reorganized, and to be supplied with another battery. Those now with Milroy are in no way armed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 22, 1863.*

First Lieut. JOHN W. BERKS,

Co. C, 13th Pa. Cav., 511 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. :

Perhaps, like some others, you did not wait to see if your regiment was cut to pieces. Report in person immediately to your commanding officer at Bloody Run, near Bedford, Pa.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, *June 22, 1863—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR :

Rodes' division of infantry are reported as entering Greencastle at 12.30 p. m. this day. Their cavalry advancing upon Chambersburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 22, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: This will be delivered to you by Colonel [Thomas A.] Scott. Governor Curtin, I understand, communicates to you through this gentleman. As regards New Jersey troops, the Governor of that State having offered militia, under certain conditions, it will require your order authorizing them to report here, to enable me to give them transportation, subsistence, &c.

In case the rebels advance in large force, I believe from my present knowledge of the Susquehanna that we can prevent them crossing from its junction with the Juniata to the Maryland line. You will readily understand what kind of a force I have, when a few regiments, with a sprinkling of nine-months' men in them, are the veterans. The New York troops look very well, but are without much confidence in themselves. My little artillery is all raw; my cavalry the same. I now have two New York regiments, 800 men, at Carlisle; one Pennsylvania regiment near Gettysburg, to harass the enemy, and, if possible, to hold the mountains there.

I speak of the quality and condition of my troops, in order that you may not wonder why I do not boldly face them against the rebels in the Cumberland Valley.

Milroy is at Bedford and vicinity, with perhaps 2,800 of his old force and 1,000 Pennsylvania militia. He there serves as a threat to any advance in this direction from Chambersburg, besides holding the country.

Of course, I would like some old regiments, batteries, &c., but you know if they can be spared from other points.

In case Hooker advances, no doubt I might move in co-operation with him and Schenck.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
June 22, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

Do you need any more staff officers? The Department desires to afford you every assistance within its means.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 22, 1863.*

(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Adjutant-General Sprague, of New York, has ordered 13,000 men forward, and asks if more are needed. Of this the War Department must be the judge. New York troops come for thirty days.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WHEELING, W. VA., *June 22, 1863.*

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I took the oath of office on Saturday. Governor Peirpoint left here the same evening. He said to me he had dispatched you that there were not more than 6,000 militia under control of the State authorities. I do not think there are so many. Could not the number be reduced? Our people are anxious to do what they can. Is the manner of raising the men left to the State Executive? How soon are they expected to be ready for service?

Please make a full statement or order, as I am just in office. My predecessor is gone, and I have seen nothing but the proclamation. I will do all I can.

A. I. BOREMAN,

Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,

Fort Monroe, Va.:

General Foster will send the troops he can spare to Fort Monroe, to report here by telegraph for further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PAMPLICO,

Washington, N. C., June 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received the dispatch by the John Farrow, and will attend to getting the force ready.

It appears to me that a company should be left on the south side of the river, to save the work there from guerrillas; also two companies at Rodman's and two at Hill's Point.

I can move my command in three hours, unless some delay in getting companies from Hill's Point and Rodman's should occur, which I do not apprehend; consequently I shall not make known, excepting to one or two confidants, that I am looking to any preparation.

The two days' rations can be cooked in three hours.

The guns are mounted on Fort McKibbin, and the ammunition in, but I learn to-day that there is no ammunition here for the rifled siege guns. Should be glad if it could be sent without further formality.

The other fort has been put back slightly by a fall of part of the work, by digging the magazine incautiously. Colonel [Joseph] Jack and his regiment manifest by their interest in it, as appears to me, that they are to fix the name to it as Colonel McKibbin did. The colonel asked as a favor that I would permit 50 volunteers to work there on Sunday, under his direction, repairing the break, &c.

I regret that your visit is deferred; still more the cause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DISTRICT OF ALBEMARLE, *Plymouth, June 22, 1863.*

[Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:]

GENERAL: Yours of yesterday is received. It is exceedingly difficult to keep my movements secret, but I shall make every effort.

The enemy is pretty strong at Hamilton, and very vigilant. I cannot get the exact force, but they have one regiment and part of another near Williamston, a company of infantry and one of cavalry advanced toward Jamesville, with an outpost at Gardner's Bridge, 2 miles beyond Jamesville. They are scouting Bertie [County], and hanging about Windsor, for the purpose of getting conscripts. These are hiding in the woods and gradually escaping. Ten or a dozen came in this morning, and others wish to do so. Their regiments are very full. A field battery is somewhere in the region of Colerain, perhaps three guns.

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Cline and party left here on the 17th, in direction of Warrenton. Finding Hampton's brigade in that neighborhood, turned in direction of Hay Market, near which again stopped by enemy, and turned to right, until they met Colonel Devin. Went thence to General Pleasonton; after consulting with him, to Middleburg, with Gregg's advance.

During fight between Gregg and enemy, under confusion, they went in direction of Rectortown; found no enemy; thence to Piedmont; found two regiments of infantry, said to belong to Longstreet. Having cleared position of enemy's skirmishers, returned to report to Gregg yesterday. They reached to within 1 mile of Salem; learned that there was a small force of cavalry there; also, at White Plains. The line of the enemy's infantry begins between Piedmont and Rectortown, and runs thence toward Front Royal, where there is considerable force. Divisions of Pickett and Hood lying in rear of Snicker's Gap, in position to defend it. Three companies of infantry at Millwood, opposite Ashby's Gap, and the rest of Longstreet's corps between Front Royal and Winchester.

As regards the enemy's movements, they heard that Ewell was establishing a line, so as to draw stores from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Learned from a Confederate soldier, disabled in a house, that A. P. Hill was also in the Valley.

G. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

(Copy to General Hooker.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863—7.03 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg:*

Please ascertain and report as early as practicable if Noland's Ford can be used for the passage of the infantry, artillery, and trains of your corps.

HOOKEE,
Major-General.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TWELFTH CORPS,
June 23, 1863—9 a. m.

General JOSEPH HOOKER :

Noland's Ford is reported as impracticable. I have sent an officer to examine it. It will be three or four hours before he can report.

White's Ford, 3 miles above Edwards Ferry, is the best ford in this vicinity.

H. W. SLOCUM,
*Major-General.*MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY,
*June 23, 1863—11.15 a. m.*Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Patrolled yesterday to Sandy Hook. Communicated with General Tyler; also through Frederick and from Chick's Ford to General Slocum's headquarters. Nothing seen of the enemy.

SAML. McKEE,
*Captain, Commanding Post.*HEADQUARTERS,
*June 23, 1863—2.15 p. m.*Major-General STAHEL,
Gainesville, or Thoroughfare Gap:

General Hooker directs that you return with your command to Fairfax Court-House to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 23, 1863.

Major-General STAHEL :

You have been misinformed in regard to the soldier you refer to as having been taken inside of the infantry picket line.

My infantry picket extends only to the railroad crossing here, and is a mere line extending for about a mile around the Gap.

This soldier informs me that he was taken in the road between the infantry pickets and Hay Market.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

[JUNE 23,] 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Headquarters:*

Two rebel cavalymen, coming from my rear, passed near Hay Market, going toward New Baltimore, and picked up one of Stahel's cavalymen, a sutler, a wagon-master, a negro, and a wagon with telegraph wire, which the operator had sent for without my knowledge—all this in sight of Stahel's picket near Hay Market. The wagon and contents were not troubled, but the individuals were all taken. Coming near New Baltimore, our pickets saw the party

and pursued. The negro and soldier, in the *mêlée*, escaped. The sutler and wagon-master kept on with the two men. I think it not unlikely the whole party have been captured, as our cavalry was close to them.

All trains are escorted along the road below Gainesville and this place. I have directed by telegraph to Gainesville that this telegraph wire should be brought up in the guarded train of to-day, but it appears the dispatch was not delivered.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863.

General HANCOCK:

Did you conclude to make two divisions of your corps?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

JUNE [23], 1863.

[General BUTTERFIELD:]

Yes; and have sent programme for the reduction of two divisions, which telegraph operator has now, waiting till the wires get free of use.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

JUNE 23, 1863—1 p. m.

General SCHENCK, *Baltimore*:

The general desires that you send to these headquarters, by a special messenger, without delay, a copy of your last tri-monthly return, with all alterations and changes that have occurred in position of troops since.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

OPERATOR: The same message to be sent to Major-General Heintzelman, Washington.

LEESBURG, VA., *June 23, 1863—4 p. m.*

General BUTTERFIELD:

A citizen, who left Snicker's Gap yesterday evening, confirms the reports already sent, relative to the location of Longstreet's command. He says it is massed near the Gap. Rebel scouts are constantly in this vicinity.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863—6.15 p. m.

General SLOCUM, *Leesburg*:

General Reynolds reports a column of dust on the Snicker's Gap and Leesburg turnpike.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*June 23, 1863—5 p. m.*General J. STAHEL, *Gainesville:*

Your dispatch just received. You have doubtless ere this received General Butterfield's telegram directing you to return with your command at once to Fairfax Court-House; also mine in reference to your allowance of transportation, and giving the quantity of forage to be carried in the wagons. General Butterfield has received your dispatch.

The 300 men of the First Michigan Regiment will join you here.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GAINESVILLE, *June 23, 1863.**(Received 7 p. m.)*

Major-General HANCOCK:

I have been ordered to return to Fairfax with my whole command. As I have already stated to you, this order renders it impossible for me to comply with your request to leave you 200 men. I regret not being able to accommodate you.

The man taken, and whom you alluded to in your dispatch, has returned. He was taken inside the infantry picket line. I am just about starting for Fairfax Court-House.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,

Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 23, 1863.**(Received 7 p. m.)*

General HANCOCK:

You should have been informed that Stahel's command were ordered in. They are now at Gainesville, on their way in. I send you copy of his report.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

GAINESVILLE, VA.,

June 23, 1863.

[General BUTTERFIELD:]

I had forces out yesterday at every ford on the Rappahannock. They crossed the river, and marched 4 or 5 miles on the other side without finding a sign of a soldier. On the opposite side of Sulphur Springs there was a camp of cavalry of about 100 men the night before last. This force proceeded early yesterday morning to Culpeper.

As soon as I receive reports from the forces which were at Rappahannock Station and Beverly Ford, I will forward them to you. So far as I am informed, there is a small force at Culpeper and along the railroad. The bridge over the Rappahannock is not mended.

The whole rebel cavalry passed through Warrenton during Thursday and Friday last, and was only a portion of Hampton's division,

called Phillips Legion, which was in front of New Baltimore on Sunday, and had the skirmish with a portion of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which is now attached to General Hancock's command.

My troops were yesterday in White Plains without finding any trace of the enemy. In accordance with your orders, I shall now scout the whole country from Bull Run Mountain toward Fairfax Court-House, and have ordered the rest of my command and my train to return to Fairfax, where I shall report personally to you.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Aldie, June 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to say that inasmuch as your division is now the largest, you will detail one regiment to report to Major-General Slocum at Leesburg to-morrow, at as early an hour as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 23, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: There are ten days' rations of subsistence on hand in this command from to-morrow morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Division, Gainesville:

GENERAL: Notwithstanding my application to General Stahel for cavalry, 200 or 300, he declined leaving any. I have made applications to headquarters of the army for cavalry, but the reply I received was such as to deter me from asking again. I will use all the cavalry I have to scour the roads, keeping none in reserve.

The men captured this afternoon were taken at Hay Market. They have all been recaptured. They were pumped dry.

There is nothing new.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863—11.20 p. m.

Commanding Officer Forces at Poolesville:

General Hooker directs that you march your command at daylight to-morrow morning for Harper's Ferry, and report to the commanding officer there.

Acknowledge the receipt of this order. It is necessary that you move up at once, to avoid interference with other troops.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Near Thoroughfare Gap, June 23, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch, to meet General Hooker. I proceed at once. General French has also telegraphed me that he has received a similar dispatch in reference to himself, which I have not received. When I reach Gainesville, I will revise his dispatch, and, if correct, will bring General French with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1863.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General HANCOCK:

Dispatch to French was only copy for your information, not intended for you to come. Operator has mistaken. French to have another command. You need not come.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1863.
(Received, War Department, 11.43 p. m.)

JOHN C. BABCOCK, *Monocacy Junction:*

The general wants you to send men on to the South Mountain, to observe the valley below. He wants to know immediately whether there is any force in it; also whether the National road or Cramp-ton's Pass is held by the enemy. Do you know anything about these matters now?

G. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

JUNE 23, 1863.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

March your corps to Harper's Ferry, via Edwards [Ferry]. Make the march in two days.

Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR NAVY-YARD, *June 23, 1863—10.10 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Forty pontoons and equipage started from here at 10.15 p. m., to hurry through the Georgetown locks. At this hour, 32 more pontoons and equipage, the balance for 1,450 feet of bridge, started, as I have judged it safest to send all from here.

I expect the bridge to reach the Monocacy on the evening of the 24th.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 23, 1863.*

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dispatch of Adjutant-General Moses just received. I do not distinctly understand what is meant by the "timber bridging," called for by the telegram, but believing that a wooden pontoon bridge 1,400 feet long is required at the Monocacy, I shall, unless otherwise directed, order that to be sent; 1,200 feet from this depot, which can be sent by or before midnight, to be joined by 200 feet of surplus bridge now with Captain Turnbull at Edwards Ferry, whom I shall direct to send it with a portion of the volunteer engineers now with him.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

June 23, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Army of the Potomac:

The signal officer at Point of Rocks reports a large force of the enemy at Shepherdstown, encamped on the south side of the river. They have not crossed as yet.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 23, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 11.39 p. m.)

General BENHAM, *Navy-Yard:*

The general directs you, as soon as your bridge is sent off, as ordered, to report at the mouth of the Monocacy with your command, ready for the field.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 23, 1863—11.38 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg:*

Is Chick's Ford practicable for infantry? How far from you is it, and how good a road? The same information desired as to White's and any other practicable fords.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 23, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 11.35 p. m.)

Captain McKEE, *Mouth of the Monocacy*;

Report with your command to General Pleasonton at Aldie to-morrow. Cross at Chick's Ford, if practicable. Answer. If you have not all your force together, send an officer to bring them up, and go on with what you have.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 23, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD,

Upton's Hill, Va.:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at very short notice, with the supplies hereafter indicated. The number of wagons to be allowed for the transportation of baggage and supplies will be indicated to you later in the day. You will not draw in your pickets until further orders. Subsistence at all times: Seven days' hard bread, coffee, and sugar; three days' pork or bacon; six days' salt—in regimental wagons and division supply train; five days' beef-cattle, and three days' in haversacks. Total, ten days'. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 23, 1863—midnight.

General SLOCUM, *Leesburg*:

Send all information you have with regard to fords and bridges on the Shenandoah.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.

General JOSEPH HOOKER:

Noland's Ford is not practicable, even for infantry.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

LEESBURG, VA., *June 23, 1863—midnight.*

General D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff*:

Chick's Ford is 1 mile below Noland's. It is practicable for cavalry and infantry, but not for artillery or trains. White's Ford is about the same; the bottom is rough. Seneca Ford, 2 miles below Goose Creek, is said to be good. I will send an officer to it early to-morrow. The approaches to all these fords are good. My wagon train is parked near the bridge at Edwards Ferry, and can be run across without delay.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Near Thoroughfare Gap, Va., June 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I transmit you by telegraph my indorsement upon General French's application for a higher command, which has just been received, and upon which I am required to express certain opinions. This in order to save time in the return of the original communication.

When the application of General French for a higher command was first received, I indorsed upon it a suggestion that if General French's rank did not entitle him to a higher command than that of a division, it would be well to reduce the three divisions of this corps to two, suggesting that General French and General Gibbon should command those divisions, but I afterward thought it might weaken General French's application, which was a personal one. I therefore tore off the indorsement, and forwarded it without remark.

I now recommend that the two oldest divisions of this corps—First (originally Sumner's), consisting of four brigades; Second (originally Sedgwick's), three brigades—retain their organizations, and that the Third Division (two brigades), dating from Antietam, be distributed between the other two, which would not interfere with the numbers of the First and Second Divisions, and would give General French the First Division. There are nine brigades in the three divisions now. I would prefer, on account of the good commanders that we might get, to retain this number of brigades in the two divisions. The ninth brigade might, if the General-in-Chief thought proper, be placed under command of Colonel Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, who is now here, and for service might be used as light troops, for advanced guards, &c., although its papers would show it to be an integral part of the First Division (General French's). I believe that number of brigades would make the corps much more effective than a smaller number.

General Caldwell ranks General Gibbon, and would, therefore, either have to command a brigade in the First Division, where he now is, or be detached, to which I have no objection. The latter would be the best course. In breaking up the Third (French's division), I would, of course, give him Carroll's Western brigade, which is the important one of the two. This consolidation would considerably reduce the means of transportation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1863.

J. H. DEVEREUX, Esq.,
Superintendent of Railroads, Alexandria:

General Hooker will be detained until 7 o'clock this evening. Please have the car at foot of Fourteenth street for him at that hour.

I will go out at 5 a. m. to-morrow, as before agreed upon.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your letters [20th] in reference to loss of loose horses on the recent march from Falmouth are received, and will soon be answered in detail.

Captain Peirce had 2,500 poor, condemned horses at Aquia, which he had not time to remove. With my consent, and on the order of Colonel Sawtelle, they were started in a herd toward Alexandria, by the Occoquan. They drove badly; got mixed in with the troops and trains. All efforts to separate them were nearly fruitless. I saw it, and gave all proper orders, but doubtless many will be finally lost, though we are recovering many daily. About 1,300 are already recovered. Many of them were caught by tired officers and men, who are now giving them up. It can and shall be satisfactorily explained to you.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., June 23, 1863.

(Copy received, War Department, 9.15 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER :

Captain Daniels, the signal officer, reports this morning as follows :

The view this morning is very fine. The enemy's camps are all gone in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and only a few troops left, but I cannot see where they have gone. A long line of troops, with wagon train, can be seen coming toward Charlestown on a road south of that place.

DAN. TYLER,

Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., June 23, 1863.

(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Col. ALBERT J. MYER, *Signal Officer:*

Enemy that were in Sharpsburg yesterday have gone. Rear of the train is in sight, going north toward Hagerstown. A wagon and artillery train is now passing through Charlestown toward Shepherdstown, 10 miles in length, accompanied by infantry and cavalry.

N. DANIELS,

Captain.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 23, 1863—12 m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

Under general orders in force, it is the duty of military commanders to take possession of such military supplies as are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, or which may be necessary for the immediate wants of our own troops in the field of actual hostilities. All horses and beef-cattle in such exposed regions should be removed or taken possession of, and converted to Government use. Staff

officers should be sent out with sufficient escorts to seize and remove all horses suited for cavalry, artillery, or wagon teams, giving receipts, in which the character of the animal and the service to which it is suited will be stated. When not required for immediate use where taken, they should be sent in to the nearest depot, and turned over to the depot quartermaster and commissary. If possible, a quartermaster and commissary, or an officer acting in those capacities, should accompany every expedition. The vicinity of railroads in our possession should not be disturbed, unless in immediate danger from approaching raids.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Similar letters to Major-General Couch, Harrisburg, Pa.; Major-General Brooks, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Brigadier-General Kelley, Cumberland, Md.)

BALTIMORE, *June 23, 1863—3.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
New Creek, W. Va.:

I do not know what Western troops may be sent this way. Will do what I can to secure some for you. General Halleck says he has none of Signal Corps he can give me. You will have to rely for information mainly on good scouting.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

POOLESVILLE, MD., *June 23, 1863.*

(Received 7.25 p. m.)

Col. ALBERT J. MYER, *Signal Officer:*

The enemy are in Shepherdstown in force, and are encamping 1 mile this side. Have not yet crossed.

N. DANIELS,
Captain, Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, *Maryland Heights, Md., June 23, 1863.*

(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Colonel MYER, *Signal Officer:*

Enemy have not yet crossed, but are encamped 2 miles south of Shepherdstown, on the Charlestown road. Are in force in Charlestown. A large camp can now be seen southeast of and near Berryville. Enemy have left Sharpsburg, in direction of Hagerstown. Sharpsburg is 2 miles from Shepherdstown.

N. DANIELS,
Signal Officer.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 23, 1863—11.30 p. m.

General TYLER, *Harper's Ferry:*

No part of General Milroy's command is now at Cumberland or with General Kelley. Those who went in that direction (cavalry and

infantry) are with Milroy himself, at Bloody Run, near Bedford, Pa., where there are assembled about 2,500 of the division.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23, 1863—11.41 p. m.

General TYLER, *Sandy Hook*:

Give us full information of any and all fords on the Shenandoah, practicable and otherwise; also bridges.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 23, 1863.*

Major-General MILROY, *Bloody Run*:

A force of the enemy's cavalry occupy Chambersburg. Keep your scouts well out in that direction, in order to cut them off in case they advance too far.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 168. } *Baltimore, Md., June 23, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. Major-General Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, will collect together as rapidly as possible all troops belonging to the Second Division of this army corps, now assembled at Bloody Run, or being elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and proceed with them, without delay, to this city, and report at these headquarters for further orders. He will also secure all trains, baggage wagons, and other property belonging to this department, and forward them to this city. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
June 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have moved a considerable force up the York, and am just leaving to join it. I will communicate with you daily henceforth. I hope to land at the White House to-morrow. It was known at Richmond, as I learn through our flag-of-truce boat, that we were sending troops from Suffolk the evening of the day the first regiment left. It is no doubt known now that we are going up to the White House or West Point.

JOHN A. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Suffolk, Va., June 23, 1863.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe :

As a result of the reconnoissance of a few days ago, I am satisfied that from South Quay to Zuni the enemy's force cannot exceed three regiments. A cavalry force left this morning for the purpose of reconnoitering the region of Blackwater Bridge and Zuni. To-morrow I will send toward Franklin and South Quay.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.

Major-General KEYES :

I ordered the cavalry there to be put under command of Davis. I want to use him probably to-night. I thought you were at Fort Magruder. I will give Generals Wistar and Getty their orders.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

JUNE 23, 1863.

General KING,
Commanding, Yorktown :

Send a gunboat after the scow, which left Yorktown two hours. Let her be detained wherever she is found, and not landed at West Point.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington, June 24, 1863—1.30 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I do not distinctly understand what is desired by the last telegram, just received, directing me to report with my command ready for the field at the Monocacy.

Nearly all the regulars are at Edwards Ferry. Nearly 360 of the Fiftieth Regiment are there, on the way to the Monocacy, for which place the bridge has gone. Besides the men in the workshops here, I have but little over 200 effective men of the Fiftieth Regiment here to aid in repairing the large number of pontoons now here, out of order, and the 360 three-years' men of the Fifteenth Regiment are almost in mutiny, and unfit for the field at present; only 180 found on duty at inspection to-day.

Shall I take the 200 men of the Fiftieth and the teams and empty pontoon trucks to the Monocacy, or leave the teams and trucks here, to draw the pontoons now here, when repaired ?

I think it very important to have the trains repaired as soon as possible, and it needs the whole force now here to do it speedily.

Please let me know where headquarters are.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

ENGINEER DEPOT,
June 24, 1863—12.40 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forty pontoons and equipage started from here at 10.15 p. m., to hurry through the Georgetown locks. At this hour, 32 more pontoons and equipage, the balance for 1,450 feet of bridge, have started, as I have judged it safest to send all from here. I expect the bridge to reach the Monocacy on the evening of the 24th. I send my train mules to tow them, which will leave me animals for one complete bridge train only.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, June 24, 1863—7 a. m.

Captain TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry:*

Send out to meet General Howard, coming on south bank of creek to the ferry. Direct him to camp near the bridges, and not cross without further orders.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MOUTH OF THE MONOCACY,
June 24, 1863—5.20 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch received at 2.30 a. m. Force all up. Chick's Ford practicable for infantry. Distance to Leesburg from this point, 13 miles; road good.

SAML. MCKEE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, *Poolesville, June 24, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 5.20 a. m.)

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your order ordering me to march my force to Harper's Ferry is received. As I am under General Heintzelman, I have referred the matter to him.

Respectfully,

A. B. JEWETT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LEESBURG, VA., June 24, 1863.

General D. BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have no information as to the Shenandoah, but will try to obtain some. I will give more as to the Seneca Ford to-morrow.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Thoroughfare Gap, June 24, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

It is reported to me that General Stahel has arrived at Gainesville on his return.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HANCOCK'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 24, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

An Irishman came into my lines this morning, who says he left Harrisonburg four days ago, taking the turnpike through Woodstock, Strasburg, and Front Royal, following down the railroad to this place. He says he saw no trains, and no troops excepting about 400 infantry crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal. He heard from some acquaintance that Longstreet was about 10 miles from Markham Station, in the mountains. I will send him in the first opportunity.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

JUNE 24, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

By direction of General Hooker, I leave for Washington in a few moments.

Please have ready for me copies of your returns, and all information as to the character and position of your troops.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NAVY-YARD, *June 24, 1863—8.45 a. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS,

A. A. G., Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Not having as yet a reply to my dispatch of 1.30 a. m. to-day, I feel it a duty to report, after examination this morning, that I have about 360 of the Fiftieth Regiment above, under orders to Monocacy Bridge, and nearly 300 regulars for Edwards Ferry bridge, ample in each case for their care and relaying. Although my men have been constantly at hard labor since their arrival, by which only I have been able to have those two bridges ready, I have 5 large barges still unloaded, containing the canvas and Waterman pontoons, about 50 wagons and trucks, and much other property; about 30 pontoons to repair and overhaul, besides 40 other pontoons. My workshop companies, about 135 men; and Colonel Pettes reports only 150 effective men here of his regiment, and Major Cassin, of the Fifteenth Regiment, reports about 250 effective men and about 100 absent without leave or mutinous, this force in part being all needed for a few days to work at the above material. Besides, there are nearly 1,100 animals of the command still here, and the empty trucks and wagons of the 152 boats above.

If these pontoons are to be used only on the line of the canal, these animals had best remain here, if the pontoons are wanted in the interior above.

These animals and the trucks will require the effective force still here for their guard on the march, being about 400 men. Will the general please direct if the labor here of unloading boats and refitting pontoons shall be left to the small working force of 135 men, and, if so, whether the balance of the command shall move up with or without the animals and the trucks? I cannot but feel that he will approve my awaiting his decision while all in readiness for it.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

LEESBURG, VA., *June 24, 1863—9 a. m.*
(Received, War Department, 11.10 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

It is reported that a force of 6,000 infantry and cavalry moved from Snicker's Gap to Hamilton yesterday afternoon. They were in camp at that place last night. I think a still larger force moved out as far as Round Hill.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

(Sent to corps commanders at 11.30 a. m.)

LEESBURG, VA., *June 24, 1863.*
(Copy received 9.40 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

It is reported that Longstreet has advanced to Round Hill, 6 miles this side of Snicker's Gap. I have no cavalry and no means of watching his movements.

H. W. SLOCUM.

LEESBURG, *June 24, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 11 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

I need more artillery and some cavalry.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

BURKE'S STATION,
June 24, 1863—12 noon.

Major-General HOOKER:

My train has to wait here until 12.15. Shall not probably arrive at Washington before 2. If Jeff comes, send him right in. I might use Dickinson if you will not need him to-morrow. Let him come with Jeff., and report to me at 221 to-night, or Eutaw, Baltimore, if I have left Washington.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

JUNE 24, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

I request that your medical director will give directions for the removal of all of his sick and supplies in advance of the line of defenses around Alexandria to within those lines.

Should we march from here, I presume that the line to be held will be the exterior line of the works themselves.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 24, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Navy-Yard :

The following dispatch has just been received, and the order will be executed, viz

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863.

Captain TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry :*

Another bridge has been sent for, and when it reaches Edwards Ferry, please stop it, and have it thrown over the river near your present bridge.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 24, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

Your dispatch just received, and orders will be executed. The bridge is not expected to reach here before some time to-night.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General H. W. BENHAM,
Navy-Yard :

The commanding general desires to be informed how long it will take to put the bridges, &c., you have with you in a condition to be left with a small guard, but held in readiness for immediate service should they be required. When can the remainder of your command you have with you move?

S. WILLIAMS.

NAVY-YARD, *June 24, 1863.*

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Your dispatch just received. The bridges here, with the command now here, can be put in good service order by Monday or Tuesday

next, the 29th or 30th instant, and this command can then move. We have been working assiduously all day to comply with the order to [move to] the Monocacy, and I had issued the order for our men and teams to start this p. m., at 5 o'clock, intending to reach the Monocacy by noon to-morrow, if possible, and expecting to leave the work to be done more slowly by the workshop force here.

From the tenor of your dispatch, I judge the general wishes me to remain and complete this work, and I shall revoke the order to start at 5 p. m. until I hear from you. Should you so order, I may still start in time to reach the Monocacy possibly to-morrow night, if this is important.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 24, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General H. W. BENHAM,
Navy-Yard:

If heavy supply trains are to continue crossing this bridge, we shall need at once a sufficient quantity of 2-inch plank to cover the roadway, 1,580 feet in length, in order to save the chasses. The bridge over the canal also needs repairs badly, and I have no lumber to do it with.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 24, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: I have just received the following order, which I shall comply with as soon as it is possible for me to get my supplies, although my command has not yet recovered from the fatigue of the last few days' march:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Fairfax Court-House, June 24, 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move at once with your command to Harper's Ferry, and, on your arrival there, report to Major-General French.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 30, headquarters Army of the Potomac, is sent you for your guidance:

Division ordnance officers will be held responsible that the following supply of ammunition is kept constantly on hand. * * * For cavalry, 100 rounds of carbine and 40 rounds pistol, with that in the cartridge-boxes. For artillery, 250 rounds, with that in the ammunition chest.

Very respectfully,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE, *Centreville*:

The commanding general directs that you report with that brigade of your division that has been longest in the service, to Major-General Hancock at Thoroughfare Gap; that you order, of the remaining brigades, one to report to General Slocum, at Leesburg, and one to report to General Reynolds, at Herndon Station, on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad.

These movements to be executed with as little delay as practicable. You will be relieved at Centreville by a division of the Sixth Corps. Please acknowledge receipt.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POOLESVILLE, June 24, 1863.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Col. ALBERT J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer:

Large trains are crossing at Sharpsburg. Artillery and wagon trains are passing through Charlotte [Charlestown] toward Shepherdstown.

DANIELS,
Captain, Maryland Heights.

LEESBURG, June 24, 1863—1.10 p. m.

General HOOKER:

I do not know where Charlotte is; I think it must mean Charlestown. I have ordered the signal officer to get the dispatch repeated carefully, and will inform you of the result.

H. W. SLOCUM.

JUNE 24, 1863.

General JOSEPH HOOKER:

The signal officer at Maryland Heights corrects his dispatch to read Charlestown instead of Charlotte. He says 5 rebel cavalymen were captured, and report General Lee's headquarters at Berryville.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 24, 1863.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Can you, without interfering with your arrangements, leave 200 or 300 cavalry with General French at Gainesville, to watch the roads toward Warrenton and Greenwich?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Thoroughfare [Gap], June 24, 1863.

General ABERCROMBIE:

If you come up in person with one brigade, take command at Gainesville, with your brigade and French's division, sending to me the brigade from there, under General Zook, belonging to Caldwell's division, now here with me.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

(Copy for General Zook, at Gainesville.)

NAVY-YARD, *June 24, 1863—1.40 p. m.*

Capt. C. N. TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry:*

Please ascertain from the senior commanders near you the probabilities of the continued wear upon your bridge as far as they can inform you, and, if you then deem it necessary, telegraph Capt. O. E. Hine, engineer depot, near navy-yard, the amount of lumber you need, stating length, thickness, and running feet, and he will have instructions to send it to you, should I be absent.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

POOLESVILLE, *June 24, 1863.*

General S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Order for march was received 9 a. m. My head of column reached Edwards Ferry at 1 p. m. Dispatch containing Slocum's news received.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 24, 1863—2.45 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Just arrived. General Halleck informs me that there is not an available man for such purposes as my orders call for in Washington. Arrangements made to arm the Department clerks, so as to relieve the guards for storehouses, and put them between the forts. I now go to see Heintzelman's returns; then to the President.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FREDERICK, MD., *June 24, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 3.15 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I learn beyond a doubt that the last of Lee's entire army has passed through Martinsburg toward the Potomac. The last of them passed Monday night. The main body are crossing at Shepherdstown. Scouts report them building a pontoon bridge at Shepherdstown. Can see them from the mountain. Nine thousand men and sixteen pieces of artillery passed through Greencastle yesterday p. m.

Generals Ewell, Walker, "Extra Billy" Smith, and Hays took up their headquarters day before yesterday at house 2 miles from Shepherdstown, on the Winchester pike.

Large bodies of troops can be seen from South Mountain, at Antietam Furnace, by aid of glasses. Cavalry and pickets were drawn in this morning beyond Boonsborough. All of which may be considered as reliable.

B. [BABCOCK.]

LEESBURG, *June 24, 1863.*

General HOOKER:

I have had all the fords within 10 miles of Edwards Ferry examined. Young's Island Ford, 3 miles below Edwards Ferry, is the best one, and can be crossed with trains. White's Ford, 2 miles above Edwards, is next in point of practicability, but is very difficult, and I would not dare to attempt crossing a train at night. The river is quite high.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863—4.50 p. m.

General S. W. CRAWFORD,
Upton's Hill:

The commanding general directs that you order the batteries of your command to join at once the Artillery Reserve, commanded by General Tyler, encamped near Fairfax Court-House. Batteries will be assigned to you as occasion may make it necessary for you to have them.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 24, 1863—5 p. m.*

General HOOKER,
Fairfax Court-House:

Don't know what you mean by Jeff.* Have heard or said nothing about any Jeff. I go on to Baltimore by the 6.30 p. m. train; will be at the Eutaw House. General Halleck's order only places the troops outside of Washington and Baltimore under your orders. Will report from Baltimore to-night or early to-morrow morning

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CENTREVILLE, *June 24, 1863.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General HANCOCK:

GENERAL: I have been ordered by General Hooker to report to you with a brigade, consisting of four regiments. I hope to be able to move to-morrow.

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General.

* See Butterfield to Hooker, June 24, 12 noon, p. 281.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 24, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Which side of Goose Creek do you wish the second bridge—north or south? The present bridge is on the north side of Goose Creek, with one bridge over Goose Creek at its mouth.

Please answer at once.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 24, 1863.

General FRENCH, *Gainesville:*

Two stray rebels captured to-day a wagon loaded with telegraph wire at Hay Market. It is understood that there are other wagons of the same train at Hay Market, and they have been ordered either in the lines of your command or of this.

The soldier of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured at the same time, and the driver of the wagon, were recaptured on the Warrenton road by the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. It is hoped the rebels were also captured.

The general would like to know if you can ascertain how this wagon got started without an escort, as he had directed it brought up with Colonel [Richard N.] Batchelder's guarded train.

There were two citizens with the wagon, one of them a sutler.

C. H. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 24, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

There are ten days' rations on hand in this command from to-morrow morning.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22d instant, and am directed by the major-general commanding to state, in reply, that every possible effort is being made to keep your numbers good, and to keep you supplied with horses. It was hitherto supposed that before this your losses had been made good. It was reported to the general that 750 horses were forwarded to you yesterday.

Captain McKee is under orders to report to you to-day with his whole command.

If you have not done so, the general directs that you keep an active and capable officer in Alexandria, to forward men and horses the

moment they arrive in that city. He desires that you hold your command in readiness to march at all times. He will retain as much of your command under your immediate charge as practicable. It will, however, be necessary to call upon you for regiments to serve at corps headquarters, while holding advanced positions like those of the Second and Twelfth Corps, at this time. In his opinion, they can nowhere render this army more service.

Major-General Stahel's whole command is ordered to cross into Maryland to-day. Yours, therefore, is the only cavalry with the Army of the Potomac proper.

Colonel Duffié has been made a brigadier-general, and it is the present intention of the general to assign him to duty with General Stahel. His regiment, as soon as in readiness, will return to you. Should you learn of any other of your command still absent, send orders for them to report to you at once.

I am further directed to state that the general is of the opinion that you very much overestimate the strength of the rebel cavalry in your front, though, no doubt, his largest force is there. He had at the beginning but 12,000, and his losses certainly cannot have been less than your own. Of this, a heavy force is in Maryland, Hampton's brigade on the Rappahannock, and lesser forces scouting everywhere.

The general desires me to inquire if anything can be done with the rebel cavalry in your front by detaching an infantry force, either from the Second or the Twelfth Corps, and cutting their line of retreat. Will it be possible to find any one in your vicinity to cross the Blue Ridge and look into the Valley of the Shenandoah? By avoiding the traveled roads, it seems this service ought to be rendered with impunity. It is also of importance to know whether infantry cannot cross those mountains excepting through the gaps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEESBURG, June 24, 1863—6 p. m.

General JOSEPH HOOKER:

Howard's corps is at the mouth of Goose Creek, and on the south side. I think he should cross the creek and take position. He can afford me but little assistance where he now is, and, if he was on this side the creek, he could be thrown across the Potomac more readily than from his present position. There is a very strong position for his entire corps on this side the creek.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 24, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your dispatch of this date received. A regiment has been detailed for General Slocum, and must be with him by this time.

I have sent a reconnoissance to examine the country in the vicinity of Hamilton. I have also scouts out, trying to get into the Shenan-

doah Valley. My pickets extend to Philomont, and to-day I had a squadron at Union. A regiment of rebel cavalry was near that place, and the people said they were taking all the bacon they could find out of the country. No signs of the enemy or camps can be seen in this Valley. I shall report to the general as soon as my scouts return from the Shenandoah Valley.

Infantry can cross the Blue Ridge almost anywhere between Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap, as well as above the latter.

Stuart's cavalry is so situated, and the country is so open, that their retreat cannot be cut off by either infantry or cavalry. We were as near doing it on Sunday last as it can be done.

Hampton's brigade is here. Two of his regiments are on the Rapahannock, one on this side, and the other at Fredericksburg.

The signal officers you spoke of have not yet reported.

I shall try Mosby to-morrow. My command is ready to move at a moment's notice. The amounts of forage and subsistence required by existing orders cannot be kept on hand at this distance from the depot.

Please urge the remounting of my men in Alexandria, as I hear the rebels have 2,000 new horses from Pennsylvania and Maryland.

I am, very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

FREDERICK, MD., June 24, 1863. (Received 8 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Mr. [John P.] Shank and Mr. [Adam C.] Hildebrandt, of Smithsburg, Washington County, Md., and gentlemen of undoubted veracity, have just informed me that they saw General Early, with twelve regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and sixteen pieces of artillery, pass through Smithsburg toward Greencastle and Chambersburg yesterday (Tuesday), from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. In this body there were in all about 8,000 men. They had a long train of wagons, mostly United States.

At the same time, Sergt. Alexander Leeds, Sixth Maryland Regiment, informed me that he was in Hagerstown yesterday, and saw General Ewell pass through that place toward Greencastle, from 1 to 5 p. m., with General Johnson's division of two brigades, five regiments each, in all about 8,000 men; two regiments of cavalry; General Rodes' division; two brigades, each five regiments; regiments very thin; in all, about 3,000 men. The body that passed through Hagerstown had sixty-six pieces of artillery and a long train of wagons and ambulances, two-thirds of them United States.

Col. Ward H. Lamon knows me.

H. WINCHESTER,
President Frederick Female Seminary.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, June 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

My entire corps is encamped on the south bank of Goose Creek, near Edwards Ferry, as ordered. Headquarters close to pontoon bridge.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 24, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General O. O. HOWARD,

Eleventh Corps, Edwards Ferry:

The commanding general directs that, until otherwise ordered, you guard the bridge and depots at Edwards Ferry, on the north side of the Potomac at that place.

Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 24, 1863.

(Received, War Department, 7.47 p. m.)

H. W. BENHAM, *Navy-Yard:*

The commanding general directs that you transfer to one of your subordinates the care of the engineers' property in depot, leaving with it a sufficient number of men to put the property in order, and guard it, and that with the remainder of your command you proceed as soon as practicable to Edwards Ferry, reporting your arrival at that place by telegraph to these headquarters.

Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 24, 1863.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The cavalry pickets beyond the Gap report the capture to-night by the rebels of a dispatch bearer some 3 miles out in the Loudoun Valley, with dispatches from General Hooker.

The information comes from negroes, and is given for what it is worth. I do not know what any messenger from General Hooker could be doing in that locality.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 24, 1863—7.30 p. m.

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

General W. S. HANCOCK:

The commanding general does not think it necessary to have an infantry guard at Hopewell Pass. The cavalry guard there will answer.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 24, 1863—11.35 p. m.

General O. O. HOWARD,

Edwards Ferry:

The commanding general directs that your corps take up the line of march early to-morrow morning for Sandy Hook, in the vicinity

of Harper's Ferry, reaching that place to-morrow afternoon. You will take your entire command with you. Other troops will arrive in the course of the day, to guard the bridge and depots at Edwards Ferry.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 24, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

I understand that your corps is ordered to Harper's Ferry. Which way do you move, and do you leave your bridge over Goose Creek at your camp, or not?

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 24, 1863—12 m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg:*

The Eleventh Corps is at Edwards Ferry. Order it forward to your support whenever you deem it necessary.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Fairfax Court-House, June 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. H. FRENCH:

In assuming command of or near Harper's Ferry, the major-general commanding desires that you will give your immediate attention to the condition of the troops and the defenses of the Heights.

He desires that you will closely observe the movements of the enemy, and keep informed of all that is transpiring in the vicinity, especially as to what relates to the movements of the enemy. He trusts that you will spare no labor or expense in obtaining this information, and that you make use of all the means at your disposal to obtain this knowledge.

The general suggests that you keep the signal officers employed, and order them to secure commanding points for observation.

He has this day ordered Major-General Stahel with his division of cavalry to report to you. With this force, and the cavalry now at Harper's Ferry, it is believed that you will be able to drive away and destroy any rebel force of cavalry now on the north side of the Potomac.

If practicable, it is also of importance to ascertain whether or not the passes over South Mountain are held by the enemy, and also, from the Union people in Maryland, what force of the rebel army has crossed the Potomac, their whereabouts, and destination.

With the free use of the cavalry at your command, it is believed that you will be able to gather information of incalculable value, determining the future movements of this army.

Be pleased to keep the general advised of everything of importance relating to yourself and the enemy.

The commanding general further directs that, by means of your cavalry, you ascertain what direction the forces of the enemy that have crossed to the north side of the Potomac have taken.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
June 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : In accordance with your request, I present the following reasons for moving our army at once to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry :

1. The whole of Lee's army is reported to be on the Potomac, above that place, part of it across the river, and threatening an advance upon Harrisburg.

2. There we can protect Washington as well, and Baltimore better than here, and preserve our communications and routes of supply.

3. It is the shortest line to reach Lee's army ; will enable us to operate on his communications, if he advances ; to throw overwhelming forces on either portion of his army that he allows the river to divide ; and is too strong a position for him to attack us in, even if we make heavy detachments.

4. It will enable us to pass South Mountain without fighting for the passes, if we wish to move upon him, and will thus destroy any advantages these mountains would give as a protection to his right flank.

5. It will prevent Lee from detaching a corps to invade Pennsylvania with, as it would expose the rest of his army to our attack in superior force.

6. These opinions are based upon the idea that we are not to try and go round his army, and drive it out of Maryland, as we did last year, but to paralyze all its movements by threatening its flank and rear if it advances, and gain time to collect re-enforcements sufficient to render us the stronger army of the two, if we are not so already.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, MD., *June 24, 1863.*
(Copy received, War Department, 9.50 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

There is a ford over the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry ; another at Keys' Ferry, 6 miles above Harper's Ferry ; another at Berry's, 18 miles above Harper's Ferry. There are no bridges excepting the one at Harper's Ferry. I am satisfied Lee, with Longstreet's force, is at or near Berryville, as I telegraphed last night. Ewell, with his entire corps, has gone toward Hagerstown. I shall know more this morning.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. A. B. JEWETT,

Commanding Brigade, Poolesville, Md. :

You will march your command to Harper's Ferry, and report to the commanding officer at that post. Please forward field return to these headquarters. You will forward your usual returns to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman :

C. H. POTTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 24, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore :*

By direction of General Hooker, I expect to be in Baltimore to-night.

Please have ready for me full returns of all your command, character, position, &c. Get all the old troops you have in readiness to march. The returns, in addition to the one ordered, to be sent here by special messenger. Please secure for me all county maps of Maryland.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington :

Captain Alexander, of the Baltimore Light Battery, is waiting in Washington for guns, which I greatly need. General Ripley, I understand, will not issue Wiard rifle guns to him without your approval. I had a battery of the Wiard steel guns all last year in the field, and found them very good. I hope you will authorize the issue.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863—1.50 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa. :

Have heard nothing of any body of deserters such as you inquire about. A telegram this morning from the Monocacy says enemy reported by citizens in large force—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—half way between Boonsborough and Middletown, 12 miles from Frederick. Nothing definite, as they parole all persons passing through their lines. A scouting party in that direction will report from the Monocacy at 2 this p. m.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 24, 1863—10.35 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.* :

Your attention is particularly called to the importance of guarding the railroad bridges at the Monocacy and near Elysville against a raid. Should the enemy appear in large force, these guards can readily be drawn back. General Hooker will cover to Harper's Ferry, and communicate directly with the garrison. He is authorized by the President to give orders to your command.

H. W. HALLECK.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863—3.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS, *Relay House* :

While the general commanding sends the Sixth New York [Militia] Infantry to defend the Monocacy Bridge, he expects General Briggs to take care of Elysville and other exposed points on the railroad this side of the Monocacy.

By order of Major-General Schenck :

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,

Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad :

How many infantry can you send immediately, if transportation be furnished to you, as a strong and further guard to Monocacy Bridge and to Elysville? You will also have a section of a battery supplied for the Monocacy.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, June 24, 1863.

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

Our pickets have just brought in two prisoners from the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps, who confirm that Longstreet is crossing the Potomac at Shepherds-town.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 24, 1863—3.40 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

The following dispatch has just been received from the officer in command of the block-houses at the Monocacy :

My scouts are in. Have been through Middletown. Report no rebels this side of Boonsborough. Large bodies of men of all arms are moving north through Hagerstown. The Mercersburg school is here to take the train. Report that Ewell and Hill passed through Hagerstown yesterday.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 24, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I knew Tyler was mistaken. He has now at Maryland Heights 8,494 effective men for duty. Quite enough.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 24, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Report the number of your troops in Baltimore, and all re-enforcements, as they arrive. A movable column should be organized as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863—8.55 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Have you any reports of the enemy moving into Pennsylvania? And, if any, what?

A. LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, June 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.
(Received 10.08 a. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Rebel cavalry are this side of Chambersburg. Scouts from Gettysburg report 7,000 at Greencastle. Deserters say A. P. Hill and Longstreet are across the Potomac; 40,000.

Ten deserters in at McConnellsburg from Ewell's forces, say the latter is at Greencastle, with 30,000 men and thirty pieces of artillery. Two lieutenants taken prisoners say that Lee's headquarters are at Millwood, 12 miles from Winchester.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Sent to Major-General Hooker, 12.25 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 24, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

General Milroy's inspection report from Bloody Run shows present there of the First New York Cavalry, 18 officers and 284 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 23 officers and 274 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the

Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, 9 officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Twelfth [West] Virginia, 17 officers and 423 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Fifth Maryland, no officers and 73 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Sixth Maryland, 1 officer and 5 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio, 24 officers and 429 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, 7 officers and 104 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, 4 officers and 131 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the Eighteenth Connecticut, 4 officers and 172 non-commissioned officers and privates; of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, 3 officers and 111 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 110 officers and 2,236 enlisted men. Many are without arms or shoes, and the whole in generally bad condition.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *June 24, 1863.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please answer whether you desire me to raise six-months' troops, as I desire not to leave home for awhile. I think Illinois could furnish 10,000.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *June 24, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

I am of the opinion that not less than 10,000 rebels—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—are between Shippensburg and Greencastle.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 24, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

McConnellsburg is in possession of the enemy. I think General Milroy had better [move] toward Mount Union, to cover that bridge, and be near you if you want his troops at Harrisburg.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 24, 1863.*

General MILROY, *Bloody Run:*

Send 400 to 500 old infantry on horse, if possible, to hold the gaps near McConnellsburg and the one toward Hancock. Push this matter right through without delay. Use horses to move rapidly. The troops there are not reliable.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 24, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH :

Colonel [Joseph L.] Moss, at McConnellsburg, reports the rebels are in large force at Chambersburg, and 500 went out on the Philadelphia road yesterday, and had not returned to-day, and they are advancing on Loudon, and are now within 2 miles of that place. They have also a considerable cavalry force at Mercersburg, and three regiments of infantry advancing there. I have ordered a regiment of infantry, as you directed, but doubt the policy of scattering my little command so widely at this time. The militia at Cove Mountain and vicinity have all run away excepting 90.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 24, 1863—5.58 p. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Bloody Run, Bedford County, Pa. :

Have your troops all ready to move, to come, via Harrisburg, to this city. I have sent Major Esté, my aide-de-camp, to you with instructions.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 24, 1863—10.30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington :*

Rodés and Jenkins were at Chambersburg last night. Have been advancing all day. I shall not at present with my force be able to drive them from the Valley.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 24, 1863.*

Colonel THOMAS,
Commanding Defenses, &c., York, Pa. :

A party of rebel cavalry may attack your bridges at any time. See that they are held at all hazards. Keep provisions and water in your defenses.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 14. } *Harrisburg, June 24, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. Col. J. G. Frick, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will proceed to Columbia, Pa., and take charge of all bridges and fords on the line of the Susquehanna, in Lancaster County, and make such dispositions as will effectually secure those crossings.

The commanding general calls upon the loyal citizens of Lancaster County to render Colonel Frick all the assistance that he may desire to accomplish this purpose.

Colonel Frick being in the United States service, his assignment relieves Col. E. Franklin and Major [Charles C.] Haldeman, who have heretofore been in charge. Those officers will turn over to Colonel Frick any instructions received from these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

54 AND 56 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York, June 24, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR : I have come to the conclusion that the public interests require that the Government should give authority to some of its officers here to take immediate measures for the defense of the harbor of New York.

I have conferred with General Wool, Colonel Delafield, the collector, the mayor, and others, as well as with many of our merchants and business men, and I am decided in my convictions that there ought not to be any unnecessary delay in the matter. What there is being done upon the fortifications by Colonel Delafield is of a permanent character, well done, but not of a character to meet the present emergency, nor is there an adequate number of men in the fortifications for the guns already mounted. There are in eight forts, all told, 662 men. It is very evident that a much larger number is required. I am quite willing to go into detail on this general subject, but do not now propose to do so, presuming that if the Government shall decide to give the matter attention, which I have now in this imperfect manner brought to its notice, it will make a reference of it to some competent person, who will examine and make a report to you, and in this respect I only beg that no time may be lost.

The State of New York ever has been and ever will be prompt in furnishing men and money for the Government. This you can rely upon, and if the President would to-morrow call for a million of men, this State's quota would be furnished with more alacrity and real satisfaction than if the call should be for one or two hundred thousand. Besides, we all ought to strive to dissipate the charge that this war is carried on for the benefit of contractors and others who are known to be making money out of it, and we ought further to have a large reserve force in the States from this time to the close of the war, well drilled, and ready for such raids as are now being made into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Then, again, I believe, that while a small conscription will be unpopular, a large one will be hailed with general joy by loyal hearts throughout the land, and I am, therefore, ready to take my full share of the responsibility of advising the President to call for a million of men.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Monocacy, Md.:

Has General Hooker any cavalry force to-day at Frederick, or at the Monocacy?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, June 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DONN PIATT:

Nothing new this morning in this section. Scouts from Romney report no signs of the enemy. Scouting party from Grafton found guerrilla band near Saint George's Inn. Tucker yesterday had a skirmish; killed 5 of the enemy, and captured 5 horses; one of our men wounded.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 186. } *Washington, June 24, 1863.*

I. By direction of the President, that part of the Middle Department west of Hancock, including the adjacent counties of Ohio, will constitute the Department of West Virginia.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley is placed in command of the Department of West Virginia.

II. Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps, in place of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, transferred to another command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

All that portion of the Middle Department including and west of Cumberland is organized into a new department, to be called the Department of West Virginia, and placed under your command. Instructions will be forwarded to you immediately.

Acknowledge the receipt of this immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW CREEK, W. VA., June 24, 1863—11.30 a. m.

(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Your telegram notifying me of the formation of the Department of West Virginia, and of my assignment to command, just received. I await your instructions.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

The Department of West Virginia includes all of the Middle Department west of Hancock, and the counties in Ohio adjacent to the river, as low as Big Sandy, which has been added to General Schenck's command. Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock Counties remain in General Brooks' command, but you will operate in respect to them without regard to departmental lines. Governor Tod has been directed to forward Ohio troops to you. You should at once communicate with him and Governor Boreman, now at Wheeling.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *New Creek:*

The following instructions are all that you require at present:

1. Establish your headquarters at the most convenient point in your department. Notify all officers in your department, and organize and establish your forces in the manner you think best for defensive and active operations.
2. Procure an immediate report of the number and description of the forces in your department, and report the same to the Adjutant-General in Washington.
3. You are authorized to raise volunteers—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—for three years or during the war, and will do all you can to encourage enlistments to increase your force.
4. Report to Governor Boreman, and act in concert with him to raise troops as speedily as possible.
5. You will establish your depots of supplies at the most convenient and secure points in your department, and notify the several bureaus at Washington.
6. You will make requisitions upon the proper bureaus in Washington for arms, ammunition, and other supplies.
7. You will keep in communication with General Schenck, General Hooker, General Brooks, and this Department.
8. You may use the depots in Wheeling until your own are established.
9. You will apply to the General-in-Chief, Major-General Halleck, for instructions whenever required.
10. You will be prompt, energetic, and diligent in the organization, discipline, and effectiveness of your command, and use every means in your power to protect your department and destroy the rebels.
11. Apply to this Department for any staff organizations or officers you may need.
12. You will supply your forces, as far as possible, by military exactions, with horses and all other supplies, from disloyal persons. In order to mount your cavalry, you may seize horses wherever they can be found, giving certificates, payable by the Quartermaster-General, for their value, on satisfactory proof of loyalty, and reporting to the Quartermaster-General all seizures.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 24, 1863—1 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

The Secretary of War requests that the Ohio regiments, as fast as raised, be sent to Parkersburg, to report to General Kelley, who now commands the Department of West Virginia, including the tier of counties of Ohio bordering on that department. Should it be found necessary, they can afterward be moved up the Ohio River to Wheeling or Pittsburgh.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, June 24, 1863—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER :

GENERAL : The substance of what I have been able to accomplish thus far is a promise of a brigade of about 1,800 men from this point, to move to-morrow for Monocacy Bridge (3 miles this side of Frederick). I have not directed that they should go on to Frederick, until I see whether you desire so small a column of troops ordered across the Monocacy until your movements are determined. They will be in reach of you any moment by telegraph at that point.

I may hunt out something more to-morrow morning. A portion of these will be militia. I find from General Schenck's report, a copy of which accompanies this,* that he has 35,108, on paper. Taking them up in their order, we find :

First. Harper's Ferry, 11,905, on paper ; but General Schenck tells me that General Tyler's effective force for duty is about 8,500. This includes thirty pieces of artillery. The command has one month's supplies ; ammunition for a siege of twenty days. So General Schenck informs me.

Second. Milroy and Winchester, 7,208. Bursting, and of no account. At Bloody Run, Pa., 2,777, and Couch can't spare them, although General Schenck has ordered them here to refit, equip, and move them up to Harper's Ferry. At Harper's Ferry, 1,759 are reported, but this does not seem to strengthen Tyler's command any beyond the 8,500 above mentioned. I should not be surprised, however, if Tyler's force should turn out to be larger.

Third. Charleston, Brigadier-General Scammon, 4,862. This force is cut off from this portion of Schenck's department, and is out of the line of operations ; scattered over a hundred miles of line or territory, from Mount Pleasant, on the Ohio River, up to Fayette. The latter, a fortified place.

Fourth. Point Lookout, Md., 2,270. From this force we get the First Potomac Home Brigade, all that is reported good for anything at all, numbering about 600 to 700 men, making up a portion of the 1,800 which are to march to-morrow. This command has been called in ; I may get something more out of it.

Fifth. Fort McHenry, General Morris, 1,431. This is made up of small detachments and independent commands, including artillery for the forts, the bulk of it being the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia, the crack regiment of New York City troops, 700 strong, reported anxious to take the field. As they are only out for thirty

* Reference is to Schenck's tri-monthly return for June 20, 1863. See p. 243.

days, I have hesitated at ordering them to the front, but if you telegraph me to do so on receipt of this, I shall start them, which will increase the force reported as to march to-morrow. The balance are not good for much, and reported of no use to us, and necessary here.

Sixth. Baltimore, H. S. Briggs, 2,555. Of the details of this force, the Scott's Nine Hundred are withdrawn and sent to Washington; the Fourteenth New Jersey, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and fiftieth New York are at Harper's Ferry, without increasing the number there, as I can learn; the Purnell Legion and the Third Delaware are at the Relay House, and guarding the railroad out to Annapolis Junction, where they connect with Heintzelman, and from the Relay House out to Elysville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which uses up all the sixth item on the report.

Seventh. Averell's command, 3,642, now an independent command, but, under Kelley, to be concentrated in part at New Creek, W. Va., to hold Grafton, and watch the mountain passes north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Beverly and other points. These, with Scammon's command, are cut off from operations here, and I think the two, amounting to about 8,000 of all arms, should be concentrated, and move on Lynchburg, by forced marches, living on the country. If they encounter Lee on his way back, to move south of Richmond, and join Dix or Foster. They cannot reach us in time for this campaign. Eight days ought to put them in Lynchburg, and cut all connection between Richmond and the West.

Eighth. Waite, at Annapolis, 600 men, only sufficient for guard duty at that point and on the railroad; so represented.

Ninth. Fort Delaware, General Schoepf, 240 men, guard for prisoners sent there from rebel army.

Tenth. The First Connecticut Cavalry, next on report, are all used scouting and patrolling; only 112 men, provost guard, &c.

Eleventh. The One hundred and fiftieth New York are put in the marching column.

This disposes of all the troops embodied on Schenck's returns.

Schenck guards the important bridges from here toward Philadelphia over the Gunpowder, Susquehanna, and Back Rivers. Also the Northern Central line to the Pennsylvania State line, where Couch meets him, the great fear seeming to be on all parts that, if these road and bridges are not guarded, secessionists and enemies within will destroy them and interrupt communications.

The total to be raised out of Schenck's command, including those at Harper's Ferry, would seem to be about 11,000; from Heintzelman—Abercrombie, say 7,333; Crawford, 3,613; Jewett (Poolesville), 1,221; Stahel (cavalry), 3,742. Total of all re-enforcements, 26,909.

With our own cavalry, infantry, and artillery, as per our last returns, say 80,000, leaves us 106,919, when all are gotten together.

Heintzelman's return shows 36,640 men. Of this, garrisons, 10,347; city guards, 5,402; given to J. J. Abercrombie, Crawford, Jewett, and Stahel, say 16,000; paroled prisoners, 2,234; disabled, 682; detachments, staffs, orderlies, &c., 2,975.

The city guards cover all hospitals, storehouses, magazines, &c.

I had little to say (not having time, on account of anxiety to get here) to the President about putting all in one command, and concentrating all the forces, instead of scattering all over Pennsylvania and creation.

Please telegraph me if I shall put in the militia regiments. Also

write me, and send in by mail messenger to-morrow, or by [Henry W.] Perkins, if I shall make any further exertions to have the city guards at Washington cut down, and some portion sent to us.

It is now 1.15 a. m., and I shall tire you, if I write any more, as much as I have myself, but I wanted to give you full ideas of the condition of affairs.

I send a few good maps by Perkins; will try and arrange about guides, spies, &c., with other things, to-morrow, or to-day, as it is now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Tyler, thirty pieces of artillery; one month's supplies. Ammunition for a siege of twenty to thirty days. Total available, all arms, effective on duty, 8,500. On Heights, Sixth New York Militia, section of artillery; Monocacy Bridge, 490 men; two block-houses, 30 men each additional, for connection between here and Heights. Two small regiments, altogether about 400 men, guarding railroad at Relay House and out to Annapolis Junction, connecting with Heintzelman; thence to Elysville, on Baltimore and Ohio road. First Eastern Shore and Second [?] Pennsylvania troops, all infantry, block-houses and palisades at Budd's; six companies between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania line, on Northern Central, guarding bridges; meet Couch, who undertakes to hold the road down to Pennsylvania line. In rear to Susquehanna, five companies Fifth Delaware; Baltimore to Susquehanna River, three important points—Susquehanna, Gunpowder, and Back River Bridges, down on ——— River Bridge.

At Baltimore, garrisons of forts, including Seventh New York State Militia, 700; number in all, 1,150 men; three forts; thinks could not diminish them safely.

Outside forts, One hundred and fiftieth New York, 750 effective men; Sixty-ninth New York, 600 effective men; First Potomac Home Brigade, between 700 and 800 strong; Second Eastern Shore Regiment, about seven companies, say 400 more; two companies Fifth Artillery outside forts, to man the guns of defenses. Company of cavalry, Purnell's cavalry, 70 strong, intended for scouting.

First Connecticut Cavalry, 100-mounted men, acting as vedettes and patrols.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Governor Tod has been requested to send new troops, as fast as he raises them, to Parkersburg, to report to General Kelley. Please assist in this.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1863.*

His Excellency Governor BOREMAN,

Wheeling, W. Va.:

Your telegram [22d instant] has been received. Every assistance will be afforded you by this Department in respect to military oper-

ations within your State. Full instructions will be forwarded to you by mail to-day. I shall be happy to hear from you at any time and to furnish any information you desire. A new department will be organized to-day, embracing West Virginia and all that part of Maryland west of Cumberland, and placed under command of Brigadier-General Kelley, with whom you will please confer, and whose intimate knowledge of all military affairs in your State, with his high military skill, will, it is trusted, give every assurance of safety to your people. Full details will accompany your instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Va., June 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Army Corps, Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: I received last night the complaint of Captain [J. E.] Mulford, of the Third Infantry New York Volunteers, commanding flag of truce, James River, Va., to Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Ludlow, and forwarded by you under date of 23d, respecting the alleged detention by the picket-boat of this squadron of the flag-of-truce steamboat Peconic, on the night of the 20th instant.

Captain Mulford states that he reached the Federal picket-boat, about 3 miles above Newport News, before dark; that he was anxious to go down, having a number of dangerously wounded men on board, and, not having the regular boat, he had not the necessary hospital accommodations or medicines; that the officer in charge said his orders were not to allow any boat to go down after dark. Captain Mulford also states that by being thus obliged to anchor, the arrival of the wounded and dying at Annapolis was delayed for twenty-four hours. Captain Mulford asked that the flag-of-truce boat should not be detained when it reaches the picket-boat in time to be clearly and plainly identified.

That part of Captain Mulford's letter which relates to the want of proper facilities on board the flag-of-truce boat is not subject to any remedy I can apply.

Certainly the squadron instructions do not require the detention of the flag-of-truce boat when it can be clearly and plainly identified. Captain Mulford says he arrived "before dark," whilst seemingly admitting that the picket-boat detained him because it was "after dark." Lieutenant Lamson boarded the Peconic next morning, and then reported to me that Captain Mulford told him the Peconic reached the picket-boat between 8 and 9 o'clock at night. The officer commanding the picket reports that Captain Mulford communicated with him at 8.20 p. m.; that he told Captain Mulford he could use his discretion about going down, but if he did so to be careful in approaching the fleet; that Captain Mulford then anchored 1 mile below White Shoal light-house. This light-house is situated nearly 8 statute miles above the anchorage of this ship, and the station of the picket-boat is from 1 to 2 miles below the light-house. By the report of the commander of the picket-boat, Captain Mulford communicated with him one hour after sunset (the sun setting at 7.16). You will readily perceive, general, that owing to the hour at which the flag-of-truce boat reached the picket, and the distance, 6 or 7 miles, thence to the fleet, it was not proper that she should run the risk of approaching the

fleet at that time. From the length of the day, the necessary detention of the Peconic did not exceed eight hours, instead of twenty-four.

On the outside blockade, notwithstanding that every precaution is taken to prevent the vessels from firing into each other at night, some narrow escapes have occurred.

The necessary vigilance to prevent surprise in time of war must be observed, and I respectfully suggest to you to instruct the flag-of-truce boats that it will not be safe to approach nearer than 3 miles to the station of our picket-boat between sunset and sunrise. This is a safe rule, and it provides for cloudy and thick weather. Flags of truce arriving at the picket station in time, incur no risk, and can always pass the fleet in safety.

I suppose that by making proper provision on board the boats for the care of the sick and wounded, and by leaving City Point in due season, no inconvenience should hereafter be experienced, and I greatly regret that which may have arisen, from whatever cause, on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,
S. PHILLIPS LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 25, 1863—12.30 a. m.

General HOOKER:

Your dispatch [24th] received. I will leave on the first train.

Shall I let the column of 2,100 under Lockwood proceed under their orders and report to Harper's Ferry or to some corps? Shall have time to get your answer before train leaves.

Think we had better keep them, now they are ordered and ready to march this p. m.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 25, 1863—1 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order to march received.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

JUNE 25, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Assume command of the Third and Eleventh Corps, with your own. They are all under orders to cross the river to-day. A brigade of Stahel's cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, is ordered to report to you. I wish them to seize Crampton's Pass, and the one through which the National road passes, Turner's Gap, to-day, to be supported with a brigade of infantry and a battery as soon as they can

get up. My advices of last night inform me that the rebels do not hold them. General Stahel should be at Young's [Island] Ford early this morning. The movements must be rapid, the troops to move in the direction of South Mountain Pass.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(General Howard notified.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—12.40 a. m.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Edwards Ferry:

A dispatch has been received from General Howard. He was at Point of Rocks, and has been ordered to send a staff officer to report to you. He has also been directed to move his corps in the direction of Middletown, instead of to Sandy Hook, as ordered yesterday. The Third Corps will reach Edwards Ferry this afternoon.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

You will order a brigade, with a battery of rifled guns, to report to General Stahel, to go forward to Crampton's Gap with his cavalry.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK:

On the receipt of this order, take up your line of march to Edwards Ferry. Your best line will be via Sudley Springs and Gum Springs. The last-named place you should reach to-night.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Commanding Artillery Reserve:

The Reserve Artillery, on the receipt of this order, will take up its line of march for Edwards Ferry, which point it should make to-day.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—7.08 a. m.

General H. W. SLOCUM, *Leesburg*:

Have you anything more of the forces of the enemy said to have been yesterday at Round Hill and Hamilton?

S. WILLIAMS.

LEESBURG, June 25, 1863—9 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I am convinced that the statements about forces at Round Hill and Hamilton were greatly exaggerated. At that time I had no cavalry, and could not ascertain the truth.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC;

June 25, 1863—7.20 a. m.

General H. W. SLOCUM, *Leesburg, Va.*:

The commanding general directs that you hold your command in readiness to march in the direction of Edwards Ferry. The First, Third, and Eleventh Corps will cross the river to-day.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—8.10 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Orders were telegraphed you early this morning to assume command of the Third and Eleventh Corps, in addition to your own. At the same time, directions were given for a brigade of cavalry to report to you, with two sections of artillery. All of these troops are under orders to cross the Potomac to-day, at or near Edwards Ferry, all but the Third Corps being convenient to that crossing at this moment.

The cavalry and sections are ordered to report to you, that you may take possession of Crampton's Pass, and what is called South Mountain Gap, as speedily as possible—if practicable, to-night; and that each cavalry column be closely followed by a brigade of infantry and a battery, and all instructed to hold those passes until further orders. Late last night the enemy had no force at either point. As their possession may be of great importance in determining the future operations of this army, the general desires that you will take and hold them.

You will direct your column in the direction of Middletown, on two lines, should you find it practicable, and there encamp, should you receive no orders to the contrary.

Please keep the general informed of all your movements and those of the enemy as soon as you learn them, and especially advise him the moment we are in possession of the Gaps. Two of his staff officers will be sent you; also maps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE, *Centreville*:

General Hancock's corps will be at Gum Springs to-night. The commanding general directs, therefore, that you join it at that place. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 25, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

What orders have you, and where are you destined? I have sent an order for you to furnish General Stahel with a brigade and a rifled battery, to seize Crampton's Pass, and hold it. General Stahel will call upon you for it.

I have been directed to assume command of the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Poolesville, June 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

After detaching the brigade and battery to the support of Colonel De Forest's cavalry, going to Crampton's Pass, you will move your command in the direction of Middletown, as indicated, unless the passage of the pass should be disputed, in which case you will move to the support of Colonel De Forest.

General Hooker will be here by 9 or 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, June 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The thirty guns spoken of in my letter should be thirty-three, consisting of twenty siege and thirteen light.

The number effective that French will find will not vary much from number in letter Perkins takes you.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, *June 25, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy have appeared in the direction of New Baltimore, with a force, estimated by observers who can be relied on, as from four regiments to 6,000 men, with one battery of artillery. They have driven in my cavalry, but nothing further as yet. Orders to march received, and in process of execution.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

JUNE 25, 1863—9.10 a. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

General Hancock reports that the enemy have appeared in the direction of New Baltimore, with a force estimated as from four regiments to 6,000 men, with one battery of artillery. The commanding general directs that you at once send a brigade of cavalry to report to General Hancock. He is marching to-day from Thoroughfare Gap to Gum Springs.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Aldie, June 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order one brigade of your division to report to Major-General Hancock, commanding Second Army Corps, in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap. Inasmuch as the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry is already there, it is suggested that you send the brigade to which it belongs. The general desires that you send it as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General S. W. CRAWFORD, *Upton's Hill:*

The commanding general directs that you march with your command to-day, via the Leesburg turnpike, to Edwards Ferry, and, if possible, he wishes you to cross the river at that point, should you reach the Ferry in season.

Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—9.35 a. m.

General W. S. HANCOCK, *Thoroughfare Gap:*

General Pleasanton has been ordered to send you a brigade of cavalry. If you have not already done so, please give the necessary

instructions to the command at Gainesville to join you at Gum Springs. General Abercrombie will join you at that place.

The train of cars will not go to Gainesville to-day, as ordered.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, June 25, 1863—5 a. m.

(Received, War Department, 9.40 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: By order of General Benham, commanding Engineer Brigade, I telegraph you of my arrival at this point with my bridge. I received orders, through Captain Turnbull, U. S. Engineers, that I am to lay my bridge at this point instead of proceeding to the Monocacy, as per order from General Benham. Please inform me if this is correct, and please inform me immediately which side of Goose Creek I shall lay my bridge.

Respectfully,

E. O. BEERS,

Major Fiftieth New York Engineers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Maj. E. O. BEERS,

Fiftieth New York Engineers, Edwards Ferry:

The commanding general directs that the bridge be laid forthwith at Edwards Ferry, at the best place for crossing the troops. He supposed the bridge was already laid. You should have obeyed his order communicated through Captain Turnbull.

Answer.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARDS FERRY,

June 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

As soon as the train arrived, I commenced getting the boats into the river and discharging material. I have the bridge started at both ends, and shall push it with all possible dispatch. It will take nearly two hours to complete it.

Your telegram is just received.

Respectfully,

E. O. BEERS,

Major Fiftieth New York Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Capt. C. N. TURNBULL,

Engineers, Edwards Ferry:

The commanding general has learned with much surprise that the second bridge is probably not yet laid at Edwards Ferry. He directs

that in his name you give the proper officer an order to have the bridge put down forthwith at Edwards Ferry, at such point as may be most convenient for crossing the troops. He wishes to know why this bridge has not been laid.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, *June 25, 1863—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The second bridge has not been completed. All the boats only arrived an hour ago, and I am now at work on the second bridge, which I hope to complete in about three hours. Having received no instructions, I have put the second bridge on the south side of Goose Creek. So I will have two bridges over the river, one over Goose Creek at its mouth, and two over the canal. General Howard's corps crossed this morning; his baggage wagons are still crossing. General Stahel has just arrived on the Maryland side with his cavalry, and is passing on into Maryland. Am pushing the second bridge all I can. The pontoons were late in arriving, on account of the crowded state of the canal.

CHAS. N. TURNBULL,
Captain of Engineers, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *June 25, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Another regiment, about 600, will be armed and gotten ready to-day; start to-morrow; are to join General Lockwood's command. This will bring him up to 2,700 with the Sixth New York Militia; 2,100 without. Shall he be ordered with this column to go into Frederick, or shall the order remain to report from the Monocacy railroad bridge, 3 miles from Frederick, for orders by telegraph? It will be two days yet, and orders can reach him there before his arrival, by telegraph or special messenger from here.

The 2,200 of Milroy's command at Bedford, disorganized, and parts of new regiments and companies at Harper's Ferry, have been ordered here by General Schenck, to be armed and sent forward. They could reach here in thirty-six hours by rail, be put in shape, and sent out in as many more. General Couch detains them with Milroy; says he must have them. As they are, they cannot be of much service; brought here, and put in shape, the regiments and companies gotten together at Harper's Ferry, they will be effective. They are part of this command. If it is desired that they come here, please telegraph General Halleck, urging their immediate movement, and advise me.

I have not moved any artillery with Lockwood's force. Only one light battery to go; and Schenck desires it here, if not absolutely needed. Shall it be left here, in view of our strength in artillery?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Baltimore*:

The small body of troops you speak of will be of more bother than use, in my opinion. You had better abandon all hope of getting assistance from that quarter. There are good reasons why you should return to-night.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The information furnished you in regard to Young's Island Ford is erroneous. There are 4 feet of water on that ford.

HOOKEER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 25, 1863.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General SLOCUM, *Leesburg*:

Please have word sent at once to Major-General Stahel, that after leaving a sufficient escort for General French, to report with his cavalry to Major-General Reynolds. General Stahel crossed the river this morning near Edwards Ferry, on his way to Harper's Ferry, and General Reynolds is on the way to cross. General Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps.

Also inform General French, at Harper's Ferry, if practicable.
Answer.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 25, 1863.

JOHN C. BABCOCK,

Frederick, Md.:

General Reynolds goes to-day with three corps to hold, if possible, the South Mountain Gap and Crampton's Pass.

Report to him, and remain with his advance.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

POINT OF ROCKS, *June 25, 1863—11.15 a. m.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

I left camp at 3.45 a. m. My leading division between the Monocacy and this point. Any instructions will reach me here before 1 p. m. Reported all quiet at Maryland Heights.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*June 25, 1863—11.30 a. m.*Major-General REYNOLDS, *Edwards Ferry*:

Directions have been given for General Stahel to report to you with his command. Please send him in advance, in the direction of Frederick and Gettysburg, and drive from that country every rebel in it. His operations must extend from the South Mountain to the east as far as he finds rebels; to report to you as often as necessary to a full knowledge of the enemy's movements.

HOOVER,
Major-General.

LEESBURG, *June 25, 1863—12.15 p. m.*

(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

Your dispatch is received. I have sent instructions to General Stahel, and will communicate with General French, at Harper's Ferry, if possible.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General HOWE,

Commanding Division, Bristoe Station:

The major-general commanding directs that you remain with your division at Bristoe until 7 p. m., instead of moving at 2 p. m., as by previous order from General Sedgwick.

Notice of the change will be given General Sedgwick.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, VA.,

June 25, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I reached here about 11.45, and found the Eleventh Corps still crossing the bridge, though the rear of it is now about over. They have an immense number of led horses and colts, evidently stolen, blocking up the roads and bridges. Stahel has pushed on toward Crampton's Pass. I have sent Howard orders to send the brigade to Stahel, as neither Birney nor my corps will be able to reach him today. I think you should be here as early as possible. My instructions have not overtaken me yet.

Telegraph me at Poolesville, or here, for the next hour.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*June 25, 1863.*Major-General REYNOLDS, *Edwards Ferry*:

Your telegram is just received. Will be at Poolesville at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Your instructions should have reached you long ago.

Please direct General Howard to have every led animal in his train, excepting officers' horses, sent to the rear, and not accompany the column.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Maryland Heights :

What can you tell of the rebel movements to-day? Do they continue to cross? Keep me advised of everything.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Poolesville :*

The following movements of troops will take place to-morrow, the 26th instant, viz :

I. The Twelfth Corps (Leesburg) will march at 3 a. m. to-morrow, leaving a sufficient force to hold Leesburg until the Fifth Corps comes up; will cross the upper bridge at Edwards Ferry and the Monocacy at its mouth, and proceed up the Potomac as far as Trammelstown (Point of Rocks), and then to Middletown, unless otherwise ordered. The detachment that remains behind will rejoin the corps on the arrival of the Fifth Corps at Leesburg.

II. The Fifth Corps (Aldie) will march at 4 a. m., crossing Goose Creek at Carter's Mill; thence to Leesburg, crossing the Potomac at the upper bridge at Edwards Ferry and the Monocacy at its mouth, and follow the river road in the direction of Frederick City. The Reserve Artillery will cross on the lower bridge at Edwards Ferry, and follow the Fifth Corps.

III. Headquarters will leave at 3 a. m., via Hunter's Mills, to Poolesville, where the camp will be to-morrow.

IV. The Second Corps (Gum Springs) will march at 6 a. m. to-morrow, via Farmwell, Farmwell Station, and Frankville, cross on the lower bridge at Edwards Ferry, and take the road crossing the Monocacy a little below Frederick City.

V. The Sixth Corps (Centreville and Fairfax) will march at 3 a. m., via Chantilly Church, Frying Pan, Herndon Station, and Dranesville, to Edwards Ferry, and, after covering the withdrawal of the bridges, will follow the Second Corps.

VI. The Cavalry Corps will cover the movement till all the trains have crossed the Potomac, when one division will be thrown forward to Middletown.

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 173. } *June 25, 1863.*

I. The following batteries will proceed to Arlington Heights, under command of Maj. J. Watts De Peyster. On their arrival at that

point, Major De Peyster will report to Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, U. S. Volunteers, in Washington: Thirtieth New York Independent Battery; Thirty-Second New York Independent Battery; Twelfth Ohio Battery; Battery B, First Maryland Artillery; Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

II. The following batteries will, under command of Captain Hazard, proceed to Arlington Heights, and, on their arrival, will be reported by the commanding officer to General Barry, U. S. Volunteers, in Washington: Keystone Battery; Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery.

III. The following batteries of General Crawford's command, now at Upton's Hill, will proceed to Arlington Heights (the commanding officer, on arrival, will report to Brigadier-General Barry, U. S. Volunteers, in Washington): [John C.] Schuetz's [K, Tenth Michigan] and [William] Borrowe's [H, Pennsylvania Light] batteries of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Schenck, commanding the Middle Department, for temporary duty.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 25, 1863—11.15 p. m.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

General RIPLEY, *Washington City:*

General SCHENCK:

Our 24-pounder howitzers are in position on Maryland Heights, but require eight more to perfect our defenses. If possible, induce General Ripley to order them at once, with 100 rounds of ammunition, assorted, per gun. If we are taken, it will be for want of these howitzers. Mark that.

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

I send you the above, with request that the guns be supplied, if possible.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Edwards Ferry, June 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Army of the Potomac:*

Your aides reached here at 1.45 p. m. I had ordered General Stahel to send a brigade of cavalry and a battery to Crampton's Pass, Howard to give him a brigade of infantry, as he was in advance; also by your telegram Stahel was ordered to send a brigade to Frederick, and drive out any rebel force he might find in that direction. Stahel left here at 1 p. m. The corps I have ordered to march as follows: The First Corps via Barnesville, Adamstown, and Jefferson, in the direction of Middletown, at least as far as Barnesville to-night, and to move early in the morning. Shall I send the regiments here, Twentieth [Militia] and Ninety-fourth New York, to

join the corps? The Third Corps, via mouth of the Monocacy, Point of Rocks, Petersville, Burkittsville, &c. I think the general had better reach here as early as possible.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—The Third Corps is crossing the bridge now, though the trains of the First and Third are yet to cross.

EDWARDS FERRY, *June 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

General BENHAM, *Near Navy-Yard:*

GENERAL: The second bridge is completed and in use. I reported to General Birney, commanding Third Corps. The bridge was put down in three hours. It consists of sixty-five boats.

Respectfully,

E. O. BEERS,
Major.

EDWARDS FERRY, VA., *June 25, 1863.*

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your orders to Pleasonton and Meade, sent by signal, did not reach them, the signal officers having broken up their camps at Howard's, and the officer sent with them over to Howard's has brought them back here; so if you depended upon their receiving their orders by signal alone, it has failed. There was also a communication from General Ingalls to Pleasonton.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD., *June 25, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Orders received changing destination. Have received orders from General Reynolds, and sent aide-de-camp. Orders will reach me to-night at Point of Rocks. My headquarters to-night at Jefferson.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863.

General CRAWFORD,

Commanding Pennsylvania Reserves, Upton's Hill:

The major-general commanding directs that your batteries be ordered to report to General Barry, at Washington, instead of to General Tyler here. If they have started for this point, order them back, if possible.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—3.45 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

It seems to me that the best point for Lockwood to await orders is at the Monocacy railroad bridge. With regard to the batteries, I have this morning ordered into Washington fourteen, having more batteries than I have infantry to guard them. I have had artillery for 200,000 men, and have but 75,000 at all reliable. In my opinion, Milroy's men will fight better under a soldier. I have telegraphed General Halleck for men until I will do so no longer.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

JUNE 25, 1863.

General ABERCROMBIE :

The major-general commanding directs that you leave your pickets on the Occoquan to-day, and withdraw them to-night in time to join the column at Gum Springs to-morrow morning.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH, *Harper's Ferry :*

Please order your men to have three days' rations cooked and kept on hand for the present, supplied with ammunition, prepared to march at a moment's notice.

I have not heard a word from your post to-day. If there should be any considerable force remaining there, I should like to make a dash at them. By feeling, if not without, can you find out if they are there, or that they continue to cross? I should like to learn this to-morrow. My headquarters will be at Poolesville 9 a. m. to-morrow.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

POOLESVILLE, MD., June 25, 1863—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I am here. The troops are on the march by the routes I telegraphed you. The trains are not all across the river yet. I don't think the troops can get farther than Barnesville and the mouth of the Monocacy to-night.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1863.

Capt. S. C. MEANS,

Comd'g. Co. Va. Rangers, Relay House, B. and O. R. R.:

CAPTAIN: You will, as soon as you have a sufficient number of your men remounted, proceed to the region threatened by the rebel

forces, and take possession of and drive off into the nearest depot all horses suitable for cavalry, artillery, or baggage trains which are in any danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. Give receipts to the owners of these horses.

The receipts should contain a description of the horses, stating age, size, and whether fit for cavalry, artillery, or trains. These seizures should not be made in the immediate vicinity of the railroads unless there is imminent danger of the stock being taken by the enemy. The irritation inseparable from such operations would cause, perhaps, attempts to obstruct the track.

Captain [Henry B.] Lacey, assistant quartermaster, who will hand you a copy of this order, will be accountable for the property thus taken, and will sign the receipts, which should also, when practicable, be countersigned by yourself. He will accompany you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

JUNE 25, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

Received order for march. I suppose the train of cars will not come to Gainesville, which we were informed would be there to-day.

The firing of the pickets has ceased. Our cavalry were to-day driven in by (the commander says) two regiments of dismounted cavalry.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.
Major-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863.

General R. O. TYLER,
Commanding Artillery Reserve, Edwards Ferry:

The Fifth Corps (Aldie) will march at 4 a. m. to-morrow, crossing Goose Creek at Carter's Mill; thence to Leesburg, crossing the Potomac at the upper bridge at Edwards Ferry and the Monocacy at its mouth, and follow the river road in the direction of Frederick City. The Reserve Artillery will cross on the lower bridge at Edwards Ferry, and follow the Fifth Corps.

Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—6.25 p. m.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Edwards Ferry:

Your dispatch received. The commanding general wishes you to send the Twentieth [Militia] and Ninety-fourth Regiments of New York Volunteers to join your corps. The general will leave here early to-morrow morning.

The commanding general directs that you have a suitable guard from the Third Corps placed in the depots at Edwards Ferry to-night.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNION MILLS, VA., *June 25, 1863.*

(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Heavy firing has been heard for a couple of hours in the direction of Wolf Run Shoals, both musketry and artillery. Only an occasional shot is heard now, but it is very distinct, apparently not more than 3 miles off.

I was told a few minutes ago that the rebels had attacked two of our batteries on the way from Bristoe to Fairfax Station. Have not heard result.

J. D. FINNEY,
Operator.

JUNE 25, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs that you hold your command in readiness to march in the direction of Edwards Ferry. Hancock will be at Gum Springs to-night. The First, Third, and Eleventh Corps will cross the river to-day. No supplies will be sent up to you to-day, unless you absolutely need them. You can draw at Edwards Ferry. *Answer.*

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX STATION, *June 25, 1863.*

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Major ECKERT:

Brigadier-General Tyler informs me that the enemy are in position with a battery on the other side of Wolf Run Shoals, shelling the woods on this side. Adjutant-General Williams telegraphs the operator at Union Mills to leave immediately.

GRAHAM,
Operator.

HARPER'S FERRY,

June 25, 1863—6 p. m.

General HOOKER:

That portion of the rebel troops passing by Boonsborough are evidently taking the route by Emmitsburg into Pennsylvania. A. P. Hill's division passed Sharpsburg this morning direct for Hagerstown.

TYLER.

JUNE 25, 1863—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General TYLER:

Dispatch of 6 p. m. just received. Please tell me why you suppose the rebels are taking the route to Emmitsburg.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Poolesville, June 25, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

Have you received my dispatch [4.30 p. m.] in reference to the dispatches sent by signal to Meade and Pleasonton not being received? I have sent them through to Gum Springs to-night, in charge of all the cavalry I could spare from my escort. The signal station at Howard's, near Goose Creek, was broken up, and the orders could not be sent through.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Poolesville*:

Your dispatch relative to the messages sent by signal telegraph to Generals Meade and Pleasonton was duly received. The dispatches have been forwarded to Aldie by messenger.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Benson's House, near Poolesville, June 25, 1863—8.45 p. m.
(Received 9.05 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

Your dispatch, June 25, 7.25 p. m., relating to movement of corps and headquarters to Edwards Ferry [received]. My aide-de-camp, who was sent to General Howard this morning, has not yet returned. I supposed him to be in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, presuming he acted upon original orders.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 25, 1863—8.45 p. m.*
(Received June 26, 4 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: The scouts I started for the Shenandoah Valley have returned, and report they passed the rebel pickets a few miles this side of Purcellville, the reserve of 50 men being at that place. They found the Seventh Virginia Cavalry and the Bedford cavalry at Hillsborough, and the mountains strongly picketed. Infantry guarded

Snicker's Gap, and the Quakers say that Longstreet's corps is guarding the mountains, and will not allow any wagons or any persons not belonging to the army to cross over the Valley. Between Snicker's Gap and Ashby's a strong cavalry force is encamped, and covers the mountains. Finding this to be the case, the scouts returned. They saw no infantry in Loudoun Valley.

On the Ashby's Gap road the enemy's pickets have fallen back beyond Middleburg. I shall send out in the morning to see if they are withdrawing their force altogether. They have captured a good many horses in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and will mount their infantry for a raid unless they are closely looked after.

I sent a brigade of cavalry to General Hancock this afternoon, in accordance with an order transmitted by signal, through General Humphreys.

The rebels are packing off supplies from Loudoun Valley. This does not look as if they intended to attack us, but that they are disposed to remain in the Shenandoah [Valley], and steal from Maryland and Pennsylvania as long as they are permitted.

Please let me have the signal officers I asked for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

Washington, June 25, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,

Chief Signal Officer, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

If any considerable portion of the Army of the Potomac is moving north in Maryland, either in the Middletown Valley, or east of Catoclin Ridge, suggest to General Butterfield to keep the crest of the South Mountain and Catoclin Ridge clear of enemy's scouts and signal officers by scouting parties of our cavalry. Send some of your officers with the cavalry.

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, and Signal Officer of the Army.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

Washington, June 25, 1863—8.50 p. m.

Signal Officer, Maryland Heights, Md.:

What became of the immense trains reported from your station as moving through Charlestown to Shepherdstown?

ALBERT J. MYER.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *June 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

(Received June 26, 4 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

Your dispatch of yesterday, 7.40 p. m., just received. The brigade of cavalry for headquarters will start at daylight. Your dispatch of this evening (7.10) received at the same time. Shall hold my com-

mand in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Have recalled the brigade of cavalry from Hancock, as it was evidently a mistake. Cannot the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry return to me from General Hancock?

10 P. M.

Your dispatches, by my aide, Lieutenant [Leicester] Walker, are just received. Shall carry out the general's instructions fully. Shall send the brigade for headquarters to Poolesville, it being too late to overtake you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 25, 1863—10.33 p. m.

General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Poolesville :*

Your dispatch, 9.45 p. m., received. General Howard has received the order directing him to report to you, and states that he has sent a staff officer to report to you. His headquarters to-night are at Jefferson.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, *Near Poolesville, June 25, 1863.*
(Received 9.57 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

My aide has just returned from General Howard. He will encamp at Jefferson to-night. Met the cavalry brigade of Colonel De Forest, detached to Crampton's Pass, about 6 miles in rear of Howard. Howard is ordered to support him with a brigade of infantry.

I shall order Howard to continue his march to Middletown in the morning, unless Crampton's Pass is disputed.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Near Poolesville, June 25, 1863.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps :

GENERAL: You will move your corps in the morning, via Point of Rocks, Trammelstown, as indicated, and, in case the occupation of Crampton's Pass is disputed, you will move to the support of the cavalry and infantry in that direction.

General Hooker will be here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Headquarters at Poolesville. My headquarters will be here until General Hooker's arrival.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 25, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: In reply to a communication from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of this date,* referred to me, I have the honor to state:

The troops referred to in this dispatch are no part of General Crawford's command, and are entirely within the Defenses of Washington.

The two regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves are a portion of the garrison of Alexandria, and, if removed, will leave but 776 men, much too small a command to garrison so important a point as the depots of Alexandria, as, from the withdrawal of all the troops along the Occoquan, there is no force whatever to prevent an enemy from advancing as far as the range of the guns of Fort Lyon.

Two more regiments, composing the guard of the convalescent camp, also ordered to move, are within the lines of the Defenses, and are the guards of some 8,000 paroled prisoners, stragglers, and convalescents, and if these are withdrawn there will be nothing to prevent these men from straying all over the country.

Should any of these troops be withdrawn, I have not another regiment to replace them.

From General De Russey's report of June 20, he had but 10 men for each gun, and since then a new fort has been garrisoned from his command, still further reducing the number of men per gun. This leaves no men for relieves. On this side of the river the garrisons are still smaller.

After this statement, it appears unnecessary to add that the garrison for these extra river works is already much too small.

As all my cavalry has been taken from the other side, should the Army of the Potomac move from my front, the first indication of the approach of the enemy would be their appearance at our works.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 25, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Comdg. Defenses South of the Potomac, Arlington:

GENERAL: Our cavalry and infantry have been withdrawn from the Occoquan, so that we have now no force between Fort Lyon and the enemy. Should General Hooker remove his army from our front, the entire line of defenses south of the Potomac would be in the same condition, as all our cavalry has been withdrawn. We have abandoned Upton's Hill. It is necessary that unusual precautions be taken to be advised of the approach of the enemy on our uncovered front.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Hooker to Halleck, same date. Part I. pp. 56, 57,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 25, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Col. C. R. LOWELL, *Commanding at Poolesville:*

Your dispatch just received. The object you are to have in view in patrolling will be to prevent crossing the river by spies and blockade runners, and watch carefully for all approach of the enemy in force. If guerrillas or irregular cavalry show themselves near your line, if you can do so with reasonable prospect of success, pursue and attack.

J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I have telegraphed General Milroy to exert himself to the utmost to get here speedily with all the troops he has with him. Under General Hooker's direction, I am to move all the force I can to Frederick.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Maj. W. M. ESTÉ, *Aide-de-Camp, Bloody Run, Pa.:*

You have not telegraphed. Report your movements and action. Hasten Milroy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, June 25, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

It is impossible, at this moment, to withdraw Milroy from his post in the mountains. He has to remain and fight where he is.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

In their present unsupplied, disorganized, and necessarily ineffective condition, I fear Milroy's men, if you keep them where they are, will only come to grief.

I desire to get them straightened up, reunited with the other parts of regiments and companies now with General Tyler, and used to add to the force I am sending to Frederick, under orders from General Hooker.

I will submit the matter to the General-in-Chief.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 25, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore*:

I much regret the necessity which compels me to adopt the course I have in reference to General Milroy. Will try and write you, explaining all.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, June 25, 1863.

Committee of Safety, York, Pa.:

Major-General Milroy has orders to report with all his command at this place, and those troops at York must join him.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The following is just received from the staff officer whom I sent with orders for General Milroy to bring all the troops he has gathered at Bloody Run to this city:

HARRISBURG, June 25, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

General Couch says he absolutely needs General Milroy and his men. Assumes the responsibility of retaining them in his command. Thinks there is no need of my going to him. Shall I return or go on? General Milroy is constantly skirmishing.

WM. M. ESTÉ,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

I think General Couch is wrong. Will you, if you think it advisable, order him to let Milroy and his troops come on? There are now at Bloody Run 110 officers and 2,236 enlisted men; one-fifth of them are without arms, many without shoes. They need to return, if only for reorganization. Parts of the same regiments and companies are with General Tyler. If I had those with Milroy back here, I could get the fragments together, strengthen Tyler, if necessary, and at the same time add at least 1,500 organized troops to those sent for General Hooker to the Monocacy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General MILROY,
Bloody Run, Bedford County, Pa.:

Have submitted the question between General Couch and myself to the General-in-Chief. Major Esté waits at Harrisburg for further instructions. Be ready for any movement required.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 170. } *Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, commanding Provisional Brigade, will march immediately with the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Purnell Cavalry, of his command, to Monocacy Bridge.* General Lockwood being sent to do service with the Army of the Potomac, will conform to the instructions given by Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff of Major-General Hooker.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 25, 1863—1 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY, *Bloody Run:*

If you can, hold the passes between Bloody Run and Bedford. Hold them at every hazard. That section of country must be covered and held.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 25, 1863—1 p. m.*

Major-General BROOKS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.:

My troops at McConnellsburg are driven back. Have ordered Milroy to hold the passes near Bedford at all hazards. I am afraid he can't do it, but that section must not be abandoned yet.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 25, 1863—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Bloody Run:*

I have ordered Milroy to hold the country between Bloody Run and Bedford at all hazards. If he can't maintain himself in those passes, can his troops fight anywhere? I have ordered United States troops to Mount Union.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

ALTOONA, *June 25, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH:

The following dispatch has just been received here from Hopewell, addressed to you:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Higgins that the enemy are in his front. I have all the stores at this point ready for removal. If I am to remain at

*Some detailed instructions here omitted. The First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Wallace, was assigned to this command June 26.

these gaps, I must have men immediately. I have but 60 men for duty in two gaps, 5 miles apart. No supplies have reached me nor been heard from. My rations are nearly exhausted.

S. B. SWOOPE.

E. LEWIS.

JUNE 25, 1863.

General COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

General Milroy favors falling back to the west; and I would suggest that, when the game is opened, he should march to Mount Union, and take the rebels in that valley in flank, or take the cars for Huntingdon. Do not let him forget Colonel Higgins' militia, if he moves.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 25, 1863.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Seventh, Sixty-ninth, and the Sixth New York Militia are all that have arrived here from the East. The Seventh is in Fort Federal Hill. The Sixth was sent yesterday to the Monocacy by rail. Brigadier-General Lockwood marches to-day with the One hundred and fiftieth New York and the First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, for the Monocacy. This will make three regiments of infantry at the Monocacy, with an aggregate of over 1,800. With these will also be a company of Maryland cavalry and one section of a field battery, and to-morrow I will send to the Monocacy, after re-arming them, the First Eastern Shore Infantry, 600 men.

This leaves me here, outside the forts, the Sixty-ninth New York Militia, four companies of the Second Eastern Shore, and two companies of the Fifth New York Artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26 [25?], 1863—4 p. m.
Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

It is important that all troops that have arrived or may arrive at Baltimore from New York, after the receipt of my order, be forwarded here. They are greatly needed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 25, 1863—5.30 p. m.
Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The Fifty-fifth Regiment New York State Militia, 175 strong, has just arrived. Do you include this in your order to forward to Washington all New York regiments that may hereafter arrive?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 25, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md. :

My order to send troops to Washington means precisely what it says. I cannot make it more definite.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
June 25, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. WM. M. ESTÉ,
Jones House, Harrisburg, Pa. :

General Tyler reports a portion of Maulsby's battery, consisting of first and second lieutenant and 33 enlisted men, one forge, and one battery wagon, now in Harrisburg. They must come here, to be returned to Harper's Ferry.

By order of Major-General Schenck :

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 25, 1863.
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have nothing reliable as to rebel infantry in the Valley to-day. Their cavalry advance is within 5 miles of Carlisle. Haller at Gettysburg, with some cavalry and a regiment of infantry. Only know that the rebels are in the mountains. They are also making cavalry raids in Pennsylvania north of Hancock. Most of the men that rushed to arms at Altoona and south are rushing home.

D. N. COUCH.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry:

The lieutenant-colonel you wished me to arrest was armed with a leave by your order. All communications to Generals Hooker and Halleck should go through these headquarters. Will see what can be done with Maulsby's battery and Graham's command. Pennsylvania clings to troops. The Eleventh Army Corps moved over at Point of Rocks, and battery at Edwards Ferry. General Lockwood's brigade marches to the Monocacy.

Your request as to assistant adjutant-general urged on Department. Your orders, through Coleman, attended to.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS, *Relay House*:

Brigadier-General Lockwood, with his Eastern Shore (Maryland) brigade, left this morning for the Monocacy, where he will take command. In the meantime you will furnish the guard called for by the signal corps at Sugar Loaf Mountain.

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Map of Frederick County not to be gotten here, but at the Coast Survey Office, Washington. Lucas' maps of Maryland out of print, but publisher has telegraphed to Philadelphia for the plates; will print some to-morrow, and I will send them to you.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

JUNE 25, 1863—11 p. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.:

Ten thousand infantry, 700 cavalry, and twenty-four pieces of artillery passed through Chambersburg yesterday. Two thousand infantry, with cavalry, were at Shippensburg this morning.

The above reliable and true. Have a general order, published in Chambersburg by Ewell, 22d instant, relative to provost-marshal, &c.

Reports say that Ewell, with 20,000 men and forty to sixty pieces of artillery, is between Hagerstown and Shippensburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863—11.39 p. m.

Maj. WM. M. ESTÉ,

Jones House, Harrisburg, Pa.:

You will require all the officers and men of this army corps at Harrisburg, or whom you may find or hear of elsewhere, to report here at once, to rejoin their respective commands, excepting only those with General Milroy, whom General Couch declines to give up. You will send here also all trains and stores belonging to this command.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1863.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

You will furnish arms, ammunition, subsistence, transportation, and all needful supplies (excepting uniforms) to any troops that may

be placed under your command, whether from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or elsewhere, so long as they may be under your command, without regard to whether they are sworn into the service of the United States or not. Such troops are to be supplied while actually serving under you, even if not sworn into the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 15. } *Harrisburg, June 25, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. The major-general commanding hereby assumes the control of all the bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, and will give directions as to their protection or destruction, according to circumstances.

* * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of all the troops of this department on the south side of the Susquehanna River, in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1863—1.29 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md. :*

Would it not be possible for General Scammon to organize a small mounted force, to ascend the Great Kanawha, cross the mountains, and cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad? Have not nearly all the enemy's troops been withdrawn from the line of that road?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WHEELING, W. VA., *June 25, 1863.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Your telegram just received. I am not prepared to answer advisedly, not knowing what cavalry force General Scammon has on the Kanawha; will make the inquiry, and report to you as soon as possible. I am mounting three Virginia regiments near Grafton, but they are yet unfit for an expedition of much importance, and requiring so long a march. I came here to-day to confer with Governor Boreman.

All quiet at New Creek and Cumberland.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, June 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Comdg. Department of Washington :

GENERAL : Our conversation this morning prompts the following remarks and suggestions :

It was never supposed that the forts alone would protect Washington. Aided by darkness or fog, bodies of cavalry may pass between them, or columns of infantry may, if [aided] by artillery and infantry attacks upon the works themselves, the latter being fully employed otherwise, contrive to pass through.

Nay, further, the works themselves are not deemed secure without full garrisons—*i. e.*, the requisite infantry supports to man the parapets.

I understand that not only are there no troops left to man the rifle-pits and to support the artillerymen of the forts, but that even the number of artillerymen is not up to the standard.

The safety of Washington is, therefore, dependent upon Hooker's army, and that army must constantly keep itself between the enemy, and every considerable body of the enemy, and the city.

But Hooker ought to and doubtless will maneuver his army without such a trammel, and if he gives battle, whether in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, he ought to give it with his whole force. A considerable body of cavalry might, under such circumstances, dash into and destroy Washington.

In the absence of troops, we should have an organization of the citizens of Washington. I would suggest that some of the prominent citizens be invited and requested to make such an organization. It might not be expedient for the President, Secretary of War, or General-in-Chief to take any action in this matter, but the general commanding the department and intrusted with the defense of the city might properly do it, and that without causing an unnecessary panic.

The proceeding should be treated and regarded as purely precautionary, and founded simply upon the fact that Washington should never be without a garrison.

In the report of the commission ordered by the Secretary of War on the Defenses of Washington, it was stated that a force of infantry of 25,000 men and cavalry of 3,000 should always be kept (independently of artillerymen) for the holding of Washington; and, moreover, that—

Whenever an enemy is within striking distance of the capital—able by a rapid march to attempt a *coup de main* which might result in the temporary occupation of the city, the dispersion of the Government, and the destruction of the archives, all of which might be accomplished by a single day's possession—a covering army of not less than 25,000 men should be held in position ready to march to meet the attacking column.

The enemy is now within "striking distance," and should the fluctuations of the campaign carry our own army from between him and the city, he might "be able by a rapid march" of all or a part of his army, "to attempt a *coup de main*," &c.

The Quartermaster's Department has a large number of employés, who, I am told, have been organized. The citizens and transient persons in Washington should be able to organize a force of 12,000 or 15,000 more. Altogether we might make up 15,000 or 20,000 men,

which number, armed and drilled to the use of the musket or field piece, organized into companies and battalions, and their alarm posts assigned, would enable us to resist an attack in considerable force.

I feel confident the leading citizens would undertake this organization if aware of its necessity and aided by the commanding general.

In this connection, I would call your attention to the security of the bridges over the Potomac. I have never considered that proper precautions were taken against fire, or that they were fully guarded. In case of attack, there are enough secessionists in the city who would, if they could secretly, burn these structures, knowing their immense importance to the defense.

Besides the precautions of guards, convenient supplies of water, &c., it would be very proper to furnish the troops at the Chain Bridge with two or three weeks' provisions, as, in case of the destruction of the bridge, they would be isolated.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 25, 1863.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Major-General DIX :

One of our men, highly intelligent and trusty, came from Richmond June 9. Force on the Blackwater, one brigade and one battery, not to exceed 2,500, under General Jenkins, of North Carolina; the battery is at Blackwater Bridge. No other artillery in that direction. Two regiments at Drewry's Bluff.

In Richmond nothing but City Battalion; about 400 at Camp Lee, near Richmond, generally one regiment in transit. Nothing else nearer than the forces in North Carolina, which do not exceed 5,000 men, under General French. General Elzey at Richmond; General D. H. Hill at Petersburg. Tredegar Iron Works making 2,000 carbines, 2,000 Richmond rifles, and 1,000 revolvers per month; also large cannon and mortars. At Petersburg four long 32-pounders and several smaller brass pieces in position, but not provided with artillerymen.

Forces from Charleston and Savannah gone west. Beauregard is massing troops at Tullahoma, to act in concert with Joe Johnston.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 25, 1863.*

General H. W. HALLECK :

By order of General Foster, I have arrived at this place from New Berne with my command, the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, to be available, if necessary. If not needed here, I am directed to proceed to Massachusetts. The term of service of the regiment expires on the 7th of July.

I have reported by telegraph to General Dix at Yorktown, but have as yet received no reply. I now telegraph you, in compliance with orders from General Foster.

CHARLES R. CODMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Until further orders, all troops arriving from North Carolina will report to General Dix, and be subject to his orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Aldie, June 26, 1863—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that your command will cover the movements of the army across the Potomac. He desires you to communicate with General Buford with reference to relieving his pickets as soon as you can do so after daylight.

Your train, baggage, &c., will move, as heretofore ordered, under a sufficient guard.

The general desires to know, as early to-morrow as possible, if the enemy show any force in your front. He also desires you to send a party down the road toward Fairfax, to turn all trains, &c., belonging to this command toward Edwards Ferry, and that you direct your staff officers to fill your train with supplies as soon as they get across at Edwards Ferry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEESBURG, VA.,
June 26, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and
SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington:

Have just arrived. One division is covering the flank from Aldie to this place, by way of Mount Gilead. Three brigades of the Second Division are covering the three roads from Aldie and Gum Springs. All quiet toward the Blue Ridge. Very few cavalry pickets seen near Middleburg this morning. None in the Snicker's Gap pike.

The telegraph operator of Hancock's corps reported, last night, a body of several thousand cavalry at Gainesville, from the direction of New Baltimore. My dispositions cover that. I shall remain here until the crossing is accomplished.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Jefferson, June 26, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Let me know as soon as you get information about the passes—Crampton's and South Mountain. General Hooker is at Poolesville, and very anxious to know if they are occupied.

You must keep the cavalry scouting in your front. Send to Frederick, and communicate with General Stahel. He was directed to keep you advised of what is going on in your front.

My headquarters will be here to-night, and I will move up all the corps together, so as to concentrate at Middletown or in that neighborhood.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1863—1.50 p. m.

General W. S. HANCOCK,
Edwards Ferry:

The commanding general desires that each corps shall be followed by its trains. You will, therefore, please halt the head of your column until the wagons of the corps in advance of you have crossed the bridges.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 26, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Point of Rocks:

General Hooker directs that you report to General Reynolds at Jefferson, who will command the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps until the marches are completed, as ordered.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Frederick City, Md., June 26, 1863—3.10 p. m.
(Received June 27, 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I arrived at this place this afternoon, and have made the following disposition of my troops:

I have one brigade and one section of artillery at Crampton's Pass, patrolling thoroughly on the other side, but without meeting with any enemy whatever; they are supported by one brigade and two sections of artillery of the Eleventh Corps.

I have one regiment in South Mountain Pass, patrolling in that vicinity, but without meeting any of the enemy. One brigade and two sections of artillery are at Middletown, and two regiments about 2 miles from this place, on the road leading toward Lewistown.

As was stated by telegraphic dispatch of last evening, there is no enemy in the neighborhood of any of the gaps, nor do they seem to have any intention of coming this side.

There was a small force of rebel cavalry at Boonsborough this morning, but there are none of them there now.

The whole rebel army is marching toward Harrisburg. Ewell's whole corps passed through Hagerstown and Smithsburg last Tues-

day. Sixty-six pieces of artillery, belonging to this corps, passed through Hagerstown on Tuesday, and sixteen pieces belonging to the same corps passed through Smithsburg the same day. Their force is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Both columns were marching in the direction of Greencastle.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Anderson's division, of Hill's corps, passed through Boonsborough about 6 a. m. They were three hours passing through the town. This column crossed at Shepherdstown. Ewell's corps crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

I have sent out scouting parties of perfectly reliable men, who will endeavor to penetrate the enemy's lines and learn their strength and plans.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

JUNE 27, 1863.

The foregoing report would have been sent to you last night had I known where your headquarters were. I have but this moment found out where they are.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jefferson, June 26, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

The signal officers report that they can see nothing at Crampton's Pass. Howard has moved up to Middletown, and my aide, Captain Wadsworth, went with General Howard to Middletown. General Birney is at Adamstown, and I have sent him orders to move up here to-morrow, and shall move Doubleday forward to Howard. It is called 6 miles to Middletown from here, and also 6 or 7 from Adamstown here. The road through the Catoctin Hills very bad, and the bridge over the Monocacy by the route he came very frail and unsafe; should be repaired, if it is to be much used. No ford there, but the Furnace Ford, some 3 miles below it, reported a very good ford, the best on the river. This bridge can be easily repaired, as there is lumber close by—saw-mill slabs.

The cavalry sent out by Stahel does nothing. They go into camp behind the infantry, and send out small squads from them. General Stahel was at Frederick to-day, and will be at Middletown to-night. Captain [Craig W.] Wadsworth has just returned from Howard, and I send you his report by Captain [John C.] Bates.

Wadsworth says the reports were brought back from Boonsborough by one of Howard's staff, who learned it from persons there who professed to be Union people, and, from the account he gave, Wadsworth did not altogether credit it, though it appears Howard does.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—We are 20 miles by the road from Poolesville. It is called 15, 16, and 19. If you have any other orders, please send to-night, I shall move leisurely to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Middletown, Md., June 26, 1863—5.10 p. m.

[General JOHN F. REYNOLDS:]

GENERAL: I learn through different sources that there is no enemy at Crampton's Pass, though my brigade commander, sent there, has not yet reported. Fifteen of my headquarters cavalry dashed into Boonsborough, and went about a half mile beyond, chasing out a squad of rebel cavalry. The inhabitants there report that Longstreet encamped between Keedysville and Sharpsburg last night, and moved this morning toward Hagerstown. He had forded the river at Shepherdstown. Ewell, with Jackson's old corps, passed through Boonsborough on Tuesday. Yesterday and day before a part of A. P. Hill's corps passed through; [A. R.] Wright's brigade of that corps yesterday forenoon, with seventeen pieces of artillery; his force 5,400 (a Union man's count). Early himself was with Wright. These regiments were about 400 or 500 strong. The whole force which passed through Boonsborough, about 20,000. Lee in person crossed the Potomac last night. His entire force on this side up to yesterday reported to be between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

I am, general, very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—My force is disposed as follows: One brigade of Barlow's division and a battery in Crampton's Gap; one brigade of Steinwehr's division and a battery in Boonsborough Gap. General Barlow is encamped on the Burkittsville road, General Steinwehr on the turnpike, and General Schurz on the old Hagerstown road. These divisions are within supporting distance of each other, and about a mile in front of Middletown. My headquarters at the farm of Mr. Cookerly, first house beyond Middletown, on the pike, toward Boonsborough.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Poolesville, June 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Leesburg:

Give orders to General Buford to cross his artillery at Edwards Ferry. He will proceed with his cavalry by the way of the mouth of the Monocacy to Middletown. His train will come to Edwards Ferry for supplies.

Tell Colonel [Charles R.] Smith that Lieutenant [William] Dean, with ordnance stores, is at Edwards Ferry; that the stores must be loaded in the wagons from that point.

Tell Colonel [Albert S.] Austin to see or telegraph Colonel [H. F.] Clarke to make arrangements for the subsistence of the command.

Please answer. Be sure that Buford's artillery crosses at Edwards Ferry.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General,

P. S.—Butterfield notified.

LEESBURG, June 26, 1863.

General PLEASANTON :

Buford has just arrived. Devin's brigade could not cross this evening; it will report at Poolesville as soon after daylight to-morrow as possible. Picket line all complete. Buford's division all in camp here. Your dispatch just received; will be attended to.

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S DIVISION,

June 26, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac :

The general has gone on to Middletown, where he has one brigade, and directs me to inform you that his headquarters to-night will be at that place. Our forces occupy Crampton's Pass, patrolling thoroughly in all directions, but without meeting any force of the enemy. We also hold South Pass [Turner's], and have heard of no enemy in that direction. So far as the general has been able to ascertain, there is no force of the enemy in the neighborhood of any of the gaps, nor do they appear to have any intention of coming this side. Our supply train is still detained at Edwards Ferry, suffering for feed, and our men are out of rations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S DIVISION,

Frederick City, Md., June 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Your dispatch just received. The general has not returned from Middletown, as I stated in my last dispatch to General Butterfield. We occupy South Pass [Turner's] and Crampton's Pass, patrolling thoroughly in all directions, but have not as yet met any of the enemy. The general may have further information when he returns, and will communicate it at once. We have one brigade in Middletown.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

Middletown, June 26, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Commanding Right Wing :

GENERAL: Your dispatch from Jefferson, by aide-de-camp, just received. After your aide left, I heard from my brigade commander, Colonel von Gilsa, at Crampton's Pass, that the Pass was occupied

as directed, and no enemy. The Boonsborough [Turner's] Pass is occupied by a brigade of infantry and one battery of artillery. A regiment of cavalry went to the pass [Fox's] just south, called Sharpsburg. This cavalry came up after I got here. My headquarters cavalry have been used to scout my front.

General Stahel has been here this evening. I have had to give him rations, and I am afraid it will make me short. Do let his trains through, so that he can repay me. Will there not be a depot at Frederick?

The telegraph wire is cut between this and Frederick. Shall I have it repaired? I have broken connection here lest some Maryland rebel should communicate to the enemy by this channel.

The enemy appears to have gotten the start of us by about two days.

Had General Stahel's cavalry been up, I should have pushed on earlier this morning. I hope I kept out of your way.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
June 26, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

GENERAL: My command is just going into camp about 1 mile from the river. My headquarters are near the residence of Mr. Vesey, about one-quarter of a mile to the right of the Poolesville road (going from here toward Poolesville), and 1 mile from the river. My own train, and those of commands which preceded mine, have crossed the bridge. There are no trains the other side of Goose Creek, to my knowledge, excepting those of the Sixth Corps.

A brigade of cavalry is covering the roads leading to the bridges on the south side of Goose Creek. The Sixth Corps had not arrived at 11 o'clock.

I send a staff officer for any orders you may have for me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

There are 700 horses at Alexandria which I have ordered shod before being issued to you. Captain [Henry] Page, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to report to you for duty as quartermaster of Buford's command.

Has a train of fifty wagons from Alexandria, laden with forage, reported to you within the last thirty-six hours? Do you wish any more quartermasters, and what number of horses do you stand in need of now?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 26, 1863.

Colonel SAWTELLE,

Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, Alexandria :

General Pleasonton just informed me that the train is safe and will return from Edwards Ferry. He wanted Page soon. He says Captain [Charles] Worms is in Alexandria. Order him (Worms) to join the cavalry command at once. Order an officer to Edwards Ferry immediately, to receive surplus property, issue forage and clothing, and take away what we do not want. We shall probably want supplies at or near Frederick day after to-morrow. See General Haupt and Colonel Porter on the subject of depot, and have all ready. [Perley P.] Pitkin and Wagner, one or both, must go there to-morrow, with orders to communicate facts to us both.

RUFUS INGALLS,
*Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26, 1863—12.05 p. m.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. H. FRENCH,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va. :

General Schenck requests that General D. Tyler's requisition for eight more 24-pounder howitzers to perfect defenses on Maryland Heights be filled. It is impossible to send these guns now. Are any additional guns absolutely necessary ; and, if so, what number, and what calibers ?

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 26, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General SLOUGH,

Military Governor, Alexandria :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you ascertain the number of cavalry, mounted and dismounted, in camp near Alexandria.

Please specify the commanding officer and the number of mounted men effective.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
*Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 26, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,

Commanding, Washington :

GENERAL : All troops in the city should be prepared to move to-night, if necessary, their guards being replaced, if necessary, by the

quartermaster's employés. General Rucker has charge, and can call out these men whenever required. But, unless in case of emergency, they should not be taken from their work.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

3.30 P. M.

Colonel TAYLOR:

Please give directions to have the city guards relieved at night by General Rucker's men, and have the regiments assemble at regimental headquarters, provided with 100 rounds of ammunition, 40 in the boxes, the rest in their haversacks. Direct General Barry also to have his batteries ready to move at a moment's notice.

S. P. H. [HEINTZELMAN,]

BALTIMORE, *June 26, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

If you have relieved Brigadier-General Tyler at Harper's Ferry, I request that he may be ordered to report immediately in person here, that I may give him charge of the outer defenses of this city.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 26, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md.:

Major-General French has been assigned to the command of the troops at Harper's Ferry. In compliance with your request, he has been instructed to order General Tyler to report to you the moment we can dispense with his services.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 26, 1863—4.15 p. m.*

(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TYLER,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

Seeing that General Hooker relieves you by General French, I want you here to take charge of new defenses. General Butterfield says you will report to me as soon as you can be spared. I hope it will be immediately.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

June 26, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,

Harper's Ferry:

The general desires to know if you can give him any definite information as to the numbers of the enemy south of Hagerstown; also whether or not the enemy had a pontoon bridge with him at Williamsport or elsewhere.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 26, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,

Commanding Harper's Ferry:

The general directs that you make a reconnaissance to-morrow morning toward the Burnside Bridge, on Antietam Creek, with your cavalry, and see who holds it, and in what force.

Headquarters to-morrow p. m. at Frederick.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 26, 1863—8.25 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Is the road in good order from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

The railroad from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry is in good condition.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1863—8.20 p. m.

(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington:

No cavalry has arrived from New York, nor any other troops, since your order of yesterday. If any come, they will be sent forward to Washington immediately.

Your order restoring Colonel [Samuel] Graham to the command of Fort Marshall will be promptly obeyed when he reports. But it will take the command from Colonel [Peter A.] Porter, an officer in whom I have the fullest confidence, and give it to one in whom I have very little.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1863—9.35 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

General Lockwood is encamped to-night at Poplar Springs, which is, I think, 16 miles from the Monocacy, where he expects to arrive to-morrow. The First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers marched to-day for the Monocacy, all newly armed.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,

Baltimore, June 26, 1863.

Maj. HENRY B. JUDD, U. S. Army,

Wilmington:

SIR: Your telegram is received. I am glad to hear of the ten extra companies of the Fifth Delaware. Let them be called out and put upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad by all means, and at as early a moment as possible. The force there is, I know, too small. Take steps for obtaining these troops as soon as possible, and post them on the road at once without further order, leaving one-third of what will then be the whole force, and concentrate at Havre de Grace and the crossing of the Susquehanna.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,

New Creek, W. Va.:

The following has just been received from Brigadier-General Averell, at Grafton:

Colonel [T. M.] Harris, at Beverly, reports as follows:

"I have reliable information that [W. L.] Jackson has 2,000 men near Huntersville. Contemplates an attack on Beverly."

I request that the Twenty-eighth and batteries be sent back from New Creek, in order that, after whipping Jackson, I may take the offensive against Staunton and the communications of the enemy's main body. We are of no importance in this position.

WM. W. AVERELL,

Brigadier-General.

Unless in such condition that you cannot safely detach them, you will return to General Averell the force he needs for his operations against Jackson. But this is left to your discretion. Communicate at once directly with him.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 26, 1863—12.30 p. m.

(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

In conference this morning with Governor Curtin and his advisers, it was deemed advisable to make a call of the militia for State de-

fense. In that case there should be two or three places of rendezvous, as Lancaster, Reading, or Wilkes-Barre. Can you furnish general officers to organize these camps and command in the field? Could General Franklin be assigned to me? I would place him in charge of the whole militia, provided he would waive rank. He offered his assistance to me one week ago.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 26, 1863—[4 p. m.]

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Officers will be assigned to take charge of the troops that may be raised by Governor Curtin. General Franklin was assigned yesterday to another post, and General Dana, having been assigned to you for orders, he will be perfectly competent to perform whatever may be required in the organization and command of State troops. State what subordinate officers you require.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 26, 1863.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A call of the militia for ninety days will be made. If you would authorize General Couch to provide clothing, it would simplify the whole movement very much, and prevent the State from going into the market to purchase it, which would, of course, enhance the rates of cost of clothing too greatly for the regular army. If the State furnish clothing, a call of the Legislature must be made, and, for reasons which you will readily comprehend, that ought to be avoided. I hope you will change the order, and give similar authority to General Brooks.

The camp of rendezvous will be located wherever the generals commanding departments designate, and the forces sworn into the State service will go immediately under their direction.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 26, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

If any effort be made to induce you to furnish uniforms to any troops excepting those who respond to the President's call for six months, and are sworn into the United States service, you will bear in mind that you are not authorized to furnish such supplies.

Troops of the United States only can be furnished with United States uniforms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863.

(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I have supplied a few New York regiments with clothing and arms who had none. Pennsylvania troops sworn into service during the existing emergency have also been supplied—none others. My forces have been driven out of Gettysburg, and will rendezvous at York to-night.

D. N. COUCH.

HANOVER, June 26, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Threw Colonel Jennings' regiment 3 miles in advance of Gettysburg this morning in a good position. The rebel advance guard approaching caused him to fall back. Captain [Robert] Bell reports, without advising me or awaiting orders, by the Heidlersburg road. Sent out to collect scouts. Gathered all available cavalry present under Major Knox, to present the best face on things, but had, I fear, too few. Hastened here to collect arms and public property.

G. O. HALLER,

Major Seventh U. S. Infantry.

HANOVER, June 26, 1863—8 o'clock.

Major-General COUCH:

Major Knox and Captain Bell have arrived. Rebels in Gettysburg. Ran our cavalry through town; fired on them; no casualties. Horses worn out. Ordered all troops to York, to rendezvous at Camp Franklin. Will be in York at midnight. Cavalry, officers and men, did well. Major Knox specially mentions Corpl. J. R. Wood, Private William A. Davis, and Private George W. Colket.

G. O. HALLER,

Major Seventh Infantry, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE,

Harrisburg, Pa., June 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Being satisfied that the rebels were in considerable force a few miles west of Carlisle Barracks, and having no means of defense, I retired from that position last night, bringing with me all the munitions of war and movable public property.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HASTINGS,

Captain First Cavalry, Superintendent.

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

Certainly. Use seventy-five of the wagons and teams, or more, if you need them. As to General Milroy, while you detain his troops

from me, I believe it would be better, under all circumstances, to have him with them.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 26, 1863—10 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Commanding:*

Operator reached McConnellsburg; reopened office to-night. Enemy, 5,000 strong, with ten pieces of artillery; full battery, 6s; four 10s. Left at 12 m.; direction, Chambersburg. Took large amount of sheep, cattle, horses. General Milroy and staff left here at 5 p. m. Probability our supplies cut off from Harrisburg. Imboden's advance 10 miles this side Hancock to-night.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 26, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication,* dated yesterday, of the chief engineer for the Defenses, written in consequence of the conversation I had with him in the morning.

I need scarcely add that I concur fully in his views. It is also in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, held a year ago last March, at General McClellan's headquarters, at Fairfax Court-House.

Those conclusions were arrived at when the rebel army had fallen back, most of it already beyond the Rappahannock, in anticipation of an attack on our part by way of the Peninsula.

The circumstances are now very different with the rebel army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and a portion of it beyond the Potomac, on the offensive. Should the casualties or exigencies of the service compel General Hooker's army to uncover Washington, we must be in a condition to meet any force that an enterprising enemy might detach to make an attack upon this city.

When the 10,000 men were sent to General Dix, nearly emptying the rifle-pits, General Hooker's army held the line of the Rappahannock. Since General Hooker has fallen back to the front of the Defenses, he has obtained from this department about 6,000 cavalry; from General Abercrombie over 8,000 men; General Crawford's command, 4,967 men; and Colonel Jewett, from Poolesville, 2,282 men; making 15,249, or, including the cavalry and the force sent to General Dix, there have been lost to the Defenses at least 30,000 veteran soldiers.

To replace them, we have the employes of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments organized, but they cannot be made at all effective or available unless they are called out once or twice a week until they get some idea of their duties. I respectfully request authority to call out such portions, both in the cities of Washington and

* See letter from Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard, chief engineer Defenses of Washington, to Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, commanding Department of Washington, dated June 25, 1863, p. 331.

Alexandria, as can be spared, to show them their posts and duties, and to enable the garrisons to assemble in suitable positions to be made use of for active service.

I deem it very important to have the citizens formed into some organization, such as home guards, to aid in the defense in case of an attack. It is very desirable to do so in such a manner as not to add to the unnecessary alarm that already exists.

My communication of yesterday will have informed the general of the condition of the garrisons, and the entire want of infantry to line the parapets and rifle-pits.

From conversations with the commanding general, I am aware of the difficulty of replacing the troops withdrawn from the Defenses, but I submit these views in the hope that something can be done to make use of the population of the District in defending their own property as well as that of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—How far the militia of the District is organized or can be made available, I am unable to say. If properly organized, the militia might be called out.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 26, 1863.

To the collectors and custom-house officers of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York :

In the present disturbed condition of the country in and adjacent to this military department, the general commanding has to require of each of you aid and co-operation in preventing contraband trade and supplies to the common enemy, while the usual guards and checks are withdrawn, and troops sent away to repel invasion.

With this view, it is deemed proper to direct that, until the rebel force is driven out and quiet is restored, and until further orders, you will—

1. Permit no goods whatever to go into the State of Virginia, east of the Alleghany Mountains, excepting into the two counties of Accomac and Northampton, on the Peninsula, or Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay.

2. That you will grant no permits for any goods to be taken to any part of the States of Maryland or Pennsylvania within the reach of the rebel invading forces, nor to the Eastern or Western Shore counties of the Chesapeake, nor to the State of Delaware, excepting for family supplies, to known loyal persons, or, in small and limited quantities for resale, to such persons of certain and proved loyalty as will give sufficient and satisfactory security that they will sell to none who are not thoroughly loyal, and to them only for their actual and *bona fide* family wants.

3. That no permits whatever shall be given for the transportation of intoxicating liquors into any territory threatened with invasion, or into any territory occupied by our own troops; nor any into any of the other territories mentioned in this communication, not so invaded or occupied, excepting only in small and limited quantities,

for the actual and *bona fide* use of the parties to whom the permits are granted, and upon their giving satisfactory evidence and security of their loyalty, and that such liquor is in no case for resale.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 16. }	<i>Harrisburg, June 26, 1863.</i>
* *	* * * *

V. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana is assigned to the organization and command of the militia and volunteer forces and the defenses of Philadelphia. He will receive instructions from these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within 23 miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams Counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress. The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires.

I, therefore, now issue this my proclamation, calling for 60,000 men to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require. They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the general orders to be issued this day by the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, which orders will also set forth the details of the arrangements for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments, and supplies.

I will not insult you by inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families, and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the counsels of evil-disposed persons, if such there be in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defense mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and indicating our fidelity to the National cause. Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Govern-

ment, and I appeal to you now not to be unmindful that the foe that strikes at our State strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic, and our people are plundered and driven from their homes solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to our free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life. You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in defense of our State and in support of our Government. Let us so discharge our duty that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:

[SEAL.] ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 26, 1863.

(Received June 27, 1.32 a. m.)

President LINCOLN:

General Frémont, with your consent, will take charge at an hour's notice of the defense of these cities and vicinity. Ten thousand people, armed and equipped, will respond. Shall we say to him to assume command?

We are in earnest. It rests with you to say what shall be done. Let us have a man in whom our people have full confidence.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
N. P. SAWYER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1863.

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

We need John C. Frémont, who will create an enthusiasm by which we can raise 20,000 men in forty-eight hours.

J. L. RUSSELL.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 27, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG, Leesburg:

Shall move to Frederick City as soon as my staff arrive. After covering the crossing of the army, and obtaining your supplies at Edwards Ferry, you will join me at Frederick City as soon as you can.

Please answer.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

LEESBURG, June 27, 1863.

General PLEASANTON:

GENERAL: Did not get here until 1 a. m. Will cross as soon as possible, and push on to Frederick.

GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
June 27, 1863.

General GREGG, *Leesburg*:

Dispatch received. As soon as you can move your command, telegraph the engineer officer at Edwards Ferry, that he may make his arrangements to take up one of the bridges.

Keep yourself advised of the crossings of the different corps. The Sixth is the last.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Leesburg, Va., June 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you a map of this country. The major-general commanding directs that you march your command to Frederick City by the most direct route, and with the utmost expedition consistent with the condition of your horses. Your train will push on to the same point as soon as possible. These headquarters will be at Frederick City to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEESBURG, June 27, 1863.

General A. PLEASANTON:

Buford's column is in motion for the bridge. General Gregg here, all right. Will be over at once.

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 27, 1863—10 a. m.
(Received 10.47 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Direct that the cavalry be sent well to the advance of Frederick, in the direction of Gettysburg and Emmitsburg, and see what they can of the movements of the enemy.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
Middletown, June 27, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

You will move on here to-night with your command, and hurry up your trains.

I have sent you an order, when you arrive in the neighborhood of Jefferson or Burkittsville, to send a brigade and a rifle battery to Crampton's Pass, to relieve Howard's brigade, now occupying the Pass.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

WILLIAM RIDDLE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
South Mountain Pass, June 27, 1863—12 m.

Colonel [R. B.] PRICE,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a patrol from my command has just returned from toward Hagerstown, having been within 4 miles of that place. They found no force. Heard reports that enemy had all left Hagerstown this morning, but were said to be fortifying at a short distance beyond, toward Chambersburg.

Four hundred cavalry and three pieces of artillery are said to have been sent from Hagerstown back to Jones' Cross-Roads, on the Boonsborough and Williamsport road, this morning, as if to check an expected advance. Report says large quantities of stores are being sent back to Virginia; stores in Hagerstown robbed, &c.

With a small re-enforcement, or with permission to take my entire command from here, I should be pleased to make a reconnaissance to Jones' Cross-Roads, 8 miles from here, to learn what force is there. Would like the mountain howitzers.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. D. MANN,
Colonel Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
Middletown, June 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Howard and I have sent you forward all the news we have been enabled to collect from Boonsborough. The whole rebel army in Pennsylvania, excepting a force at Williamsport; strength not known. They are sending back all the stock, flour, shoes, groceries, &c., they pick up over the river at Sharpsburg and Williamsport. Stahel's cavalry ought to be out there. He is yet at Frederick. Has been sent for to come here, but has not yet moved, that I can learn. Birney has reached Jefferson, and will be here to-night, encamping on Howard's left. I had sent him an order to relieve Howard's brigade at Crampton's Pass. Before I get the news from Boonsborough, they might be withdrawn entirely. My corps now is encamped on Howard's right; just got into camp; my headquarters will be near it.

I had also ordered Howard to send the balance of the division to the South Mountain or Boonsborough Pass before the news came from Boonsborough.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Boonsborough Gap, June 27, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: Upon my arrival here, I made the following disposition of my command:

The brigade of Colonel Coster I left in the position which he had taken yesterday, and which met with your approval, excepting one regiment, which he had advanced into the Gap, and which I ordered to rejoin the First Brigade.

The Second Brigade, Colonel Smith, occupied the summit of the Gap with three regiments, and has detached one regiment (the Fifty-fifth Ohio) half way between the Gap and the position of the First Brigade.

The battery (Captain Wiedrich's) I have also left to remain in its present position with the First Brigade. There is no enemy at Boonsborough, nor in the Valley beyond, and it was for this reason that I have taken no artillery with me to the Gap. In case of necessity, they could be ordered here in about half an hour. The outposts have been placed in such positions as to secure us from any surprise. There is a monument placed upon a hill about one-half mile from here, from which point an extensive and clear view is had of the whole Valley, including the towns of Sharpsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Boonsborough, and also the approaches to the gaps south of us.

In this important position I have placed an intelligent officer, furnished with a field glass, who will report to me whatever he may see of movements in the Valley, and which reports I shall forthwith transmit to you, if of any importance. In case of an attack (which is, however, not likely to take place), I shall occupy and defend the hill north of this Gap, which commands the turnpike and is easily defended.

To guard all the roads which join the turnpike between here and Middletown, is, however, beyond the scope of my command. There is no need for it, if our cavalry now in the Boonsborough Valley do at all their duty. My headquarters are at the Mountain House.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

A. VON STEINWEHR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, *Middletown, June 27, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to inclose the within * from Stahel, having obtained the same information from Howard nearly twenty-four hours ago.

* See Stahel to Reynolds, June 26, p. 334.

Stahel should have sent this information to Poolesville, as directed to send all other, as either you or I would be found there.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 11TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Middletown, Md., June 27, 1863.

Colonel ASMUSSEN, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: A coach-load of passengers came from Hagerstown this morning, leaving that place at 7 a. m. They all unite in saying that between 90,000 and 100,000 rebels have passed on toward Pennsylvania. Ewell's, Longstreet's, and Hill's corps have passed through Hagerstown. Lee passed through on yesterday, and the rear guard of Hill's corps were passing this morning. They report that the rebels had over 300 pieces of artillery; 15,000 rebels went in the direction of Gettysburg, Pa., on the 25th. They have taken a large number of cattle, which they have sent to the rear. Foraging parties were going in every direction, picking up cattle and sheep and other supplies.

Very respectfully,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

General Ewell is with Early's division in person, and this column is evidently directed on Gettysburg. They must pass Waynesborough, and have a good pike from there to Gettysburg, and from Gettysburg they have a good pike to return back to the Cumberland Valley, above Carlisle, if they design to.

REYNOLDS.

HDQRS. 11TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Middletown, Md., June 27, 1863.

Colonel ASMUSSEN, *Chief of Staff, Eleventh Corps:*

SIR: A second omnibus has just arrived from Hagerstown. Mrs. Fry, one of the passengers, reports that she left Richmond, Va., three weeks ago to-morrow. The rebel troops had all left, with the exception of a small detachment, which was doing guard duty. She reports that she came via Staunton. She says that she left the latter place on Sunday last. Many of the prominent citizens of Richmond had gone to Staunton for security. Nearly all the rebel troops have passed over the Potomac into Maryland.

Very truly,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *June 27, 1863.*

Respectfully forwarded.* I have reports from different sources that Stuart's cavalry, or a part, crossed the river at Shepherdstown last night.

O. O. HOWARD.

*To headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, June 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Captain TURNBULL, *Edwards Ferry*:

What is the state of affairs at the bridges? Has all the Sixth Corps crossed, and at what time? Have you seen or heard anything of General Crawford's command—Pennsylvania Reserves—crossing or near? Headquarters here to-night.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

EDWARDS FERRY,
June 27, 1863—8.35 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Frederick:

Captain Turnbull has shown me a telegram, asking the state of affairs here. I have been here awaiting the passage and taking up of the bridges since 11 a. m. During this time the cavalry supply train and about two-thirds of the Sixth Corps have crossed on lower bridge. Vermont Brigade and Wright's division are now to cross on upper bridge. The First Division of cavalry have passed, and there is now passing the First Brigade of General Gregg's division. It is now almost entirely across. I understood that this cavalry division was to be the last to cross. I am much in doubt if we can commence taking up the first bridge before sunset, or if we can get the bridges up and the trains started from here before noon to-morrow.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, VA.,
June 27, 1863—9.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My command is crossing. Orders through Captain Turnbull. I will join General Meade to-night. Sedgwick left Dranesville this morning. Road is encumbered by trains of Third Corps. Reported yesterday and to-day by messenger to your headquarters.

CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 27, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Harper's Ferry:

General Stahel desires to know if he shall withdraw his cavalry from Middletown, to send toward Emmitsburg and Gettysburg. Two regiments already gone toward those points.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

EDWARDS FERRY, VA., *June 27, 1863.*

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Frederick :

General Sedgwick and a part of his command have arrived, and the trains are rapidly crossing. The supply train of the Fifth Corps and General Crawford's trains are in advance. General Crawford's troops have crossed. The artillery are well out on the road I came. I mention these things, supposing that General Sedgwick is not aware of the telegraph station here.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, *June 27, 1863.*

General WILLIAMS :

The reconnoitering party under Major [Shadrack] Foley has just come in. It went about 3 miles beyond Sharpsburg, captured 34 prisoners, and the guard over 1,260 barrels of flour.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

EDWARDS FERRY, *June 27, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

General S. WILLIAMS :

More than one-half my land pontoon train is loaded and on the road to Poolesville. I expect the balance to be loaded in one hour ; General Pleasonton's command to be over by 9 p. m., the last bridge up by midnight, and the surplus bridging, over 1,000 feet, returned with the brigade, to be put in the canal for Washington to-morrow forenoon. If my trains are ready at Poolesville by to-morrow noon, does the general wish I should precede any of the corps trains now here ? Please address me at Poolesville.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 27, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM, *Knoxville :*

Hold your command ready to march at 4 a. m. to-morrow. Colonel Lowell, with a regiment of cavalry, is ordered to report to you. Also two brigades from General French's command will join you at 6 a. m. at Harper's Ferry as you pass. Orders will reach you during the night. Acknowledge. Return the regiment of cavalry now with you to General Pleasonton here. Your command can march light, with ambulances and little or no trains.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 27, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General SLOCUM, *Knoxville :*

The order for your march toward Harper's Ferry countermanded. March your command to this point. Direct Colonel Lowell to report to General French at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 27, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General FRENCH, *Harper's Ferry* :

Colonel Lowell, with a regiment of cavalry, is ordered to report to you at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

The general directs you to send all your cavalry to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Williamsport. The general suggests that you cross at Keedysville, looking into the rear of Sharpsburg.

Acknowledge.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Frederick City, Md., June 27, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington :

I am informed that Capt. George Gibson, Eleventh Infantry, is relieved at clothing depot in Washington. I would respectfully ask that he be ordered to report to me for duty as clothing officer for a short time. The enemy's rear has passed Hagerstown.

We can succeed now, provided all the departments co-operate with each other, and we all act with energy and circumspection. There must be united action. There should be no differences now. The army is in good condition and spirits, and will be led with judgment and bravery.

Pennsylvania must resist and offer stout resistance, inch by inch. This army is able to accomplish success in that event. I know you will lend your influence to united and vigorous action everywhere.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 27, 1863.*

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,

Care of Capt. C. B. Wagner, A. Q. M., Washington, D. C. :

Troops without transportation are being consolidated with this army. I fear I shall need more wagons. Send me one hundred and fifty without delay. A train of sixty empty wagons from Aldie will be at Rockville to-night. Let the wagons you send carry three days' forage, and in charge of a quartermaster, with suitable wagon-masters and teamsters.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Poolesville, Md., June 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,

Commanding Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter, of which the following is a copy—

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 24, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff :*

GENERAL: You will proceed without delay to Washington, get the returns, character, and position of troops in General Heintzelman's command; deliver the letter

intrusted to you to Major-General Halleck ; make the representations concerning the troops, &c., to His Excellency the President and the General-in-Chief, which I have charged you with. Proceed to Baltimore, get the returns of the troops in General Schenck's department ; organize a column of 15,000 troops to move without delay to Frederick.

You will report your progress by telegraph, and rejoin headquarters as soon as you have accomplished your mission.

It is expected that you will complete this duty in two days. You will lose no time in fulfilling your instructions and returning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

I visited Washington and Baltimore on the 25th and 26th.

Before starting, I telegraphed Major-General Heintzelman, requesting that a copy of his returns might be at my disposal when I reached Washington.

On my arrival there, I was unable to find General Heintzelman, or any of his staff, at his headquarters ; therefore could get from him no report of the forces in and about the Defenses of Washington.

I then called immediately upon Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, handed him my letter of instructions to read, and stated to him the purposes of my visit. General Halleck replied that no troops could be spared from the Defenses of Washington. I stated to him that General Hooker desired me to say that he deemed it proper to give the enemy battle in front of Washington or Baltimore rather than near those places, as the most proper place to defend them.

Receiving no assurance of any troops from General Halleck, in accordance with my letter of instructions, I called upon His Excellency the President, and laid my letter of instructions before him, repeating your verbal instructions. The President sent for Major-General Halleck, before whom my instructions were again laid, with the inquiry from the President if he could furnish any troops. General Halleck replied that he considered it unsafe to take any more troops from the Defenses of Washington ; that there were several millions of public property in the shape of quartermaster's and commissary supplies and ordnance stores ; that the secessionists might rise and burn this property at any time unless it was strongly guarded. He considered the state of public feeling such as to justify him in anticipating such results in case any portion of the troops were withdrawn. He alluded also to the public buildings as well as the property of the civil government, and considered it unwise to weaken further the garrison of the city.

The President stated to me that I had heard what General Halleck's views were, and that it would be impossible to get any more troops from Washington. I requested of His Excellency that I might be permitted to examine the returns of the troops, in accordance with my instructions. Major-General Halleck was directed to exhibit these returns to me. From them I took the following memoranda, showing the strength, &c.:

Garrison, 10,347; city guards, 5,402; Abercrombie, 6,772; Crawford, 3,518; Jewett, added to Army of the Potomac, 1,221; Stahel, added to Army of the Potomac, 3,742; paroled prisoners, 2,284; [Camp] Distribution, 682; detachment Pennsylvania Reserves, 782. Total footing of General Heintzelman's report, and not the footing of the above, 36,640.

By these memoranda it will be seen that the garrisons of Washington and Alexandria numbered as follows :

1. Garrisons	10,347
2. City guards	5,402
3. Paroled prisoners.....	2,284
4. Detachment Pennsylvania Reserves.....	782

Of the troops marked as added to the Army of the Potomac, two brigades were to leave the service in a very short time. General Halleck stated to me that in the item of "city guards" were included all the hospital guards, guards for storehouses, depots, railroads, magazines, &c.; also orderlies, and the President's guard. The total footing of General Heintzelman's tri-monthly returns for June 10 or 20 (I don't remember which), was 36,640.

I then proceeded immediately to Baltimore, and laid my orders before Major-General Schenck, commanding the Middle Department. He evinced the most earnest desire to comply entirely with your wishes as expressed in my letter. In reply to your verbal instructions, he stated that he coincided entirely with your views; that it was better to defend Washington or Baltimore in the front of either place than at the very gates. He laid before me the returns of his command, a copy of which is inclosed.* These returns show that, while nominally carrying 36,000 troops, there were actually only a few thousand about Baltimore available for the purposes specified in my instructions.

General Kelley's division, of about 12,000 (officers and men for duty), were at Harper's Ferry; General Milroy's command, of about 7,500, composed the forces at Winchester, and were in the late engagement there. That portion not captured were scattered and in a disorganized condition in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, not available.

The division of General Scammon, of about 4,800 (officers and men for duty), were out of the line of operations, now west on the Kanawha River, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va.; the whole force being spread over about 100 miles, between Mount Pleasant, on the Ohio River, and Fayetteville.

Scott's Nine Hundred New York Cavalry had been withdrawn and sent to Washington. The brigade of General Morris, a small command, was at Fort McHenry and Baltimore. The Purnell Legion was at Annapolis, Md., guarding the parole camp. Two regiments and two batteries were with General Schoepf, at Fort Delaware. General Schenck had also a provost guard at Philadelphia, and vedettes and pickets on all the roads leading to Baltimore. He had troops also guarding the Lower Potomac.

This statement of the location and condition of General Schenck's command will sufficiently explain to you that it was impossible for me to comply fully with your instructions. I could not but reflect how much easier your plans and purposes could have been accomplished if it had been thought proper to comply with your telegraphic request of last month to the authorities at Washington, that all those troops capable of having any effect upon the operations against Lee's army should be concentrated under one commander. Had this been done, most of the troops in General Schenck's department could have been placed in position heretofore to be available.

General Schenck freely accorded to me authority to take from his command whatever troops could be used for the purpose of my instructions.

* See p. 243.

After consultation and examination, I took all the available troops, consisting of General Lockwood's brigade, about 2,500 strong, put them on the road, in accordance with my instructions, leaving a small garrison for the city of Baltimore, consisting chiefly of New York militia, and, in accordance with your telegraphic instructions, returned to headquarters.

I trust that this hastily written report will sufficiently explain to you the reasons which prevented my accomplishing the mission with which I was intrusted, and prove to you that nothing was neglected by me that could have been done in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Poolesville, Md., June 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report having received orders at 10 o'clock last night from headquarters Army of the Potomac to report with my command to General Slocum at Knoxville. I have withdrawn all my pickets, and shall leave here at 9 a. m., this date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 27, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Colonel LOWELL, U. S. Army,
Care of Colonel Jewett, Poolesville:

You will not obey any order from Major-General Hooker ordering you to move until you have instructions from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel JEWETT:

If Colonel Lowell is not at Poolesville, this must be sent him immediately.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *June 27, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff:*

Rebel cavalry, between 200 and 300, came into Fairfax, and attacked 80 men of Scott's Nine Hundred, about 10 o'clock this morning, between the Court-House and the station. Our men retreated, and have arrived here. No loss. Information derived from two of the men.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 27, 1863—2.40 p. m. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Commanding, &c., Arlington House:

Five companies of the Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry have been ordered to report to you as soon as possible. The major-general commanding directs that you order this cavalry to make the necessary reconnaissances in front of the works, and report your orders and the result of the reconnaissances to these headquarters. Colonel Lowell, with five companies of cavalry, is at Poolesville. He will be ordered to make a reconnaissance in front of our works from Poolesville to Alexandria. You will be advised when they start from Poolesville, at what ford they cross the river, and the route they take.

Respectfully,

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
June 27, 1863—11.20 a. m. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

J. H. DEVEREUX, *Superintendent:*

General Halleck is raising all the cavalry he can find to send out in front. If no enemy is found in force, General Slough will send out train guards with your men to protect them. Push the stockade as rapidly as possible, using any lumber you can find after the cross-ties are exhausted. Let no men go to work elsewhere until the stockade is finished. To make things as secure as possible, run all your spare engines to Maryland avenue or some convenient place in Washington.

H. HAUPT,
[Brigadier-General.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
June 27, 1863—10.30 p. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Forty-seventh New York Infantry, National Guards, Colonel Meserole, has arrived here, and is ordered to proceed to Washington (250 strong).

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—10.30 a. m.*
Brigadier-General TYLER,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

If you are relieved, and can do so, I want you to come here immediately. If not, I must assign General Briggs to a command I designed for you.

Answer.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 27, 1863.*

Brigadier-General TYLER, *Maryland Heights:*

Hearing a day or two ago that General French was to take command of Harper's Ferry, I countermanded my order for your stores, supposing you would not want them on Maryland Heights.

MAX. V. WOODHULL,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—11 a. m.*

Colonel RODGERS,

Comdg. Second Eastern Shore, Md., Vols., Cockeysville, Md.:

Be on the alert, and prepared for all defense along the road at every point. The enemy are reported at Gettysburg, and may send cavalry to the railroad.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington:

General Couch reports the rebels in possession of Gettysburg, and moving east, 5,000 strong. I expect to-day or to-morrow to hear of the Northern Central Railroad being cut. I directed Colonel Rodgers to defend block-houses and stockades on my part of the line to the utmost. I have completed nearly all my line of defenses around this city, but have few guns for them.

My infantry outside of the old forts are the Sixty-ninth New York, 462 men, and the Fifty-fifth New York, 210 men, with three small companies of Second Eastern Shore. Total, about 800, and all raw.

My cavalry are out as scouts on all the roads. The rest of my troops were sent, as ordered, to Monocacy, and are there or on the march.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

I have no troops whatever that I can send to the Conowingo Bridge.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—5.15 p. m.*

(Received 5.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington:

Rebels reported by telegraph operator destroying Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction, 46 miles from here, and 11 miles this side of York. Do not know, but suppose it to be as yet only a small cavalry force.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 27, 1863.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

It is proper for me to inform you that, after sending the regiments you required to Monocacy, I have remaining here less than two full militia regiments, the Sixty-ninth and Fifth-fifth New York. This is about one-tenth of the minimum required for manning the defenses I have constructed. What cavalry I have I keep out constantly as vedettes and on scouting duty.

The rebels, as General Couch informs me, having taken possession of Gettysburg with a force of at least 5,000, any diversion by Stahel's cavalry, or other movement in that direction, would help to cover Baltimore.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 27, 1863—8.20 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

General Lockwood arrives at the Monocacy to-night. He has with him the Sixth New York Militia, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, the First Potomac Home Brigade Volunteers, and one company of Maryland cavalry. The First Eastern Shore Infantry will arrive there to-morrow.

Please have the section of battery sent up with the Sixth New York Militia to the Monocacy returned ; it is greatly needed here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 27, 1863—10.27 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore :*

The Sixth New York State Militia and the section of battery will be ordered to return to you to-night. Some of our batteries were sent into Washington, and could be sent to you for temporary duty in your defenses.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, *June 27, 1863—11.16 p. m.*
Commanding Officer, Havre de Grace, Md. :

Have your men watchful all along the line. A small cavalry force of rebels or a little squad of Copperheads may attempt mischief, and you must be prepared to make them suffer if they do. Keep me constantly informed of all that occurs.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1863.

There is an association existing in the city of Baltimore known as the "Maryland Club." The meetings of this body and of those who

frequent its rooms or are entertained by its members, take place at a building on the corner of Franklin and Charles streets. Departing from the original character and purposes of its institution, this club has for a long time past degenerated into a resort for those who are disaffected toward the Government, hostile to its legally constituted authorities, and who give countenance, encouragement, and aid to the unnatural and causeless rebellion by which our institutions and national integrity are sought to be overthrown. So dangerous and mischievous an association cannot be permitted longer to pursue these practices or maintain this attitude in a loyal community. The Maryland Club is, therefore, suspended, and its house of meeting taken possession of, and closed.

The provost-marshal of the Eighth Army Corps is charged with the immediate execution of this order.

In the execution of the order, the names of all persons found in the building, of all who belong to the association, and of all who habitually frequent it, will be taken, and an inventory will be made of the property and records or papers of the association, and the same held subject to future orders.

By command of Major-General Schenck :

[WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 172. } *Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1863.*

* * * * *

XV. Brig. Gen. D. Tyler, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of a Provisional Brigade, to be composed of the following troops, viz : The Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, Colonel [James] Bagley ; the Fifty-fifth New York State Militia, Colonel [Eugene] Le Gal ; Companies B, C, and D, First Delaware Cavalry, Major [N. B.] Knight ; Second Regiment Eastern Shore, Maryland, Volunteer Infantry, Colonel [Robert S.] Rodgers ; Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland, Volunteer Infantry, Colonel [Charles] Gilpin ; Companies B and C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, Maj. C. Urban ; and the defenses upon the northern and northwestern approaches of the city of Baltimore.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck :

[WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 27, 1863.

General [WILLIAM F.] SMITH, *Commanding, Bridgeport :*

General Knipe was ordered by me to fall back from Kingston, and not be outflanked. You will give him orders. I will send orderlies to you.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
June 27, 1863.Colonel PIERCE, *Bloody Run*:

You may have to exercise large powers as regards your command. You understand that you hold in check the rebels, and cover the country. Harass them, and do not be cut off.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

YORK, June 27, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Off toward Wrightsville and Columbia. The enemy approaching with the Gettysburg force, about 4,000. Will respect private property if not resisted, and borough authorities wish no resistance.

G. O. HALLER,
*Major Seventh Infantry, and Aide-de-Camp.*HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 27, 1863. (Received 10.30 p. m.)Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There are 2,075 New York troops mustered into the United States service, and 5,131 not mustered.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, June 27, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I respectfully ask that the instructions sent to Generals Couch and Brooks be so modified as to authorize them to provide uniforms for all men called into the field for ninety days, unless sooner discharged, that may serve in their respective departments. As all other supplies are to be furnished, I cannot understand why this single exception should be made. I have made a call for 60,000 men, and, if compelled to go into the market to purchase uniforms, must call the Legislature to provide means and such other authority as they may deem necessary. This should be avoided for reasons which you can appreciate, and because it will also greatly enhance the cost of the large supplies needed by the General Government, and delay the prompt organization. Officers which apparently are greatly needed to aid our national armies in checking the advance of rebel armies into the free States [*sic*]. I submit for your consideration whether the delay and other matters referred to may not be fatal to some of the best interests of the General Government, and beseech you to remedy the matter. A definite reply to-day will enable me to decide upon the course that I must pursue.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

HARRISBURG, *June 27, 1863.*

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States :

SIR: You should promptly order that uniforms be furnished to all men called into camp under the Governor's proclamation of this morning. By so doing, you will economize for the General Government, and avoid the calling of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Knowing the situation of matters here and the temper of our people, that call should not be made a necessity, to the State Government.

I cannot use language strong enough to impress upon you my belief in the necessity of immediate action in this matter. The rebels are now in Carlisle, 18 miles from the capital.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 27, 1863—12.40 p. m.*Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg :*

If it should be deemed expedient by the authority of the State to issue clothing to the troops that may come out under the call of the Governor of Pennsylvania, it will be furnished, upon the requisition of the Governor, in writing or by telegraph, to the Quartermaster-General or this Department. To the troops that may be sworn into the service of the United States you can issue, under your instructions, without further authority.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*June 27, 1863—1.45 p. m.*Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh :*

Directions have been given to the Quartermaster-General to furnish, upon the requisition of the Governor, uniforms to the State troops that may answer the Governor's call. Those who are sworn into the United States service will be supplied upon your requisition.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1863.

Colonel [GEORGE H.] CROSMAN,

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia :

The Quartermaster-General has been instructed to issue, upon the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, uniforms to the troops that may be organized upon the Governor's call. In order to avoid any delay, the instruction is also given to you that, upon the Governor's requisition, you may issue clothing to the State volunteers, keeping an accurate account thereof. You will also issue upon the requisitions of General Couch and General Brooks for their respective commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1863—3.10 p. m.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN, *Harrisburg*:

The President has referred your telegram respecting uniforms for State troops to this Department. Instructions have been given to the Quartermaster-General to furnish clothing to State troops organized under your call, upon your requisition on the Quartermaster-General or upon the Department. The requisition should specify the places where they are wanted, and the probable number at each place, in order that they may be forwarded to the different points without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1863—3.10 p. m.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Harrisburg*:

The President has referred your telegram of this date to me for answer. Instructions have been given to the Quartermaster-General to furnish uniforms to State troops upon the requisition of the Governor of the State. You are aware that officers in the field can only issue clothing to persons in the United States service, and that for State troops such supplies should be called for by the State Executive. Whenever Governor Curtin makes his requisition on the Quartermaster-General or the Department, supplies will be furnished to the extent of the means possessed by the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,

June 27, 1863. (Received 5.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am sending to Washington every man able to do service. They are also sending all the militia of the city to Pennsylvania. I will have not to exceed 700 men to garrison the forts in the harbor. Major-General Halleck has called for the company stationed at Sandy Hook, in the fort under construction, to man the guns already mounted. They cannot be spared. To send them away with the Roanoke will cause great excitement among friends as well as foes, and you have now too many of the latter in this city.

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1863.

Maj. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Susquehanna:

In obedience to the order received by telegraph from department headquarters yesterday, I have assumed command of this post, and await with some anxiety the instructions indicated in that dispatch.

This city, as it now stands, is almost entirely defenseless, there being not more than 400 men on guard here, and about 600 disabled convalescents in hospitals,

There are no defensive works of any kind, excepting on the Delaware below, and I have thought it necessary to decide to accept the services of Professor [A. D.] Bache and his assistants, who had previously tendered them to the civil authorities, for the purpose of making a military examination of the country preparatory to the erection of works, in case they are ordered to be built, or in event of the emergency compelling me to proceed in works, without further instructions.

There are ten pieces of artillery and about 500 stand of arms at the disposal of the mayor of the city, which can be issued to such forces as shall be organized, but I do not know that it is intended to muster any troops into the service of the United States for any shorter period, or in any other manner than has been practiced at Harrisburg.

I desire to know the extent of authority to be delegated to me regarding mustering troops into service, erection of fortifications, employment of citizens to work on them, and procuring and issuing arms and supplies.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1863—7.05 p. m.

Major-General DANA, *Philadelphia:*

An application made by several citizens of Philadelphia* to the Department, requesting authority be given to you to declare martial law in that city, has been submitted to the President, who directs that if, in your opinion, any necessity exists to declare martial law, you report the facts to him, and upon such report he will give such instructions as may appear to him to be proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Philadelphia, June 27, 1863.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

From the information I possess, I see no more reason immediately to declare martial law here than exists in other parts of Pennsylvania. If the enemy moves to the attack of this place, it will then be necessary, and I will report facts when the necessity exists, in my opinion. I ought, however, to have authority to arm and supply the citizens, who, under call of myself and the mayor, may be willing to organize for home defense or work on fortifications, and also to pay men who work.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.,
June 27, 1863 (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Twelve regiments of my division are now at Harrisburg and Baltimore. Another will leave on Monday. I propose to go to Harris-

* Messrs. J. R. Fry, S. M. Felton, J. Edgar Thompson, and others.

burg, and take command of them. If you approve of this, please send me a telegram directing the mustering officer at Harrisburg to muster myself and staff into the service from the 16th instant. They have all been on duty from that day.

C. W. SANDFORD,
[Major-General.]

H. C., [HARRISBURG,] *June 27, 1863.*

J. H. BLACK:

Rebels have taken possession of York. Town surrendered about 5 p. m. Send engines and trains. Have all taken to Wrightsville. Give such aid as you can. Get them all over the bridge, and defend that structure to the last moment. The rebels must not get a footing on this side of the Susquehanna. Can you keep them off? I hope every man will place a musket to his shoulder, and never surrender the town.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, *June 27, 1863.*

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The iron-clad steamer Roanoke ought not to be taken from this great emporium, from which you are supplied with money and almost everything to carry on the war against the rebels. The militia, as well as all the troops, excepting about 700, are ordered elsewhere. To take the Roanoke from this city at the present moment will produce a very great excitement among all classes—friends as well as foes.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *New York:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. The orders of the Roanoke cannot be changed. If the troops are taken out of the numerous forts, so that their guns cannot be manned, I suggest that you call for volunteers or militia to man them. The Navy has important work for its ships which will be neglected if they remain at anchor where there are plenty of forts and guns.

The iron-clad Passaic is in New York Harbor ready for action.
GIDEON WELLES.

NEW YORK, *June 27, 1863.*

HON. GIDEON WELLES:

SIR: I learn from General Wool that so large a share of the troops garrisoning the fortifications of this harbor have been forwarded to the seat of war, that they cannot be relied on to prevent the approach of armed vessels. I must, therefore, ask that the Roanoke be left in

our harbor until the city can devise other means of securing its safety from a naval attack which its importance to the nation imperiously demands.

Please so instruct Admiral [Hiram] Paulding.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Actg. Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Old Point Comfort, Va.:

The senior British naval officer can send any of H. B. M.'s vessels to Washington.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Preble, Portland, June 27, 1863.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have in confinement 2 officers and 23 men, being the party who captured the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing last night. My force is too small to guard them. I await instructions.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Fort Preble, Portland, Me.:

Call upon the city authorities to raise a volunteer guard for the immediate exigency. If the Governor of Maine is at Portland, apply to him to raise a sufficient force for temporary guard [duty], until arrangements can be made to transfer them to Fort Warren. In the meantime, place them in irons, and at every hazard prevent their escape. Send me the Governor's address.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1863—10.15 p. m.

Governor COBURN, *Augusta, Me.:*

It is reported to this Department by Col. George L. Andrews, commandant of Fort Preble, that his force is not sufficient to guard the rebel pirates that cut out the Caleb Cushing. You will please organize a company of volunteers for temporary guard duty until the pirates can be taken to Fort Warren, or otherwise disposed of, unless it is already done by the authorities of Portland, upon whom Colonel Andrews was, in your absence, directed to call.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Preble, Me., June 27, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

In the private note-book of Lieut. C. W. Read, Confederate States Navy, I find as follows:

The latest news from Yankeedom tells us that there are over twenty gunboats in search of us. They have the description of the Taconey, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her. During the night we transferred all our things on board the schooner Archer. At 2 a. m. set fire to the Taconey, and stood west. The schooner Archer is a fishing vessel of 90 tons, sails well, and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever dream of suspecting us. I therefore think that we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast, with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor, or cutting out a steamer.

The above appears to have been written since the night of June 24. The schooner taken to-day is the Archer, of Southport.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

PORTLAND, ME., June 27, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

The party which cut out the cutter Cushing were part of the crew of the bark Taconey, which vessel, as appears by her log-book, in my possession, they burned June 25, and transferred her armament to the schooner Archer, which we have captured and stripped.

They intended to burn the two gunboats here, transfer the Archer's armament to the cutter, and burn and destroy on the coast of Maine. The men are in Fort Preble, under guard, but I would recommend their commitment to Portland jail.

Lieut. C. W. Read, of the Confederate Navy, was in command of the men, and is a prisoner.

J. JEWETT,
Collector.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 194. } Washington, June 27, 1863.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker is relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade is appointed to the command of that army, and of the troops temporarily assigned to duty with it.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 286. } Washington, June 27, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. H. Haupt, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby authorized and directed to do whatever he may deem expedient to facilitate the

transportation of troops and supplies to aid the armies in the field in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 27—AUGUST 3, 1863.—For Meade's correspondence with the President, Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief, see Part I, pp. 61-140.]

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
On the Emmitsburg Pike, 3 miles from Frederick,
June 28, 1863—4 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a report, with two inclosures, this moment received from General [Joseph T.] Copeland, who is out with two regiments of the First Brigade.

At the same time, I take pleasure in informing you that rations were last night sent to General Copeland.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Emmitsburg, June 27, 1863—9 p. m.

General STAHEL:

I inclose you a dispatch sent in from Gettysburg to-night, and a paper* found on a rebel, now a prisoner in that place.

There has been nothing here. I have pickets toward Hagerstown and toward Gettysburg, and will move to the latter place early in the morning, if our rations reach us, and without them, if you order it.

By command of Brigadier-General Copeland:

F. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-Inclosure.]

JUNE 27, 1863.

About 200 cavalry, one battery, and 2,000 infantry occupied Gettysburg last night, and moved this morning toward Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railroad. They were part of Ewell's Corps, under General Early; the cavalry under [E. V.] White.

Another column is reported as moving 5 miles north of Gettysburg, in the direction of York, and the rebels told the country people that another column would come from Carlisle and meet them at York.

R. G. McCREARY.
T. J. CARSON.
D. McCONAUGHY.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Middletown, Md., June 28, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff, Frederick, Md.:*

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from Lieut. J. H. Carr, First Indiana Cavalry, who is on a scouting tour, to wit:

MECHANICSTOWN, *June 27, 1863—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. W. ASMUSSEN, *Chief of Staff, Eleventh Corps:*

I leave immediately for Emmitsburg. General Hill's division lies at Waynesborough. The rebels are pressing all the mills to grind flour, which they haul away as fast as ground. One brigade of cavalry just arrived here. Shall report to you from Emmitsburg.

Respectfully,

J. H. CARR,
Lieutenant.

The above is transmitted for your information.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Camp near Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863—7.20 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In the absence of General Tyler, who is now at general headquarters, I have the honor respectfully to state, in reply to your communication of this a. m., that nine batteries were sent to Washington the morning of June 25, viz: Thirtieth New York Independent Battery; Thirty-second New York Independent Battery; Twelfth Ohio Battery; Battery B, First Maryland Artillery; Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery; Keystone Battery, together with Schuetz's [K, Tenth Michigan] and Borrowe's [H, Pennsylvania Light] batteries of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The first five batteries above mentioned took with them twenty-eight guns (twelve 3-inch, ten light 12-pounders, and six 10-pounder Parrotts). Of the remaining four batteries, I am not able to give you the number of guns, as they merely reported for duty, and moved directly to Arlington Heights, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 173, headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 25, 1863.

The batteries belonging to the old organization of the Artillery Reserve, sent to Washington, are the Thirtieth New York Independent Battery and the Thirty-second New York Independent Battery, and their places were filled by the Ninth Massachusetts Battery and the Second Connecticut Battery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 28, 1863—7.30 a. m.*
 Major-General SEDGWICK, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you move to New Market instead of Frederick, as ordered.

I am, very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Middletown, Md., June 28, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: A man of one of General Stahel's scouting parties has just returned from Hagerstown. He entered the town at 10 p. m. last night. A squad of Stuart's cavalry had passed through an hour before. The main body of General Stuart's cavalry was encamped last night between Williamsport and Hagerstown. He saw their camp fires. The head of the column of General Stuart's cavalry commenced passing through Hagerstown at the break of day. Citizens report that the rebels are driving cattle and horses toward Williamsport; he saw a drove of them.

Inclosed find copy of report from outposts at Boonsborough Gap.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Lieut. Col., and Chief of Staff, Eleventh Corps.

[Inclosure.]

SIGNAL STATION,
South Mountain, June 27, 1863—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR,
Commanding Second Division, Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I can see no camps in or around Hagerstown or in any other direction. There is a dense smoke rising from a point above Williamsport, across the Potomac.

I can see no infantry marching in any direction. Saw a body of cavalry, probably 25 in number, in a field beyond Sharpsburg, apparently reconnoitering; they are not now in sight. Also a body somewhat larger moving out of Hagerstown by a road leading northward. There is what appears to be a small picket of 25 or 30 men in a field this side of Hagerstown, along the road leading from that place to Boonsborough, but of this I am not positive—cannot make it out clearly. Can clearly distinguish the roads leading from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, and Shepherdstown, and can see no troops moving upon them, excepting the Union cavalry now at hand. The Union cavalry are on the road to Hagerstown.

Boonsborough, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Keedysville, and Funkstown can plainly be seen from this place. There is smoke rising just now beyond Hagerstown, as of a house burning.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

L. M. BUCHWALTER,
Captain Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The commanding general directs that the three corps of your command march to the vicinity of Frederick to-day and encamp. Their arrival here will be reported by a staff officer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 174. } *June 28, 1863.*

Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. J. Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with this army, and will report to Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, at Harrisburg, Pa., to organize and command the cavalry in the Department of the Susquehanna. The troops composing General Stahel's command are assigned to the Cavalry Corps, and will be distributed to the divisions of that corps as the commander thereof may direct. Major-General Stahel will furnish Major-General Pleasonton with a statement of the troops comprising his command and their position.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Hooker :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 175. } *Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.*

I. The following-named general officers are assigned to duty with the Cavalry Corps, and will report to Major-General Pleasonton: Brigadier-General Farnsworth, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Volunteers.

II. The First Brigade of Horse Artillery is assigned to the Cavalry Corps, and the commanding officer will report forthwith to Major-General Pleasonton, at the City Hotel, for instructions.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863. (Received 5.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I have accomplished my mission.* Will telegraph again in an hour or two.

JAS. A. HARDIE.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 66. } *June 28, 1863.*

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of this army on many a well-fought field.

Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it ; yet not without the deepest emotion.

* Delivery of General Orders, No. 194. See p. 369.

The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support.

With the earnest prayer that the triumphs of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 67. } June 28, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac.

As a soldier, in obeying this order—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited—I have no promises or pledges to make.

The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest.

It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I shall return to-night. I have been waiting for the formal issue of the order of the late commander before telegraphing. This is now written. I have had a chance to ascertain the state of feeling and internal condition of the army. There is cause for satisfaction with it. The late commander leaves for Baltimore this afternoon.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863.

The arrangements for guarding the approaches to Frederick against any possible dash of cavalry for the night, will be as follows:

From Monocacy Junction to the bridge above Carroll Creek, near L. M. Thomas', Second Corps.

From that point to George Schultz's, on the road to Hamburg, Eleventh Corps.

From that point to the Middletown road, near D. R. Miller's, First Corps.

From that point to Zimmerman's, on Ballinger's Creek, Twelfth Corps.

From that point to connect with the Second Corps, by Ballinger's Creek and the Monocacy, Fifth Corps.

Corps commanders will guard their trains and camps on marches and halts. The corps camped outside of the limits mentioned will make proper dispositions for their vicinity. A staff officer from each corps will report for orders, and the positions of the corps, morning and evening.

All the corps will be ready to march at daylight to-morrow.

Corps commanders will avail themselves of every opportunity to replenish their supplies.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *June 28, 1863.*

The army will march to-morrow as follows :

4 a. m.—The First Corps, Major-General Reynolds, by Lewistown and Mechanicstown, to Emmitsburg, keeping to the left of the road from Frederick to Lewistown, between J. P. Cramer's and where the road branches to Utica and Creagerstown, to enable the Eleventh Corps to march parallel with it.

4 a. m.—The Eleventh Corps, Major-General Howard, by Utica and Creagerstown, to Emmitsburg.

4 a. m.—The Twelfth Corps, by Ceresville, Walkersville, and Woodsborough, to Taneytown.

4 a. m.—The Second Corps, by Johnsville, Liberty, and Union, to Frizzellburg.

4 a. m.—The Third Corps, by Woodsborough and Middleburg (from Walkersville), to Taneytown.

The Fifth Corps will follow the Second Corps, moving at 8 a. m., camping at Union.

The Sixth Corps, by roads to the right of the Fifth and Second Corps, to New Windsor.

The Reserve Artillery will precede the Twelfth Corps, at 4 a. m., and camp between Middleburg and Taneytown.

General Lockwood with his command will report to, and march with, the Twelfth Corps.

The engineers and bridge train will follow the Fifth Corps.

Headquarters will move at 8 a. m., and be to-morrow night at Middleburg.

Headquarters train will move by Ceresville and Woodsborough to Middleburg at 8 a. m.

The cavalry will guard the right and left flanks and the rear, and give the commanding general information of the movements, &c., of the enemy in front.

Corps commanders and commanders of detached brigades will report, by a staff officer, their positions to-morrow night, and all marches in future. The corps moving on the different lines will keep up communication from time to time, if necessary.

The corps will camp in position, and guard their camps.

Corps commanders will send out scouts in their front as occasion offers, to bring in information.

Strong exertions are required and must be made to prevent straggling.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 98. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt will report without delay to Brig. Gen. John Buford, commanding First Cavalry Division, for assignment.

II. The division of cavalry known as Stahel's division will hereafter be designated as the Third Division.

III. Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Third Cavalry Division.

IV. Brigadier-General Copeland is assigned to duty with the Second Division, and will report to Brigadier-General Gregg without delay.

V. The Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. R. Butler Price, will report for duty to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

VI. The following-named general officers are assigned to duty with the Third Division, and will report for duty to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick without delay: Brig. Gen. E. J. Farnsworth, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. Volunteers.

VII. The Third Division will be organized into two brigades, as follows: The First Vermont, the First [West] Virginia, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and the Fifth New York Regiments will compose the First Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Farnsworth; the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Regiments will compose the Second Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Custer.

VIII. Capt. J. M. Robertson, commanding First Brigade, Horse Artillery, will assign two batteries to duty with the Third Division.

IX. The Michigan battery now on duty with the Third Division will report to Captain Robertson.

X. Brigadier-General Kilpatrick will put his command in condition for instant service.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton :

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: A brigade of rebel cavalry is reported having crossed the Potomac at Seneca Mills, and is making for the railroad between this and Baltimore, to destroy it. You will dispatch immediately two brigades and a battery down the turnpike to New Market and

Ridgeville, and thence scout in the direction of Ellicott's Mills, to prevent this force from injuring the railroad and telegraph lines. Report the departure of this force, and let them communicate with you often.

I am, very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Frederick City, June 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has been informed that the stores at Edwards Ferry were left unprotected. He therefore directs that you detach one regiment from the force you have just been directed to send out, with orders to proceed to Edwards Ferry, and cover the withdrawal of all public property at that point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Gettysburg, June 28, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General STAHEL,
Commanding Division:

We have just arrived with the column at this place, and find no enemy. The day before yesterday, at 3 p. m., a force of infantry, estimated at 2,000, with six pieces of artillery and 200 cavalry, under Colonel White, passed into the town, and out again at daylight yesterday morning. They destroyed the railroad bridge near here, and helped themselves to everything they needed in town. They went out on the road to York, and it is reported here that White, with his cavalry, branched off to Hanover Junction from a place called Abbottstown. Nothing has been heard from that place.

At the same time that the enemy arrived here, a large camp of them was seen on a road 4 miles north of this place, which also leads to York, and during that night the troops proceeded in that direction. The citizens who observed them report an estimate of 6,000 infantry and twenty cannon (counted). The train belonging to these troops did not get past here till yesterday afternoon. All the enemy came from Chambersburg, and they stated they were going to York, and to cut railroad communication at Hanover Junction.

I have camped my men east of the city, where there is plenty of grass, and I think I can get grain for them. I shall picket the York, Chambersburg, and Hanover roads, and patrol communications between them.

A report has just been brought in that the enemy encamped last night at Abbottstown.

By order of Brigadier-General Copeland:

F. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 29, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton :

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICK, June 28, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Harper's Ferry :

The major-general commanding would like to know what number of men you consider sufficient to hold the Heights against any *coup de main* : also if your command is ready to move to-morrow.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Frederick City, June 28, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington :

General Meade is in command. The army has confidence in him. We must all support him.

After the late long marches in wet weather, many shoes will be needed. Will you please order forward at once 10,000 pairs of bootees and same number of socks, for issue as the corps pass here ?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1863—4.05 p. m.

General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac :

The bootees and socks will be ordered, and will be sent as soon as a safe route and escort can be found. Last fall I gave orders to prevent the sending of wagon trains from this place to Frederick without escort. The situation repeats itself, and gross carelessness and inattention to military rule has this morning cost us 150 wagons and 900 mules, captured by cavalry between this and Rockville.

Yesterday morning a detachment of over 400 cavalry moved from this place to join the army. This morning 150 wagons were sent without escort. Had the cavalry been delayed or the wagons hastened, they could have been protected and saved.

All the cavalry of the Defenses of Washington was swept off by the army, and we are now insulted by burning wagons 3 miles outside of Tennallytown.

Your communications are now in hands of General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Frederick City, June 28, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington:

The cavalry that left before the wagon train has not been heard of here. Had the train been guarded by any ordinary force, the result would have been the same. Its starting was ill-timed and unfortunate.

There is a powerful force of rebel cavalry between here and Rockville. Our own cavalry is in motion, and the army will march in the morning. We must and will fight to the end.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

I have just seen General Meigs, who says there is to be an investigation concerning the loss of that wagon train. The ground of complaint is that the train was sent without an escort.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 28, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

The cavalry, some 300 in number, remounted and started out yesterday. Had two skirmishes with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, one on the River road, the other near Rockville.

They returned with a loss of about 16, saving their own baggage train, and are in camp at Tennallytown.

Had this cavalry escorted the wagon train and behaved as well as they did with their own, they would have saved it.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

P. S.—A deserter reports that there are several brigades in all, including Fitzhugh Lee's, and that Stuart commands in person; 6,000 men and seven pieces of artillery.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Frederick City, Md., June 28, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General, Washington:*

Your dispatch is received. I regret the misfortune, but do not understand that you hold me responsible for it. I gave orders for the teams just as I require other property. I had nothing to do with its escort. I only hope our losses may not be greater. Our trains here are not sufficiently guarded. We are deficient in cavalry now. All will be done that is possible.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 28, 1863—7 p. m.

General R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The clothing ordered starts in about an hour by rail, with a special messenger in charge. The train takes 20,000 pairs boots and 10,000 pairs socks, and the coal ordered yesterday, which could not be sent on train last night.

Twenty-five teams, without wagons, sent this a. m. to Edwards Ferry, to haul down pontoons, were captured, in addition to the 150 wagons started for Frederick. [William] Stoddard has about 600,000 pounds grain loaded, which can all go on one train. Shall I send it all?

Please answer at once.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 28, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK,

Commanding U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I yesterday sent your order to Colonel Lowell, to have his cavalry remain in the vicinity of Poolesville, with a request that, if he had left, it should be sent after him. He has not been heard from, and I fear that he has joined with his command the Army of the Potomac.

This will leave the Potomac unguarded from the fortifications of Washington to the mouth of the Monocacy, and enables a small force of guerrillas to cross into Maryland, destroy the canal, and interrupt the railroad communication between Washington and Baltimore. We know that there is now a force of guerrillas, numbering several hundred, in our immediate vicinity. I am left without sufficient cavalry to prevent their crossing whenever it may suit their convenience.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have since learned that Colonel Lowell is at Sandy Hook, and will return immediately. Fitzhugh Lee, with his brigade of cavalry, was yesterday at 3 p. m. at Annandale, and is now in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House.

BALTIMORE, *June 28, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Defenses of Washington:

We have no cavalry whatever to send on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and no companies of infantry excepting what are now stationed on the line.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

The Sixth New York State Militia are ordered from Frederick to Baltimore. Stop them at the Relay House. The section of battery has also been ordered from the Monocacy. It travels by pike, under escort of a company of the Purnell Cavalry. Put yourself in communication with them. Use all these forces for the present for the defense of the railroads. The section of battery and company of cavalry started from the Monocacy at daylight this morning.

By order:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 28, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, Baltimore:

The Sixth New York Militia left at 2 p. m. by rail, the artillery and cavalry at 5 a. m., to march to report to you. These movements were ordered before the presence of the enemy's cavalry was known on this side of the Potomac.

Please report their arrival.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [GEORGE] SANGSTER,
Commanding Annapolis, Md.:

Arm, organize, and send here the 500 men you spoke of; also the good arms you have. A boat will be sent to you.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, Baltimore, Md.:

It is probable that the rebel cavalry will first strike at the bridges near Annapolis Junction, and next at Elysville. Strengthen these points as much as you can.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

THREE MILES FROM ROCKVILLE,
June 28, 1863. (Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major ECKERT:

The wagon train is still here, burning. The rebel pickets are 2 miles from here. Citizens just in report a force of infantry and cavalry of about 8,000 or 10,000 in Rockville. This is pretty reliable, as

I get it from several, among them a man said to be a Union man, who was taken near here, carried to Rockville, and paroled. They took all the horses about here. It was some of Stuart's men that burned the wagon train. Two of the teamsters escaped. The rest were all taken. One of the teamsters is near here, wounded. Wire is in bad condition beyond me, and will be impossible for me to repair, as three poles have been cut down and the wire taken away. The wagons are badly burned; some of them entirely destroyed. They left about one hour ago.

I will go to Rockville if you desire, but cannot mend wire. Please give me orders.

COWAN.

CAMDEN STATION,
Baltimore, June 28, 1863. (Received 7.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Schenck is advised that a strong brigade of Confederate cavalry has crossed the Potomac above Washington, near Poolesville, and that it is undoubtedly making its way to the Washington Branch Railroad. General Meade telegraphs General Schenck to increase the force at Ellicott's Mills, with orders to hold that bridge, and also the Relay House, at all hazards. General Schenck has ordered a regiment of 375 men from Baltimore to the Relay, for which transportation is now waiting. The Sixth New York, from the Monocacy, will also be sent to the Relay, reaching that point about 8 this p. m. He will also send the Third Potomac Home Brigade, to protect the important bridges at Elysville.

The force between the Relay and Washington is small. If such an attack as stated is to be made, increased forces should be placed at once to cover the principal bridges, viz: At Bladensburg, Laurel, and Savage.

Rumors have been rife for some days past that it is the determination of the enemy to destroy the road between Baltimore and Washington. I am satisfied too much vigilance cannot be exercised to maintain this vital communication. General Schenck states he can do no more from Baltimore.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, June 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Five thousand reliable men could make a practicable defense. I do not consider the force here stronger than that.

I have made no preparations beyond having three days' rations on hand, not anticipating being moved without renewed notice.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1863—8 a. m.*

(Received 8.15 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Major-General Butterfield telegraphs me that some of General Hooker's batteries were sent in to Washington, and can be sent here for temporary duty. Will you please order this done immediately? To-night General Hooker sends back to me the Sixth New York State Militia and a section of battery that I had at the Monocacy.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 28, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.*:

General Barry will immediately send you two six-gun batteries, complete.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 28, 1863—5.55 p. m. (Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK,

Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore:

A strong brigade of the enemy's cavalry have crossed the Potomac above Washington, near Poolesville. Colonel Lowell, with five companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, are at Poolesville. Is there any way that you can communicate with him, and advise him of the fact, in order that he may keep his command in hand and ready for an attack?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 28, 1863. (Received 7 p. m.)*

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I am sending a regiment, the Third Potomac Home Brigade, to the Relay House, to increase the guards on the railroad. This is about one-third of all the force I have here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

June 28, 1863—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,

Commanding, &c., Arlington House:

You have authority to impress any citizens you may wish, to act as guides for your cavalry.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, June 28, 1863.

Commodore T. A. DORNIN,
Commanding Naval Station, Baltimore:

COMMODORE: Among the United States steamers now in this port for repairs, there are, I understand, three or four, perhaps—the Philadelphia, the Daylight, and the Seymour—[that] are afloat, and in condition for service.

I deem it exceedingly important that these available gunboats should be placed in position to bear upon this city and some of the approaches to it with their fire, as far as practicable, in case of an emergency that may occur.

The points in the stream which I would indicate for such commanding positions are, particularly, the foot of Broadway, in the harbor proper (Northwest Branch), opposite Locust Point, and in the Middle Branch up as near as possible to the Long Bridge, covering the west side of the city.

If you can make this disposition of these vessels, I trust no time will be lost in doing it.

I am, commodore, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1863.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will assume command of all the dismounted cavalry in this department belonging to the Army of the Potomac, have them mounted as soon as possible, and use them until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

P. S.—Also take command of all the cavalry in the District.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF CARLISLE,
June 28, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Captain RENO, *Chief of Staff:*

In accordance to orders, I have advanced as far as the enemy's pickets, and have taken 1 prisoner. General Rodes' division is in our immediate front. General Ewell did not go to Carlisle as yet; they seem to count every step of the road. If I am hard pushed, I will fall back, and send you another dispatch.

The morning is very foggy, and I have great difficulty in discovering the enemy. They say they will be in Harrisburg to-morrow. Send me word what to do if [*sic*] I will fall back immediately and keep sight of the enemy. I will await your answer. Their column is composed of cavalry and infantry.

JOHN McDONALD,
Commanding Pickets,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, June 28, 1863—12.45 p. m.*Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa. :*

You will co-operate, as far as possible, with General G. G. Meade, who now commands the Army of the Potomac, and who is authorized to assume the general command of all troops within the sphere of his operations. This authority embraces your command. Any information of the enemy's movements in your vicinity will be immediately telegraphed to General Meade.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863—10.20 a. m.*Brigadier-General SMITH, *Governor's Rooms :*

Captain Murry reports that the surrender of Mechanicsburg has been demanded by General Jenkins.

M. A. RENO,
Captain, and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH :

What news now ? What are the enemy firing at 4 miles from your works ?

A. LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 28, 1863—7.40 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

They have not up to this time made any show of attack in force. They are burning bridges on the Northern Central road.

I may have lost 400 men in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg. Probably 15,000 men within a short distance of my front.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
June 28, 1863.

Colonel FRICK,
Commanding, Columbia :

York has surrendered. Our troops will fall back from there to Wrightsville to-night.

If Major Haller is with them, he is my aide-de-camp.

Have reliable men sent down to the Conowingo Bridge. Impress horses, and send good officers or volunteers.

The commanding officer will take up planks, and in no event should that bridge fall into enemy's hands, or any fords.

Tell the people of Lancaster that the time has come for action. Have all boats and rafts along the river brought on this side.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863.*

Colonel COPPEE:

Two farmers, who left Goldsborough this morning, report that the rebels burned the bridges across the Conowingo and Gut Creek. General Smith will send them to General Couch.

CAMPBELL TUCKER,
Aide-de-Camp.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863.*

General COUCH:

It is reported to me that the rebels are moving to their right, which would bring their attack here near the bridges. Some men ought to be stationed at the railroad bridge where it is cut. I hardly think there will be much fighting to-day.

Can you send me a glass? I have not one. I have no men to spare for the island.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

I have nearly made all the dispositions I can make here. I am weak above and below the bridges, and could find use for two more regiments, if you have them. Send down arms at once for the Thirty-seventh New York; also some fifty-seven ammunition.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 28, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General SMITH, *Bridgeport:*

I think that I can send you one regiment to-night.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

JUNE 28, 1863.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Bridgeport:*

I have one four-gun battery. Can't send any more to-night.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 28, 1863.*

General SMITH:

We have a full battery of 12-pounders, six guns. Do you want all?

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863*—5.30 p. m.

Colonel COPPEE:

General Smith desires me to say that the regiment of Gray Reserves have not reported. We must have a regiment on the Fairview road.

M. A. RENO,
Captain, and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 28, 1863.

General SMITH, *Bridgeport*:

The Gray Reserves will be with you in an hour.

H. COPPEE.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863.*

Colonel COPPEE,

Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna:

Have not heard as yet from the scouting party of regular cavalry which went out yesterday. General Smith intends to send out two reconnoitering parties of infantry this a. m., one on each road leading to Carlisle.

CAMPBELL TUCKER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 28, 1863.*

General PIERCE, *Bloody Run*:

You can act as you choose about your artillery, but do not unnecessarily expose it.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

ALTOONA, *June 28, 1863.*

Colonel COPPEE:

Two guns are in the hands of Colonel Hawley, Mount Union, one at Johnstown, two in position at Bloody Run, and one has been posted at Stonerstown Bridge, on the Broad Top Railroad, by order of General Milroy. Mr. Wilson and I think the last-mentioned piece is not where it will be of much use, and it would be pretty sure to fall into the enemy's hands if he advances that way.

E. LEWIS.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863*—6.20 p. m.

Major-General COUCH:

The general commanding directs me to send the following information:

A citizen of Carlisle, just arrived, reports that the enemy, with thirty-five pieces of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, and 14,000 infantry, entered the place last evening at 7 o'clock.

From information received from the enemy, he says General Hill is the support to the cavalry that has been operating in York County,

General Ewell supporting the cavalry in Cumberland County. They propose a junction of their forces at this point, and are supplied with a pontoon train.

M. A. RENO,
Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *June 28, 1863.*

Colonel COPPEE:

Are there no troops at Mount Union or Bedford that could be gotten here to-night?

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Shall I do anything?

H. C. [COPPEE.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
June 28, 1863.

General SMITH, *Bridgeport:*

As many men as it will be possible to get will be sent from Camp Curtin as soon as possible.

J. N. POTTER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 28, 1863.

Capt. E. C. WILSON,

A. Q. M., Dept. of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, Pa.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you have sufficient combustible materials taken over to the west end of the public bridge, and there placed, under the direction of General Smith, in such places that the bridge, if necessary, can be fired at a moment's notice. Combustible materials of any kind can be used. Turpentine, tar, shavings, &c., would be the best. Without delay.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTOONA, *June 28, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

I have been out examining the country. I find three or four gaps, from 15 to 20 miles out, that should be guarded, in order to protect this place. I can guard them with 1,200 or 1,500 men and four or six pieces of artillery.

I leave here with five companies at 12 o'clock to-day for McKee's Gap, and if I had a mustering officer at this place I could raise the remaining number sufficient to guard the gaps. Can you send me four or six pieces, or can I get them from Pittsburgh? We have the men for them. It is necessary that I should have them.

N. L. YARNALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

YORK, via COLUMBIA, [June] 28, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

This city was formally surrendered to General [J. B.] Gordon's command of rebel forces last evening—9 miles toward Gettysburg. They are 4,000 to 6,000 strong, and sent a force last evening to destroy bridge at Glen Rock.

All the forces left last evening for Columbia, taking most of the Government stores. The rebels will occupy the town to-day; they will not destroy private property.

HENRY PALMER,
Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Bridgeport, June 28, 1863.

Colonel COPPEE:

The general directs me to say that, by deferring an important reconnaissance until to-night, he can send the cavalrymen; not otherwise.

M. A. RENO,
Captain, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
June 28, 1863.

General SMITH, *Bridgeport*:

You need not defer the reconnaissance; I have made other arrangements for cavalry.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bloody Run, via John's Branch, June 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

Your dispatches received. When ordered to take command here, I was at or near McConnellsburg. On arriving here, I found about 2,000 men, from every company composing the command of the old Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps; about one-third of the men without arms, all somewhat demoralized, and desiring to get to their regiments.

I am laboring here under very great difficulties, but will do the best I can. As a position, I do not consider this one of very great safety, or one of much strategic importance. Imboden's forces, I understand, are at or near Hancock, organizing a force to march against us. I deem it best that this command should be moved down nearer Bedford, and hold some of the mountain passes, but will await your orders. We have two pieces of artillery here, not effective; cannot be used out of point-blank range. They are smooth-bore guns, without scale or harness.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, *June 28, 1863.*

General PIERCE, *Bloody Run:*

In case the enemy march on Mount Union or Hollidaysburg, by falling on their rear or flanks you will demoralize their whole command. Attack them in small parties at night.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *June 28, 1863.*

D. N. COUCH:

The enemy were there day before yesterday, between 2,000 and 3,000 strong. They have gone back of Sideling Ridge, near Hancock. I have a small scout out there now. Will report to you when they come in.

L. B. PIERCE,
Commanding.

BLOODY RUN, *June 28, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

From reliable information, Imboden is at McIlvain's Hotel, 12 miles from us, with 6,000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

I have taken the mountain passes in the direction of Bedford. Will hold him in check as long as possible.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 28, 1863.*

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

By night the rebels will have possession up to my defenses on the river.

My information is that there are 15,000 in or near Carlisle, and 4,000 or 8,000 from Gettysburg to York and Hanover. Their advance has just opened artillery 4 miles from my defenses.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Trenton, N. J., June 28, 1863. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Governor Curtin calls upon me for troops, and says that General Couch is authorized to receive troops, whether mustered into the United States service or not. Shall I send militia? Please answer immediately.

JOEL PARKER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *June 28, 1863.*

(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

While I was present at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad a few moments since, J. Edgar Thompson; David Salomons, a noted rebel sympathizer; F. Haskins Dupuy, president Cattawissa Railroad, and a Mr. Davis, were making arrangements to send Mr. Davis to New York by the first train, to request Major-General McClellan to resign his position, and come to Philadelphia and take military charge of things generally. Mr. Davis left the office, to make his arrangements accordingly.

I begged them to desist, and then charged Mr. Salomons with being a rebel, and gave them notice that I would inform the Government of their intentions. This I consider, from all the circumstances transpiring, an attempt to usurp the powers of Government. I send this with the knowledge and request of General Dana, after consultation.

C. A. WALBORN,
Postmaster.

P. S.—Awaiting reply. Send orders to General Dana.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 18. } *Harrisburg, June 28, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. Maj. J. E. Wynkoop, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, will relieve Captain Brisbin, and assume command of the cavalry.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 28, 1863.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

SIR: I beg leave to present to you the following as my views of the composition of the volunteer militia force, called out by your latest proclamation:

There should be 3,000 men rendezvoused at Huntingdon; 17,000 rendezvoused at Harrisburg; 20,000 rendezvoused at Reading; the total making 40,000 men, the proper quota of the new force for the Department of the Susquehanna.

Out of this number there should be 3,000 mounted riflemen, who would furnish their own horses, to be paid by the Government 40 cents per diem for the use of horses; twenty companies of artillery, each having a battery of four pieces and 100 men. Deducting these from the total force, it would leave 35,000 infantry.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

The following is the indorsement of Governor Curtin upon the foregoing :

General Couch will please hand this to General Russell. The arrangement is, in my judgment, excellent.

A. G. CURTIN.

NEW YORK, *June 28, 1863.*

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington :

SIR: I telegraphed you last night in relation to the retention in this port of the iron-clad steamer Roanoke.

In reply, you say that your orders in relation to her future disposition cannot be revoked. I regret to learn this, for since then I have examined the navy-yard. There is, save the Roanoke, no vessel that will be fit for service under some ten days. I again repeat that this great emporium, from which both army and navy receive their supplies as well as pay, ought not to be left without means of defense. The volunteers and militia of this city are being sent to Pennsylvania, to aid in the defense of that State. We shall be at the mercy of any privateer that may think proper to assail this city. The temptation is, indeed, great, for the lack of men to man the guns in the forts of the harbor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I was accompanied in my visit to the navy-yard by ex-Governor Morgan, now United States Senator.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1863—9.10 p. m.

REAR-ADMIRAL HIRAM PAULDING,
Commandant Navy-Yard, New York :

The French minister requests me to ask you to say to the French admiral that he wishes a steamer sent around to Washington immediately. The Roanoke is very much needed in Hampton Roads.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1863—9.20 p. m.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. P. LEE,
Comdg. N. Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads :

Send the Shokokon to Annapolis, to communicate with the military commandant, and there remain until further orders. Send the Dai Ching to Washington. When the Roanoke arrives at Hampton Roads, send the Lehigh to Washington.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.
 (Received 9.45 p. m.)

Admiral S. P. LEE, *Newport News*:

Fitzhugh Lee captured a wagon train near Tennallytown. He had about 300 cavalry. All your people came in to the judge's, and will remain there. In addition to the Secretary's order this evening, I think you had better send up the Aquia Creek boat you have, and, if the communication is cut between here and Baltimore, which is probable, an attempt will be made to add to the panic by moving field pieces to prominent points on the Potomac. In that event, a couple more of gunboats ought to be here, as we have sent one from here to guard the Havre de Grace ferry, and may have to send one into the Gunpowder and one into Back River, to guard the bridges.

G. V. FOX.

[P. S.]—The Taconey's career is ended by the capture of Lieutenant Read and his party.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1863—9.30 p. m.
 (Received 9.50 p. m.)

Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING,

Commandant Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Send the Fuchsia and Tulip around to Washington as early as practicable.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1863.*

G. V. FOX,

Assistant Secretary, Navy Department:

DEAR SIR: It is quite possible that Lee's cavalry may cut the Washington and Baltimore road. If so, Annapolis will become a most important position. I therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of sending a gunboat to that place, if you have one available.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, *June 28, 1863.*
 (Received 8.20.)

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

The services of Colonel Ruff, Third Cavalry, U. S. Army, are indispensably necessary to me in this, his native State, in this emergency. A graduate of West Point, an experienced and thoroughly educated soldier, I entreat you to appoint him a general officer, with instructions to report immediately to General Couch, to take charge of and organize the 60,000 militia of the State just called out by my proclamation. Colonel Ruff is now stationed at Philadelphia.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
 No. 1. } *Clarksburg, Va., June 28, 1863.*

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 186, War Department, of June 24, 1863, I assume command of the Department of West Virginia.

The departmental lines embrace that portion of the Middle Department west of Hancock, Md., and also the counties of Ohio bordering on the river between Belmont County and a point opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy.

The staff will be announced in subsequent orders.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW CREEK, W. VA., *June 28, 1863.*

Colonel TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just returned from Wheeling, where I have been to confer with the Governors of Virginia and Ohio regarding the militia. I will, on Tuesday, establish my headquarters at Clarksburg. Nothing new. All quiet. Trains are running regularly from Cumberland to Wheeling. Imboden's force is opposite Hancock.

A refugee from Richmond came through Winchester on Thursday night, having been turned back on Tuesday by Ewell, who was then at Sharpsburg with his corps. He reports General Lee at Berryville on Wednesday. A portion of Longstreet's corps passed through Winchester toward Martinsburg on Thursday. Saw no troops between Winchester and this place, but says there was a large force at Winchester, or passing through.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 28, 1863—6.15 p. m.*

Governor BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

Your telegram referred to in your dispatch of to-day was received and acknowledged, and General Kelley, the commander of the department, was instructed to confer with you. The number of volunteers called for from your State was conjectural. It is expected only that you will furnish as many as you can. The manner of raising them is left to the State Executive, subject to the general regulations of the Department. Any information on the subject will be obtained by communicating with Colonel Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, the officer of this Department who has the matter in charge.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 28, 1863—1 a. m.*

(Received 2.15 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just arrived here with the last of the six regiments of Massachusetts militia that I was to send. I came in person to see that

there was no delay in getting the transports across the Swash Channel and to this point. I have brought General Prince to command the brigade of Massachusetts militia. General Spinola's brigade, of Pennsylvania, was embarking at Beaufort, and should be here to-morrow. General Naglee was telegraphed to be here, to take command of the division formed by these two brigades. I propose to return to New Berne to-morrow, unless you direct me to wait for any instructions that you may wish to give me.

I am prepared to carry out your instructions in regard to divisions, and will endeavor to make them effective, even with my small force.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

The troops brought by you will be turned over to General Dix for temporary duty. Judging from all reports received, nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from North Carolina and Southern Virginia. I have no special instructions.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, June 28, 1863.

General CORCORAN,
Commanding at Suffolk:

Destroy the intrenchments at Suffolk as speedily and thoroughly as you can, but do not sacrifice thoroughness to haste. The forts should be completely demolished. If necessary, impress negroes into your service for the purpose, directing the quartermaster to keep an account of their work, so that they may be fully paid.

When the works have been destroyed, fall back to the new line near Portsmouth and Norfolk. When you leave Suffolk, you will take care that there is no destruction of private property by your men. I shall hold you responsible for any violation of this order, which is not intended merely for your brigade but for all the troops under your command.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Monocacy Junction, June 29, 1863—7 a. m.

[General BUTTERFIELD:]

GENERAL: I regret to say that my command is only now leaving. This delay of three hours is caused by the order having been left with an irresponsible person at these headquarters, a clerk, who failed to deliver it.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

The commanding general greatly regrets the delay within reported, and thinks that the person to whom the order was delivered should be brought to punishment.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The man in question has already been brought to punishment. I took every precaution. Now, I intend to have all orders promptly delivered. I regret the delay. I shall try to make up the most of it by short cuts and rapid marching. Such a mistake can hardly occur again.

Your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

General H. H. LOCKWOOD,

Monocacy Junction:

If you have not already done so, the commanding general desires that you will at once send to Maryland Heights the detachment of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry left at Monocacy, the detachment to be relieved by troops of your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RIDGEVILLE, June 29, 1863.

Captain WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am at this point. I have sent one regiment to Cooksville, one to Lisbon, and one to Poplar Springs.

I have not yet heard from the advanced regiment that was sent to Cooksville. It is reported that Stuart, with five brigades, was making for Cooksville.

A rebel prisoner captured, and with whom I conversed this morning, says they were to encamp there (at Cooksville) last night. I have just heard that the telegraph wires are cut between here and Baltimore. A train of cars at Mount Airy are afraid to go through. I will push a few scouts down the railroad from Mount Airy to Sykesville, with instructions to go as far as possible.

I think it would be advisable to push Gregg's brigade up here as rapidly as possible. I have established the patrol on the railroad from this place to Monocacy Bridge. There is a regiment of infantry here from Baltimore.

This rebel prisoner states that a large wagon train and mules were captured at Rockville yesterday.

Respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding First and Second Brigades.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
June 29, 1863.

This communication was written at 8 o'clock this morning, and will explain the delay of Colonel McIntosh starting.

Two corps of infantry moved on the road from Ridgeville to Jewsburg, and in advance of my brigades.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Emmitsburg, Md., June 29, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have reached this place, having ridden ahead of the column from Mechanicsville.

[Edward] Hopkins, a scout of Sharpe's, has just returned from Gettysburg, with a statement of affairs in that quarter yesterday. Early's division passed there in the direction of York, and the other division (Gordon's, I think), with the trains, was in the Valley, and moved along a road nearer the mountains. Another division (Rodes') of Ewell's was up by Carlisle, and Hill (A. P.) was said to be moving up through Greencastle, in the direction of Chambersburg. The cavalry with Early was sent off to Hanover Junction, and up the railroad to York.

I sent Hopkins to you or Sharpe, at Middleburg, and merely give you my recollection from a hasty reading of his dispatch, without going into particulars, for fear he may miss you.

They had a skirmish with the enemy's scouts, sent through the pass here yesterday, which resulted in the capture of 13 of the rebels by Captain [A. M.] Hunter, of the Maryland cavalry, whom I met to-day on his return to Knoxville. I was informed that some changes had taken place, but could not [ascertain] definitely whether the force at Harper's Ferry to which he belongs had moved or not.

This cavalry of the enemy appears to be watching this pass from the other side. A citizen reports that information was conveyed by citizens from Frederick to Emmitsburg that four corps were there yesterday, and it was believed that they would move up on parallel roads in this direction from Mechanicsville.

I have and will try from here to send some citizens over in the Valley to Waynesborough to-night, to learn what they can of the enemy.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SIGNAL STATION, Upton's Hill, June 29, 1863.

Col. ALBERT J. MYER, *Signal Officer, Washington:*

I have just arrived from a scout to Dranesville. No enemy there. Rebel cavalry left yesterday morning; went toward Seneca Ford; had six pieces of artillery; no wagon train. Stuart said to be in command. Will report in full by courier. All quiet in this place.

J. H. SPENCER,
Captain, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863—5.35 p. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

Your staff officer has arrived here, reporting that you will not be able to reach New Windsor to-night.

I am directed by the commanding general to say that it is of the utmost importance that you should move early to-morrow morning, and, with your left at Westminster, occupy the railroad terminating at that place.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

Captain [ROBERT E.] DUVAL:

The major-general commanding directs that, on the receipt of this, you fall back with the artillery and cavalry you have with you until you meet with our cavalry force, now supposed to be in your vicinity, and that you accompany the same until further orders.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Woodsborough, June 29, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Owing to the very serious delay I have met with to-day from trains which I think do not belong on this road, I shall not be able to get beyond Double Pipe Creek to-night with my command. When I left Frederick, there were a great number of men from every corps in the army lying about the streets, beastly drunk. I think it important that a cavalry force should be sent back to bring them up.

Yours, respectfully,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

General M. R. PATRICK,

Provost-Marshal-General:

The major-general commanding directs that you take immediate and prompt measures to have all the stragglers and drunken soldiers driven out of Frederick and sent to their commands, using your cavalry for this purpose.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal-General:

The major-general commanding desires that you send to Gettysburg, Hanover, Greencastle, Chambersburg, and Jefferson to-night and get as much information as you can of the numbers, position, and force of the enemy, with their movements.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
June 29, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will move your command to-morrow to Hanover Junction, using your force to keep open communication with Baltimore by that railroad route. The infantry will move up and be in your rear. The enemy is at York, and you may meet some of them near the Junction. General Couch reports he is fighting at Columbia.

I shall keep you advised of the movements of these headquarters.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863—6.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth [First] Corps:

Your dispatch of 3.15 p. m. has been laid before the commanding general. He is entirely satisfied with the progress you have made, and only wishes you to get over as much ground as you can without fatiguing your men.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863—7 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the train of your corps is at a stand-still at Middleburg, and delaying, of course, all movements in the rear. He wishes you to give your immediate and personal attention to keeping your train in motion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 29, 1863—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: It is decided that you leave a brigade at Westminster, until further orders, to scout toward Reisterstown and Middleburg, to cover our rear, and give timely notice of the approach of an enemy.

Your previous orders, with this exception, remain unchanged.

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Headquarters will be at Taneytown to-morrow night.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 99. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 29, 1863.

I. The First Cavalry Division will move immediately on the receipt of this order as follows: Two brigades and a battery by the way of Peaksville [Beallsville?], Weedsville [Wolfsville?], and Chewsville, to Emmitsburg, and from thence to Gettysburg by to-morrow night; one brigade and battery with trains to march, by way of Frederick City, Adamsville, Lewistown, and Catoctin Furnace, to Mechanicstown, where it will encamp for the night, protecting the rear, and bring up all stragglers.

Headquarters to-morrow night at Middleburg. A staff officer will be sent to headquarters to-morrow night for orders from the headquarters of the division which will move with the two brigades to Gettysburg. A staff officer will also be sent to-morrow night from the brigade at Mechanicstown to headquarters Cavalry Corps at Middleburg, for orders. The left of the infantry corps will rest to-morrow night at Emmitsburg. The two brigades at Gettysburg will cover and protect the front, and communicate all information of the enemy rapidly and surely. The Third Cavalry Division will be to-morrow night at Littlestown.

II. The Third Cavalry Division, commanded by General Kilpatrick, will move by 8 o'clock this morning as follows: First Brigade and a battery, Brigadier-General Farnsworth, will move, by way of Woodborough, Bruceville, and Taneytown, to Littlestown. Second Brigade and a battery, Brigadier-General Custer, will move by Utica, Cregarstown, and Graceham, to Emmitsburg; from thence to Littlestown. The trains of this division will move with the First Brigade, and will encamp near headquarters of the corps, at Middleburg. A staff officer will be sent by the commander of this division to the headquarters of the corps at Middleburg to-morrow night, for orders.

III. The Second Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Gregg, will move to-morrow as follows: Two brigades and a battery from Ridgeville, by the way of Carter's, to Westminster, where they will encamp to-morrow night; one brigade and battery from Frederick City, by the way of Liberty and Unionville, to New Windsor, where it will encamp for the night. The trains of this command, on arriving at Liberty, will be sent to encamp near headquarters Cavalry Corps at Middleburg. A staff officer will be sent to-morrow night by General Gregg to headquarters at Middleburg, for orders. He should

arrive at 7 p. m. This command protects the left flank and front, connecting with the Third Cavalry Division at Littlestown.

IV. Capt. J. M. Robertson will move with the three batteries of his brigade to Middleburg, where he will encamp for the night. He will report in person to these headquarters at Middleburg, upon arrival. He will commence moving at 8 a. m.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Pleasanton :

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1863—3.45 a. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa. :*

I cannot reach Conowingo Bridge, and have nothing there. You should burn it, if you have not already done so.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1863—7.35 a. m.

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,

Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Md. :

Two batteries, in all ten guns, marched by turnpike yesterday morning from Washington to report to me here. Have you any intelligence of them? They have probably been warned of the rebels.

Communicate with them, if possible.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 29, 1863—11.50 a. m.

General W. H. FRENCH,

Maryland Heights :

The commanding general directs that Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, at once comply with the order he has received from the General-in-Chief. He wishes you to advise Colonel Lowell accordingly, and to inform him that it devolves upon him to watch the fords from Poolesville to Harper's Ferry.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 29, 1863.

Major-General FRENCH,

Commanding Harper's Ferry :

The major-general commanding directs that you remove the property of the Government at Maryland Heights, &c., by canal to Washington; that you march with your command to join this army without delay. For the purpose of removing and escorting the property to Washington, you will detach such portion of your com-

mand as may be necessary, and order them to report to Major-General Heintzelman. This force should not exceed 3,000 men, and, of course, in your discretion, may be less than that.

The headquarters of this army will be at Middleburg to-night, and the army is all in march for the line between Emmitsburg and Westminster. Where the headquarters will be after to-night will depend upon the information derived from the front of the enemy and his movements. Your march must be as rapid as possible, in view of the efficiency of your troops to join.

You will be required to carry the amount of ammunition and supplies ordered for the Army of the Potomac. If your supplies do not hold out, you must purchase from the people, through your quartermaster and commissary. Some supplies may possibly be found at Frederick as you march through. Upon this you cannot count with any certainty.

The commanding general expects to engage the enemy within a few days, and looks anxiously for your command to join.

Please acknowledge receipt of this order by bearer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1863.

The following is the order of march for to-morrow:

Twelfth Corps to Littlestown, passing the Third Corps.

Fifth Corps, Pipe Creek Crossing, on the road between Littlestown and Westminster.

Sixth Corps, through Westminster to Manchester.

First Corps, half way to Gettysburg, on crossing of Marsh Creek.

Headquarters at Taneytown to-morrow night. Headquarters train will move at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

The Artillery Reserve will move to Piney Run Crossing, on the road between Littlestown and Taneytown, following the Twelfth Corps. Engineer and bridge train to the vicinity of the Fifth Corps.

Headquarters train will have the right of way when it moves.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 29, 1863—10.40 a. m.*
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

Shall the Twenty-first New York Militia, 234 strong, which I reported arrived here last night, venture to proceed to Washington to-day? If not, I will use them here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 29, 1863*—10.55 a. m.THOMAS S. BURROWS, Esq.,
Conowingo Bridge, Md. :

I have ordered Major Knight, with a company of Delaware cavalry, now at Westminster, to cross the country through Bel Air, and go to Conowingo Bridge. In the meantime, I send another cavalry company, of same regiment, from here through Bel Air to the same point, to await the arrival of Major Knight's force. *Your precautions in relation to the bridge have been well taken. I rely on the Union people there until my cavalry can arrive there.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, MD., *June 29, 1863*—12.15 p. m.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

I am concerned to provide whatever defense I can for Wilmington and the powder works, in case the enemy push any force beyond the Susquehanna. Two batteries for the Fifth U. S. Artillery are being raised and drilled at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. They have now, I understand, from 80 to 100 men each. There are good barracks, stables, &c., at Camp Bradford, an eligible position near Wilmington, where the First Delaware Battery was formed. May I ask to have those two companies of the Fifth U. S. Artillery transferred to that point? It is a suggestion of General DuPont and the Governor of Delaware, and perhaps a good one.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General.*BALTIMORE, *June 29, 1863*—1.20 p. m.
Maj. Gen. HENRY DUPONT,
Wilmington, Del. :

General Couch has telegraphed me that he will look after the crossing at Conowingo Bridge. I have telegraphed to Washington, asking that the two companies being raised for the Fifth U. S. Artillery may be transferred to Wilmington, as you suggest, from Fort Hamilton.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*BALTIMORE, MD., *June 29, 1863*—2.15 p. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

The following is from a conductor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I think we cannot be driven from the important bridges at Elysville and this side. Is there no cavalry of the Army of the Potomac after this force of rebel cavalry?

MARRIOTTSTVILLE, MD.,
June 29, 1863.

W. P. SMITH :

The enemy is at Sykesville in small squads. They have burned Piney Run Bridge and torn up some portion of the track. They say at Sykesville there is a large force

occupying that portion of country. There were some repair hands, sent by foreman, west from Sykesville. They have not returned. Supposed they were captured. This information, I think, is reliable, as I sent Robert Derries, and he is acquainted with that country, and he makes this report from information from reliable parties. The enemy are inquiring at Sykesville the position of the tunnel at Marriottsville, and the bridge east of the tunnel.

J. H. WALTERS,
Conductor.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 29, 1863—3.05 p. m.*

Colonel TAYLOR,

A. A. G., and Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. :

Where are Pleasonton and Stahel? Is any force of ours attempting to drive the rebel cavalry from between Washington and Baltimore and the Army of the Potomac?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
June 29, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore :

It is not known at these headquarters where General Pleasonton or General Stahel is. All the knowledge we have is, that they are attempting to intercept the enemy at some point.

Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, is close upon the enemy's rear guard.

Respectfully,

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 29, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Received 8.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Three hundred and eighty men, captured by Stuart, have arrived at the Relay House, paroled on the river. Are such paroles regarded as binding now? I have seen a newspaper statement that the commissioners have agreed that there must be actual personal delivery by the captors at points indicated. I want to know if I shall send these men to Annapolis.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 29, 1863.*

Major-General MEADE,

Or his Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac :

If the force at Maryland Heights is to be reduced, it is exceedingly important that I should have returned to me here some of the com-

panies of heavy artillery I have there, either Fourteenth Massachusetts or Sixth New York. Can some of them be sent to Baltimore?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL HASKIN.

JUNE 29, 1863.

Commanding officers should be instructed to clear the bushes which have grown since the first cutting of the timber. This is particularly applicable to Mahan, probably also to Meigs, DuPont, Davis, &c.

It would be desirable that a large guard should be put in Benning's Bridge *tête-de-pont*, and that there be supplied some kind of barrier at night to put across the road entering it. Mr. Gunnell will have a barrier made.

Fort Mahan requires 700 men for a full garrison, and it has 80. In reference to raids, I regard it as one of the most important and exposed works. It seems to me particularly tempting to a chief of a cavalry party who should happen to get near Bladensburg. So, too, would it be, should an enemy in force invest our northern lines. With the steep slopes of the hill unseen from the work, the enemy can surround it (under cover), unless the rifle-pits are manned, and dash upon it on all sides. What could a garrison of 80 men do to prevent its capture?

The work was made large because it was deemed that this exposed, isolated point should be held strongly. Its loss, though it would give the enemy no positive advantage [not true, for from it he could with its own guns destroy the navy-yard and navy-yard bridge, and interrupt all communication with the works over the Eastern Branch], would demoralize the defense. I think there ought to be as a minimum at the present moment 200 more men in it. There are enough gunners, but we want infantry supports to hold the works. The bushes around the hill should be cut down.

In case of any demonstration of the enemy making a dash along the road from Bladensburg toward Benning's Bridge, probable or possible, the trees on the road at the foot of the hill ought to be felled across it, and the line of cedars running along the farm road toward the Eastern Branch be felled longitudinally, so as to form an obstruction; also the trees and bushes along the creek; the orchards, &c., on the hill cut down. Moreover the dwelling-house and barn close to the work is highly injurious to the defense, particularly with a small garrison. A few days' notice ought to be given, and the buildings removed.

Fort Meigs is also exposed to a dash. It will be more strongly held with the force now there than Mahan is. I could wish a stronger force there, if it were possible.

I look upon the quarters as a great source of weakness. Since the extensions have been made, they are on the very point most favorable for an assault, and the matter is becoming worse every day by the addition of new buildings. I have desired Mr. Gunnell to indicate a plan for a camp, and the garrison should be moved either into it or into the works themselves. The fort and extension should be regarded as one work, under one command.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, June 30, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the major-general commanding department, for his information and orders.

The guards of about 25 men on each bridge are under General Martindale's command. Larger guards cannot well be detailed from Colonel [Alexander] Piper's command, as he has twelve works, besides upward of 9 miles of picket front to supply.

I have no troops to increase the command at Fort Mahan. I have directed Colonel Piper to cut down the bushes. If the authority is given, I will direct Colonel Piper to remove the buildings on the hill near Fort Mahan.

One company and a half now form the garrison of Fort Meigs, and the advance work. I will direct the quarters of this garrison removed as soon as the proper location is designated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. HASKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, in Charge.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *June 29, 1863.*

Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff:*

My mounted scouts have just come in from Sandy Spring. The enemy was there last night, encamped between that place and Brookville. The officers claimed to have 12,000. Their number is estimated from 4,000 to 12,000. They had eighteen pieces of artillery.

They left Brookville this morning in the direction of the main stem. The officers said they were going to Westminster, Md. General Stahel was from three to four hours behind them. I think there is no enemy in the vicinity of this road at present.

B. F. TRACY,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Similar letter to Schenck.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, June 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General SLOUGH,
Commanding at Alexandria:

The enemy have been making a reconnaissance on the Little River pike toward the line of defenses of Alexandria. I have sent a communication on the subject to General Heintzelman, asking for instructions.

Perhaps you had better be prepared for an attack to-night.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General.

ARLINGTON, *June 29, 1863.*

C. H. POTTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have received information which I believe reliable, which would tend to show that the Lee in our front commanding the cavalry is not Fitzhugh Lee, but his brother [cousin]. It is probable

that their forces are united under the command of the latter. Citizens who have sought protection within our lines assert positively, from conversations with his troops, that Lee's object is a raid upon Alexandria. His force in and about Fairfax was 6,000 this morning, and is being constantly re-enforced by the arrival of small detachments from the south and the direction of Harper's Ferry.

G. A. DE RUSSY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 123. } *June 29, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. The major-general commanding the department having, in accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, assumed command of all the mounted and dismounted cavalry in the District of Columbia, Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of that cavalry, and will report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman :

C. H. POTTER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, *June 29, 1863.*

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR :

I hold from Altoona, along the Juniata and Susquehanna, to Conowingo Bridge, above Havre de Grace. The fortifications opposite here are being made as strong as we can make them. If a determined attack is made on me, their shells may destroy the bridges that communicate. Some 2,000 men of Milroy's command hold the country near Bedford Springs. I am afraid they will ford the river in its present stage. Ten thousand men in and about Carlisle last night. Their artillery has felt our intrenchments to-day. My whole force organized is, perhaps, 16,000 men. Five thousand regulars will whip them all to pieces in an open field.

Lee, Longstreet, the two Hills, and Ewell were in and about Chambersburg, and this side, on Saturday last; one hundred and sixty-two pieces of artillery, many of them heavy Parrott guns. There is some doubt about Longstreet and D. H. Hill. All the rest is reliable, and comes from four independent and trusty sources. The Pennsylvania militia are turning out in response to the call, but I much fear the Pennsylvania Railroad will be cut. Dispatch in reference to regulars received.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Similar letter to Meade.)

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 29, 1863.*

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac :

My people driven over Columbia Bridge. It is burned. I hold the opposite side of the river in strength at present. I am looking for

a considerable destruction on all railroad lines. Twenty-five thousand men are between Baltimore and this place. I have only 15,000 men, such as they are, on my whole line—say 9,000 here.

D. N. COUCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 29, 1863.*

Major-General DANA, *Philadelphia:*

It is very important that machinery for manufacturing arms should not fall into the hands of the enemy, and that it should be preserved for the use of the Government. In case of imminent danger to the works of Alfred Jenks & Son, of Philadelphia, who are manufacturing arms for the Government, you are authorized and directed to impress steam tugs, barges, or any description of vessel to remove the gun-manufacturing machines beyond reach of the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 29, 1863.*

(Received June 30, 12.15 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Dana's command mustering troops into United States service for three months, for which there was no authority. Troops are mustered into United States service for six months, and to serve during the existing emergency. The Governor mustered in the militia in the State service for three months. I do not see the necessity of having any new varieties of service. It appears to me that there should be one military head in this department, and that he should carry out the views of the General Government.

D. N. COUCH.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Philadelphia, June 29, 1863—5 p. m.

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I take the liberty of saying to you that we are astounded to learn that an order is issued by General Couch to discontinue the enlistment of three-months' men. Under Governor Curtin's last proclamation, we have very numerous companies and several regiments in advanced progress, and to arrest their completion at this moment would be a fatal blow to our military spirit, and would bring unmeasured condemnation on the Government. I beseech you to let the enlistments go on, at least to the filling up of present organizations. This is the echo of public opinion.

J. R. FRY,

Chairman of Military Committee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *June 29, 1863.* (Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Referring to your dispatch of 27th instant, I have sent a battery and 150 men to the locality, and await the plans and engineer officer proposed by you to proceed with the work.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Trenton, June 29, 1863.*

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The people of New Jersey are apprehensive that the invasion of the enemy may extend to her soil. We think that the enemy should be driven from Pennsylvania. There is now certainly great apathy under such fearful circumstances. That apathy should be removed. The people of New Jersey want McClellan at the head of the Army of the Potomac. If that cannot be done, then we ask that he may be put at the head of the New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania troops now in Pennsylvania, defending these Middle States from invasion. If either appointment be made, the people would rise *en masse*.

I feel it my duty, respectfully, to communicate this state of feeling to you.

JOEL PARKER,
[Governor.]HARRISBURG, *June 29, 1863.*

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

We have reliable and undoubted information from three distinct sources that General Lee now has nearly if not quite 100,000 men between Chambersburg, on the upper side of South Mountain, and Gettysburg, on the east side of the mountain and the Susquehanna River. His columns at present extend from Shippensburg to near Harrisburg, and from Gettysburg to near Columbia. They have over two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery by actual count. Within the next forty-eight hours, Lee will cross the Susquehanna River unless General Meade strikes his columns to-morrow, and compels him to concentrate his forces west of the Susquehanna for a general battle.

Let me impress on you the absolute necessity of action by Meade to-morrow, even if attended with great risk, because if Lee gets his army across the Susquehanna, and puts our armies on the defensive of that line, you will readily comprehend the disastrous results that must follow to the country.

SIMON CAMERON.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 29, 1863.*

(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have information we deem entirely reliable that rebels are marching on Philadelphia in large force, and also on points on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Philadelphia once taken, they think they will be able to dictate terms to the Government. There should be fifty pieces of artillery and 20,000 veteran forces on the railroad and at Philadelphia as soon as possible; 10,000 to move at once.

S. M. FELTON, and
THOMAS KIMBER, JR.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1863.*

(Received 11.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

We have restored our telegraph line to the Monocacy, and will have the road repaired and the burned bridges reconstructed early to-morrow, Tuesday, a. m. Our men report at 10.35 this p. m. the main stem to Frederick again clear of the enemy. We hope to resume the running of trains regularly to and from Harper's Ferry to-morrow.

J. W. GARRETT,

President.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

June 29, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I am sure you are quite equal to the position you are called to fill. You are regarded by all who know you as an honest, skillful, and unselfish officer, and a true, disinterested patriot. I will not congratulate you, because I know it is no subject of congratulation to assume such a responsibility at such a time, but I will earnestly pray for your success.

A. E. BURNSIDE,

*Major-General.*LOUISVILLE, *June 29, 1863.*

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

Call McClellan to the head of the armies of the Government, Buell to command of Army of the Potomac, and Franklin to Army of the Cumberland. There will be no necessity for draft. Volunteers will enlist by thousands. Rebellion will be crushed in ninety days.

S. F. MILLER.

COLUMBIA, *June 29, 1863.*

Maj. G. O. HALLER,

Commanding District of the Susquehanna:

Having received orders from you to employ a force of carpenters and bridge-builders for the purpose of cutting and throwing a span of the Columbia Bridge, crossing the Susquehanna, between the boroughs of Columbia and Wrightsville, I engaged such a force for that purpose.

Guards were placed upon the bridge during the afternoon and night of Saturday, the 27th instant, up to half past 7 o'clock of Sunday evening, the 28th instant, when, the bridge having been weakened at two points, one of which was the fourth span from Wrightsville (there being twenty-eight spans, and the structure a mile and a quarter in length), by the removal of all excepting the arches and a very small portion of the lower chords, the arches were bored and loaded with powder, with fuses attached, all ready to apply the match.

At a given signal by your aide, Maj. C. McL. Knox, in the presence of and by approval of Colonel Frick, at about 7.30 o'clock, all the forces having passed over from the borough of Wrightsville, the plank flooring was removed and the match applied to the fuse by John Q. Denny, John Lockhard, Jacob Rich, and Jacob Miller, persons stationed for this purpose. Every charge was perfect and effective.

The rebel cavalry and artillery approaching the bridge at the Wrightsville end, Colonel Frick, in order to more effectually destroy the connection (the bridge not falling), ordered it to be fired, at which time the rebel artillery were playing upon us.

The following gentlemen—E. K. Smith, esq., civil engineer; William Fasick, Isaac Ruel, Henry Burgen, John Gilbert, Fred Bush, A. P. Moore, George W. Green, Michael Luphart, John B. Bachman, Davis Murphy, Westly Up, Michael Shuman, Henry Duck, and S. W. Finney, who assisted me in this responsible and dangerous work—will please receive my own as well as the most heartfelt thanks of the community, for effecting the object that prevented the rebels from crossing the Susquehanna at this point.

With high regard, I remain, your humble servant,

ROBERT CRANE.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Commanding Department of the Susquehanna:

GENERAL: I have a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Ambrose Thompson, asking that Major Montgomery, at Pittsburgh, or Colonel Crosman, at Philadelphia, be ordered to furnish him with wagons and mules upon his requisition.

Pittsburgh, which has put 14,000 of her citizens into the trenches, will need all her own resources to defend herself for the present. Colonel Crosman will probably need all the army wagons we can supply for Philadelphia.

Harrisburg is in a rich district. Thousands of teams must have fled to it or through it for refuge, and its resources should be made available. The troops at Harrisburg are organized in service for very short times. It will be better to hire than to buy. I think you should impress all the transportation you need, fixing a certain rate of hire or compensation applicable to all teams, wagons, and carts thus taken into service. This price should be lower than the average of the country in peaceful times. The people should have just compensation, but should not be allowed to make speculation out of the Government. I suggest 50 cents a day for each horse or mule; \$1 a day and a ration for each man.

All requisitions approved by you, Colonel Crosman has already orders to fill; but, if the enemy is marching on Philadelphia, he will not be able to send you wagons and horses.

Upon advice as to the number of brigades, an endeavor will be made to supply some brigade quartermasters. In the meantime, some intelligent regimental quartermasters of experience should act.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Commodore A. A. HARWOOD,

Commandant Navy-Yard, Washington :

Admiral Lee will send up two gunboats to Washington and one to Annapolis. When they arrive, send two of your smallest boats, one into the Gunpowder and one into Bush River, to communicate with the military authorities there, and assist in guarding the bridges. The two tug gunboats leave New York Wednesday.

GIDEON WELLES,

*Secretary.*WHITE HOUSE, *June 29, 1863.**(Received June 30, 12 m.)*

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Of the eight Massachusetts regiments in North Carolina, three were sent home from New Berne before the order to send them here was given. One had 300 sick ; time expires 7th July, and I did not think it worth while to retain it. Another came here with many sick, with poor arms, and without camp equipage ; time expires 7th July, and I did not think it in condition to take the field. Another, the Forty-third, is here. Its Springfield muskets were taken away from it at New Berne, and it was sent off with unserviceable ones, without camp or garrison equipage, and in no condition for field service ; time expires 11th July. I think this regiment had better go home. It left 110 sick at New Berne, and has 291 sick.

There are only two of the eight regiments left. One has arrived at Fort Monroe. When the other comes, I will see whether it is in a condition to be made available.

JOHN A. DIX,

*Major-General.*WHITE HOUSE, VA., *June 29, 1863—10.45 a. m.**(Received June 30, 9 a. m.)*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

I called to-day a council of my general officers. There were present Major-General Peck and Brigadier-Generals Gordon, Terry, Getty, Harland, and Foster. I submitted to them the proposition whether it would be advisable, with the force I have, to make an attack on Richmond. Their opinion, without knowing mine, was promptly and unanimously given in the negative. I have deemed it proper to advise you of the result of my consultation with them, and of my concurrence with them.

I have planned a very important movement, which will be made the day after to-morrow, and will occupy four days. A demonstration against Richmond will be made at the same time. Wise is at Bottom's Bridge, and Pickett between Hanover Junction and Richmond. Our pickets are in sight of the enemy, near Tunstall's Station. It has been raining most of the day. I will write you by mail.

JOHN A. DIX,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
White House, June 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

SIR: The two telegraphic dispatches I sent you to-day will have advised you of the present state of things here. The Massachusetts regiments have dwindled away to one piece. They were ordered from North Carolina, and the four Pennsylvania regiments, one of which has arrived, are very small.

From information received to-day, I think the insurgents have gathered, exclusive of Pickett's division, some 8,000 troops. They have left nothing on the Blackwater, and only a company at Weldon. Their telegraph and railroad lines enable them to concentrate and move troops with great rapidity to different points in North Carolina and Virginia, to meet our movements.

There was an operator here, and as our steamers approached he telegraphed our coming, so that it was probably known at Richmond, Weldon, Petersburg, Hanover Junction, and the Blackwater by the time we reached the landing. The enemy's force out of the intrenchments at Richmond are at Bottom's Bridge, ready to dispute our passage. I shall move a considerable body of troops down there on Wednesday morning, while I send a larger force in another direction. Colonel Spear's cavalry will not be ready to do very active service till then, having been a good deal jaded by their late hard work.

My officers and men are very anxious to contribute to relieve the country from the disasters with which it is threatened in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and everything that is possible will be done here, if thought best to retain this position, to inflict injury on the enemy and keep his forces fully occupied. His losses from our late expedition are very severe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 29, 1863.*

(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Naglee advises me that the Forty-sixth, Eighth, and Fifty-second Regiments Massachusetts nine-months' men now here and who are to be sent home, their term of service having nearly expired, are willing to go to Philadelphia, and serve in the present emergency.

I respectfully ask for immediate instructions. General Dix cannot be reached by telegraph.

WILSON BARSTOW,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

FORT MONROE, VA.,
June 29, 1863.

Capt. G. V. Fox:

Your telegram, received this morning, just deciphered here. Gunboats Barney, Morris, Morse, and Western World, with Gen-

eral Dix at White House. Will order Barney and Morse to Washington, leaving Morris, Western World, and two army gunboats with General Dix.

S. PHILLIPS LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 195. } *Washington, June 29, 1863.*

The Adjutant-General will provide an appropriate medal of honor for the troops who, after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency; and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their temporary service in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 287. } *Washington, June 29, 1863.*

* * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pa., for duty.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 30, 1863.

Colonel ——— :

Get between Gettysburg and Heidlersburg, and picket at Mummasburg and Hunterstown. Send in the direction of Gettysburg, and see what is there, and report to General Ewell at Heidlersburg. A small body of Yankee cavalry has made its appearance between Gettysburg and Heidlersburg. See what it is.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

This was captured last night on the road to Oxford. The bearer of it said he saw Early last at Berlin. All quiet here last night.

Respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Major-General Reynolds, Taneytown, will, upon receipt of this order, assume command of the three corps forming the left wing in

the present position of the army, viz, the First Corps, Eleventh Corps, and Third Corps.

He will make such dispositions and give such orders as circumstances may require, and report from time to time to the commanding general.

By order of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer Eleventh Army Corps.)

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

The commanding general requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them briefly the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy are on our soil. The whole country now looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of this army. Homes, firesides, and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore; it is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms.

Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails in his duty at this hour.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps :

The commanding general desires you to be informed that, from present information, Longstreet and Hill are at Chambersburg, partly toward Gettysburg; Ewell at Carlisle and York. Movements indicate a disposition to advance from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. General Couch telegraphs, 29th, his opinion that the enemy's operations on the Susquehanna are more to prevent co-operation with this army than offensive. The general believes he has relieved Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and now desires to look to his own army, and assume position for offensive or defensive, as occasion requires, or rest to the troops. It is not his desire to wear the troops out by excessive fatigue and marches, and thus unfit them for the work they will be called upon to perform.

Vigilance, energy, and prompt response to the orders from headquarters are necessary, and the personal attention of corps commanders must be given to reduction of *impedimenta*.

The orders and movements from these headquarters must be carefully and confidentially preserved, that they do not fall into the enemy's hands.

By order of General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Headquarters at Taneytown.

Third Corps to Emmitsburg; Second Corps to Taneytown; Fifth Corps to Hanover; Twelfth Corps to Two Taverns; First Corps to Gettysburg; Eleventh Corps to Gettysburg (or supporting distance); Sixth Corps to Manchester.

Cavalry to the front and flanks, well out in all directions, giving timely notice of positions and movements of the enemy. All empty wagons, surplus baggage, useless animals, and impediments of every sort to Union Bridge, 3 miles from Middleburg; a proper officer from each corps with them. Supplies will be brought up there as soon as practicable.

The general relies upon every commander to put his column in the lightest possible order. The telegraph corps to work east from Hanover, repairing the line, and all commanders to work repairing the line in their vicinity between Gettysburg and Hanover. Staff officers to report daily from each corps and with orderlies to leave for orders. Prompt information to be sent into headquarters at all times. All ready to move to the attack at any moment.

The commanding general desires you to be informed that, from present information, Longstreet and Hill are at Chambersburg, partly toward Gettysburg; Ewell at Carlisle and York. Movements indicate a disposition to advance from Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

General Couch telegraphs, 29th, his opinion that the enemy's operations on the Susquehanna are more to prevent co-operation with this army than offensive. The general believes he has relieved Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and now desires to look to his own army, and assume position for offensive or defensive, as occasion requires, or rest to the troops.

It is not his desire to wear the troops out by excessive fatigue and marches, and thus unfit them for the work they will be called upon to perform. Vigilance, energy, and prompt response to the orders from headquarters are necessary, and the personal attention of corps commanders must be given to reduction of *impedimenta*. The orders and movements from these headquarters must be carefully and confidentially preserved, that they do not fall into the enemy's hands.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS, .
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

The commanding general has received information that the enemy are advancing, probably in strong force, on Gettysburg. It is the intention to hold this army pretty nearly in the position it now occupies until the plans of the enemy shall have been more fully developed.

Three corps, First, Third, and Eleventh, are under the command of Major-General Reynolds, in the vicinity of Emmitsburg, the Third Corps being ordered up to that point. The Twelfth Corps is at Littlestown. General Gregg's division of cavalry is believed to be now engaged with the cavalry of the enemy near Hanover Junction.

Corps commanders will hold their commands in readiness at a moment's notice, and, upon receiving orders to march against the enemy, their trains (ammunition wagons excepted) must be parked in the rear of the place of concentration. Ammunition wagons and ambulances will alone be permitted to accompany the troops. The men must be provided with three days' rations in haversacks, and with 60 rounds of ammunition in the boxes and upon the person.

Corps commanders will avail themselves of all the time at their disposal to familiarize themselves with the roads communicating with the different corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

June 30, 1863—7.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS:

I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that General Gregg reports the presence of a large cavalry force of the enemy at Westminster yesterday afternoon and last night. It is supposed this cavalry force is making for Littlestown. A large force of our own cavalry must now be in close proximity to the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, June 30, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Buford is in Gettysburg, and found a regiment of rebel infantry advancing on the town, which retired as he advanced, and he reports Anderson's division marching on Mummasburg, and passing off in the direction of Berlin.

I forwarded the dispatches to Meade. Buford also sent a regiment to Fairfield, on the road leading from Moritz Tavern in that direction. My headquarters are at Moritz Tavern. I have one division and a battery on the Gettysburg road, one division on the road to Fairfield from here, and one in reserve on the Gettysburg road.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—I do not believe the report of their marching on Berlin, which would lead them direct to York. The enemy are evidently marching out into this Valley, but whether it is for the purpose of going to York or to give us battle, I cannot say.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, June 30, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have forwarded all the information to you that I have been able to gain to-day. I think if the enemy advances in force from Gettys-

burg, and we are to fight a defensive battle in this vicinity, that the position to be occupied is just north of the town of Emmitsburg, covering the Plank road to Taneytown. He will undoubtedly endeavor to turn our left by way of Fairfield and the mountain roads leading down into the Frederick and Emmitsburg pike, near Mount Saint Mary's College.

The above is mere surmise on my part. At all events, an engineer officer ought to be sent up to reconnoiter this position, as we have reason to believe that the main force of the enemy is in the vicinity of Cashtown, or debouching from the Cumberland Valley above it.

The corps are placed as follows: Two divisions of the First Corps behind Marsh Run, one on the road leading to Gettysburg, and one on the road leading from Fairfield to the Chambersburg road at Moritz Tavern; the Third Division, with the reserve batteries, is on the road to Chambersburg, behind Middle Creek, not placed in position. This was the position taken up under the orders to march to Marsh Creek. I have not changed it, as it might be necessary to dispute the advance of the enemy across this creek, in order to take up the position behind Middle Creek, which is the one I alluded to near Emmitsburg.

Howard occupies, in part, the position I did last night, which is to the left of the position in front of Middle Creek, and commands the roads leading from Fairfield down to Emmitsburg and the pike below.

[JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
June 30, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds directs me to say that he is moving with his command to Marsh Creek, about half way to Gettysburg. The enemy are reported moving on Gettysburg from Fairfield and Cashtown. The command will be within 5 miles of Gettysburg.

General Reynolds thinks you had better be ready to move to his left, in case they move on him from Fairfield and the mountain road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move up to Emmitsburg as soon as General Reynolds moves out.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 30, 1863.]

Major-General REYNOLDS :

GENERAL : I have received both your notes. One division occupies the place you did last night, and is ordered to be held in readiness to move at short notice. Another occupies a position near the Gettysburg road, on the right of the town. Would you wish me to join you along the Gettysburg road ?

I have sent reconnaissances toward Fairfield and Cashtown ; also to the left, to the mountains.

Please send me word as to where you want support, in case you do.

I think it important to hold these roads toward Chambersburg, do you not ?

I want a map of Adams County, if possible. I have nothing.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Emmitsburg, Md.. June 30, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL : I think some mistake as to my position arose from the aide-de-camp, who said I was far below town. I placed my troops east of the town, picketing the heights to the north, and connecting with General Reynolds, and as near the town as I well could put a corps. Now that Reynolds leaves, I will advance two divisions to the front, leaving the wagons and one division where they are. When this reaches you, I will be encamped thus, my headquarters near the town and Gettysburg pike.

I will keep up scouting and reconnoitering toward my left flank.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

Major-General Reynolds reports that the enemy has appeared at Fairfield, on the road between Chambersburg and Emmitsburg. I am, therefore, instructed by the commanding general to say that it is of the utmost importance that you should move with your infantry and artillery to Emmitsburg with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Taneytown, June 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General [REYNOLDS] :

Your dispatch is received. The enemy undoubtedly occupy the Cumberland Valley, from Chambersburg, in force ; whether the holding of the Cashtown Gap is to prevent our entrance, or is their

advance against us, remains to be seen. With Buford at Gettysburg and Mechanicstown, and a regiment in front of Emmitsburg, you ought to be advised in time of their approach.

In case of an advance in force either against you or Howard at Emmitsburg, you must fall back to that place, and I will re-enforce you from the corps nearest to you, which are Sickles', at Taneytown, and Slocum's, at Littlestown.

You are advised of the general position of the army. We are as concentrated as my present information of the position of the enemy justifies. I have pushed out the cavalry in all directions to feel for them, and so soon as I can make up any positive opinion as to their position, I will move again. In the meantime, if they advance against me, I must concentrate at that point where they show the strongest force.

Please get all the information you can, and post yourself up in the roads and routes of communication.

The only news we have beyond yours is that Stuart, with a large cavalry force, was in Westminster last night, and moved toward Gettysburg. Supposed the same force that has been ravaging in our rear.

Truly, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

P. S.—If, after occupying your present position, it is your judgment that you would be in better position at Emmitsburg than where you are, you can fall back without waiting for the enemy or further orders. Your present position was given more with a view to an advance on Gettysburg, than a defensive point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The commanding general noticed with regret the very slow movement of your corps yesterday. It is presumed you marched at an early hour, and up to 6 p. m. the rear of your column had not passed Middleburg, distant from your camp of the night before some 12 miles only. This, considering the good condition of the road and the favorable state of the weather, was far from meeting the expectation of the commanding general, and delayed to a very late hour the arrival of troops and trains in your rear. The Second Corps in the same space of time made a march nearly double your own. Situated as this army now is, the commanding general looks for rapid movements of the troops.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you acquaint yourself thoroughly with the roads, lanes, and by-paths between your posi-

tion and Gettysburg, and between yourself and General Reynolds, on your left. He is at the crossing of Marsh Creek, and the crossing from Emmitsburg to Gettysburg. Get your trains so parked this afternoon that your ammunition and ambulances are accessible, and the rest of your train can be left. Ascertain all you can of the country before your position and Union Mills and Hanover.

General Reynolds reports the enemy holding Cashtown Pass, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, in force, moving on Gettysburg. Stuart with his cavalry we suppose endeavoring to march from Westminster through Littlestown this morning. Gregg and Kilpatrick have turned him off, and attacked him near Hanover, and we expect they will whip him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that it is of the utmost importance to him that he receives reliable information of the presence of the enemy, his forces, and his movements. His projected movement is toward the line of the Baltimore and Harrisburg road. His instructions require him to cover Baltimore and Washington, while his objective point is the army under Lee. To be able to find if this army is divided, and to concentrate upon any detached portion of it, without departing from the instructions which govern him, would be a great object. People in the country are so frightened that he must depend solely upon the cavalry for all the information he can gain. He looks to you to keep him informed of their movements, and especially that no force concentrates on his right, in the vicinity of York, to get between him and the Susquehanna, and also that no force moves on his left toward Hagerstown and the passes below Cashtown. Your cavalry force is large, and must be vigilant and active. The reports must be those gained by the cavalry themselves, and information sent in should be reliable.

The duty you have to perform is of a most important and sacred character. Cavalry battles must be secondary to this object. The general does not understand why General Gregg (whose orders required him to move parallel with, and on the flank of, the Sixth Corps, and forming the right wing of the army in the present movement) should have moved on the same line with that command.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 30, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

A citizen who came from Waynesborough this morning at 8 o'clock reports as follows:

The corps of A. P. Hill, or a large portion of it, was last night at Wingard's farm, on the road from Funkstown to Chambersburg

pike, and may be there still. No enemy at Waynesborough this morning at 8 a. m.

Pickets of the enemy were 4 miles beyond Waynesborough, and are said to have approached somewhat nearer the town. Whether infantry or cavalry, is not reported.

No enemy moving toward Emmitsburg, on the pike.

The enemy occupy Millerstown (or Fairfield). My informant heard there was a skirmish there this morning. He states further that one corps (A. P. Hill's) had sixty-eight and another eighteen pieces of artillery. It took the corps of A. P. Hill from 4.30 p. m. until after 10 p. m. to pass through, including the transportation (which followed each its brigade).

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

JUNE 30, 1863.

General HOWARD :

Buford sends reliable information that the enemy occupies Chambersburg in force, and that they are moving down from Cashtown.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

[P. S.]—I am taking position behind Marsh Creek.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps :

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps up to Emmitsburg. You will take three days' rations in haversacks, 60 rounds of ammunition, and your ambulances. Your trains will remain parked here until further orders. General Reynolds' First Corps, and General Howard's Eleventh Corps, are between Emmitsburg and Gettysburg. General Reynolds will command the left wing, consisting of the First, Eleventh, and Third Corps. The enemy are reported to be in force in Gettysburg. You will move without delay. You will report to General Reynolds, and throw out strong pickets on the roads from Emmitsburg to Greencastle and Chambersburg. Mechanicstown, on your left, is occupied by a brigade of cavalry, with whom you will communicate.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863—1 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps :

General Meade directs that you move your troops up to Taneytown, cutting across the rear of Sykes', so as not to interfere with his movements, if this can be done, leaving your trains behind, to follow when the roads are clear. Sixty rounds of ammunition and three days' provisions with your men. Your ammunition trains and

ambulances to follow first. Send an officer here to select a point to park your trains ready to move toward Gettysburg or Emmitsburg, as circumstances may determine.

General Sykes has been informed that you would support him at Union Mills in case of the presence of a superior force of the enemy there. The general thinks the main body of the enemy are on our left, between Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and that vicinity, and that you will not be needed there. You will communicate with General Sykes, and be governed by any information that has not been received here, in compliance with this order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
June 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : I have the honor to apply for the detachment of the Third [West] Virginia Cavalry, which was formerly with this corps. My detachment of the First Indiana Cavalry is too small for my need, especially in my present position upon the flank. It is very much worn out with scouting. The Third [West] Virginia detachment is so small that it can be of little service with the main body of the cavalry, but I need it greatly for scouting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—If the detachment could reach me to-day, it would be of great value. It is attached to Devin's brigade, Buford's division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 30, 1863—4 p. m.

Commanding Officer Engineer Brigade :

The commanding general directs that you return to Baltimore or Washington with your train, with the exception of material for 150 feet of bridge. You will send the troops on to join headquarters, with the material above mentioned. The bulk of your trains are to return with you. The force sent here must have the smallest limit of baggage, not over 1 wagon for every 100 (officers and men).

You will find nothing to interfere with your march to Baltimore or Washington, unless, perhaps, a few guerrillas. As these do not abound in Maryland, there will not be much danger in your movement. You can take that portion of the Fifteenth New York Volunteers with you as a guard, and, upon your arrival at Baltimore or Washington, put your train in order to be sent to any point that may be needed, and report by telegraph to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Union Mills, June 30, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

Barnes and Ayres are here. I expect the artillery soon. Crawford cannot get here to-night, and I have directed him to march till dark, and encamp between Frizellburg and this place.

No enemy about. Stuart, Fitz. Lee, and Hampton staid last night at the house of a Mr. Shriver, who owns the mill at this place. They left here this morning between 4 and 10 a. m., some toward Hanover and some toward Littlestown, but I take it all have gone toward Hanover. Their force is said to be about 5,000, with six guns. They are taking horses, &c.

General Crawford's men must have marched to-day in the neighborhood of 25 miles. I have not had the corps concentrated since leaving Fredericksburg. My troops are very foot-sore and tired. My aide, Lieutenant [George T.] Ingham, bears this dispatch.

I am, sir, respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, on the Monocacy, June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find communication from Major-General Reynolds. It is in accordance with my written orders, received from headquarters Army of the Potomac at 1 p. m., but in conflict with the verbal order given me by the general commanding while on the march.

Shall I move forward? My First Division is about a mile this side of Emmitsburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
At Moritz Tavern, June 30, 1863.

Major-General SICKLES,

Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds directs me to say he wishes you to camp upon Cat Tail Branch with your command, and for you to also send a staff officer to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—General Reynolds wishes, when you take up your position upon Cat Tail Branch, to face toward Gettysburg, and cover the roads leading from Gettysburg.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,

Bridgeport, on the Monocacy, June 30, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,

Aide-de-Camp, Headquarters Left Wing:

CAPTAIN: By direction of the general commanding, I have gone into camp here, countermanding a previous order to go to Emmitsburg, and I am to await here further orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. When these orders were received, I sent Captain Crocker, of my staff, to communicate them to Major-General Reynolds, and to inform him of my position. My First Division and two batteries are farther toward Emmitsburg (across Middle Creek).

D. E. SICKLES,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,

June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I send Captain Bingham, of my staff, for orders. I believe the rumors about the enemy on the New Windsor road to be incorrect. I have sent out citizens, who report that they can hear nothing of them, although citizens are coming within our lines stating that the enemy's cavalry are stealing their horses and plundering the country 2 or 3 miles in our rear.

General Crawford is encamped immediately in my front. He has informed me that he will start his train at 3 a. m., and that his command will march at 4.30 a. m.

I notify you of these facts in order to show you that I will be considerably delayed if I am ordered to march in that direction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 30, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: After arriving at Hanover Junction and finding no enemy, push a force to York, and, in case that place has been evacuated, let it proceed toward Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, and communicate with General Couch. Take the brigade from Westminster with you, but have a regiment at Manchester, with General Sedgwick, to picket in the vicinity. Send in the foot battery with you, the first opportunity. Answer.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20. }

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

June 30, 1863.

The general commanding this army has called the attention of all commanders, as well as the troops under them, to the immense issues

involved in the result of the engagement that may soon be expected with the enemy. Our own soil has been invaded; homes, firesides, and all domestic relations are being rudely trampled on by a mercenary foe. To the cavalry arm of this army, it is only necessary to mention these facts to fire them with the determination of victory so distinguished at Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville. Proud of his confidence in the brave soldiers under his command, every assurance exists that future actions will add luster to their honorable fame.

Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails in his duty at this hour.

[A. PLEASONTON,]
Major-General, Commanding.

This order will be published at the head of every regiment of the corps.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863—11.10 a. m.
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

Yesterday morning, a section of battery and company of cavalry, which were sent the day before by General Butterfield from the Monocacy to march by the turnpike to Baltimore, were captured by the enemy. They appear to have been encamped for the night at Poplar Springs, where the rebel cavalry came upon them.

Last evening, a superior force of rebel cavalry drove Major Knight, with 95 Delaware cavalry, from Westminster, killing, wounding, or capturing the most of his command. A heavy rebel cavalry force was reported last night advancing on Baltimore by the Reisterstown road, and we prepared to receive them, but they did not come.

My cavalry pickets occupy Reisterstown this morning. Reports and indications of rebel cavalry in different directions, but I have not the remotest idea where General Meade's cavalry or any portion of his army now is, so that I know not in what direction to look out. Can you give me any information that you think it necessary I should have as to the disposition of the two armies?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 30, 1863—2.47 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

I have had no communication with the Army of the Potomac since the line to Frederick was broken. A gunboat has been sent to Wilmington, and others to Havre de Grace and the gunpowder works. Troops coming from North Carolina will report to you in Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 30, 1863—midnight.*

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington:

The following has just been received, and I have sent it by courier to General Meade at Westminister:

HARRISBURG, PA.,

June 30, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK:

Lee is falling back suddenly from the vicinity of Harrisburg, and concentrating all his forces. York has been evacuated. Carlisle is being evacuated. The concentration appears to be at or near Chambersburg. The object, apparently a sudden movement against Meade, of which he should be advised by courier immediately. This information comes from T. A. Scott, and, I think, is reliable.

H. HAUPT,

Brigadier-General.

A report has been received from one of my scouts, at Parkton, on the Northern Central Railroad, that Fitzhugh Lee passed through Hampstead to-day with a brigade of cavalry. This scout is reliable.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

CAMDEN STATION, MD.,

June 30, 1863. (Received 11.05 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

It is intimated to us that General Meade expects to get his supplies to Westminister or vicinity over the Western Maryland Railroad. We are informed that the Northern Central and Western Companies have sent their cars and engines from Baltimore to the line of road to Philadelphia, for safety.

Cannot the army be better supplied, even in its new locality, by our own road, which is now repaired from the slight damage it received yesterday morning? You will observe by the maps that at Mount Airy and beyond we join the National pike between Baltimore and Frederick, which affords easy communication with the new position, as understood by us. Is it not an easier line to protect, also?

W. P. SMITH.

DEPOT, *Baltimore, June 30, 1863.*

(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Immediately upon receipt of your inquiry, I applied at the office of the Northern Central Company for requisite information, and am just informed that no train was sent from Baltimore to Westminister, but that one train has arrived from Westminister, showing that the line has been passed over to-day. The Northern Central Company has sent nearly all its equipment to Philadelphia for safety.

J. W. GARRETT,

President.

DEPOT, *Baltimore, June 30, 1863.*

(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Our road to Frederick is again fully restored. The mail train which left Baltimore this a. m. arrived at Frederick at 1 p. m., and is returning regularly, having left the Monocacy at 2.20 p. m.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Mr. Garrett answers he will run at any time we are ready. So suit yourself in starting train from Washington, and notify William Stearns, Philadelphia, in cipher, hour of leaving.

S. M. FELTON,
President.

NEAR HOOD'S MILLS, MD., *June 30, 1863—5 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

COLONEL: As far as I can learn, the enemy has all passed Westminster. Unless Hooker's cavalry can intercept them west of there, and drive them back, I believe there is little chance of their returning this way. I sent last night to communicate with Hooker's picket on the Frederick and Baltimore turnpike, a few miles west of Cooksville, but the officer has not returned.

Rations are out to-day, but I can manage if you have any information that they are likely to return this way. Have sent north to Freedom, and shall wait here for orders from you.

C. R. LOWELL, JR.,
Colonel.

SANDY HOOK, MD., *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I could not telegraph yesterday. The immense amount of stores here cannot be removed under at least ten days. I shall be obliged to leave General Elliott's brigade—3,300 men—with artillery and engineer company. I commenced this morning to destroy ammunition. Some of the heavy guns will have to be left. I am in readiness to move with the remainder of my force, but will await your instructions. I cannot communicate with headquarters Army of the Potomac.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 30, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH, *Harper's Ferry, W. Va.*:

No ammunition or stores should be destroyed, excepting in case of absolute necessity. These things should not be abandoned, but defended. You can now communicate with General Meade.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., June 30, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

SIR: It is represented to this Department that increased security and protection might be given to this city, and to the public property herein, by planting batteries at the avenues of approach and at different points in the city.

I beg to direct your attention to the subject, and to ask that you will see that every possible means of security is adopted against any sudden raid or incursion of the enemy, by day or by night season, and also that you will report as soon as convenient whether all available military means have been employed for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date in regard to "planting batteries at the avenues of approach" to this city.

I presume you refer to batteries of mounted artillery, as defensive earthen batteries and forts have been constructed on these avenues, under the direction of the engineers. As the number of these is greater than we can garrison, it would be useless to increase them. Moreover, no increase has been recommended by the engineers.

There are ten or twelve batteries completely organized in this city, and held ready to move on any threatened point, in conjunction with the infantry garrison of the city.

If it be proposed to plant these batteries on or near the line of fortifications, I can only answer that such an arrangement would expose them to almost inevitable destruction, as they would be entirely without infantry or cavalry support. Moreover, by so disposing them, we would render it difficult, if not impossible, to concentrate them on the threatened points. I know of no military officer who would approve of such a disposition of the movable artillery now held ready to be used in the defense of this city.

I would remark that the places to be occupied by these batteries on any threatened avenue of approach have been selected by the engineers, and that the officers of artillery have received their proper instructions.

More batteries could be organized, but we have no artillerists to man them. I know of no available military means which have not already been employed to prevent a rebel raid on this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, June 30, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: In reply to your communication of to-day in relation to the defense of Washington, I have the honor to state that I have already

taken all the precautions for the defense of the city and the public property which the limited means at my disposal will permit.

The inclosed communication from General De Russy, who is in the immediate command on the south side of the Potomac, will give some idea of the vigilance exercised.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Arlington, June 28, 1863.

[Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
A. A. G., and Chief of Staff:]

COLONEL: Company K, Captain Halleck, and Company L, Captain Smith, both belonging to the Scott's Nine Hundred, have been assigned, respectively, the first to Chain Bridge, and the latter to these Defenses, in front of Alexandria. They will receive their instructions from Colonels Hall and Wessells.

Twenty-five men of the same regiment will, after having reported to Colonel Tannatt, near Fort Corcoran (in charge of a commissioned officer), proceed cautiously on the road toward Ball's Cross-Roads. Arrived there, 5 men will take the north fork of the road toward the Kirby road, not advancing beyond that thoroughfare. They will patrol this road during the night. Five men, remaining mounted, will be left at Ball's Cross-Roads. The remaining 15, in charge of the commissioned officer, will proceed toward Taylor's, at the junction of the road they advance on and that leading to Falls Church.

It would be advisable that a few trustworthy men should be sent toward Falls Church, and, if possible, communicate with the signal corps on Munson's Hill.

Twenty-five men, in charge of a commissioned officer, will start on the Columbia turnpike. Arrived at the cross-road leading to Ball's Cross-Roads, 5 men will be detached to open communication with the small force left there, and patrol that cross-road during the night. The remaining 20 men will proceed to Bailey's Cross-Roads, where 5 men will be detached toward Taylor's. They will patrol this road during the night. The remaining 15 men will proceed toward Paget's tavern, at the junction of the Little River turnpike; they will remain there until daylight, if possible. Twenty men, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, will proceed along the Little River turnpike as far as Paget's tavern, where they will remain until daylight.

The object of these reconnaissances will be to see whether the country is clear of the enemy, or, in the event of discovering his approach, to give timely notice thereof to the different garrisons.

It is not the intention, therefore, that any of these parties should engage in hostilities with any advancing force of the enemy. Care will be taken to conciliate, as far as possible, the inhabitants on the different routes, and, in the event of a retreat becoming necessary, one mounted man will be furnished with the countersign, to notify the infantry pickets along the line of retreat of the return of the party to which he belongs.

Whatever information can be obtained from the inhabitants, will be duly reported to Colonel Tannatt, at Fort Corcoran, to Colonel Abbot, at Fort Richardson, and to the lieutenant-colonel command-

ing the cavalry near these headquarters. The parties advancing along the Columbia and Little River turnpike will first report to Colonel Abbot, at Fort Richardson.

The colonels commanding the different brigades within this command will give orders to permit the egress and return of these cavalry forces, and it is hoped that by no accident will our pickets be permitted to fire upon the returning mounted force. Until further orders, the garrisons along the Defenses will be under arms at 3 o'clock, and remain so until broad daylight, or until the sentinels can well see the surrounding country, and distinguish the movements of anybody over its surface.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. TAGGARD,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY,
Inspector of Artillery, &c.:

GENERAL: In case of a distribution of field batteries along the northern lines, the following strikes me as a convenient arrangement:

To Fort Sumner, one battery, with directions to put two or three pieces in Battery Benson, and hold the rest for maneuver.

To Forts Mansfield and Simmons, one battery; to put two pieces in Battery Bailey; to put two pieces in the battery to the left of Mansfield, and hold two disposable, or to be put in rifle-pits between Simmons and Bayard, where there are places prepared.

To Fort Reno, one battery, for maneuver, or to be placed in rifle-pits.

To Fort Kearny, one battery, to occupy Batteries Rossell and Terrill.

To Fort De Russy, one-half battery, to occupy Battery Kingsbury.

To Fort Stevens, one and a half batteries; one-half to occupy Battery Sill; one to occupy the battery in the edge of the woods, between Stevens and Slocum.

To Fort Bunker Hill, one battery, one section to occupy the battery in front of the fort, and the rest to take post on the hill on the right of Bunker Hill, where a new battery is to be built.

To Fort Saratoga, one battery; four pieces in the battery immediately to the right, and the other two near the shed, to flank Fort Thayer, where a new battery is being built.

To Fort Thayer, one battery; four pieces on west side of railroad, and two pieces on east side.

On this side Benning's Bridge, one battery.

Total, ten batteries.

Should the other side of the river be threatened, I should recommend—

For Fort Worth, one battery, to be placed in rifle-pits or batteries adjacent to that work, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Fort Ward, one battery, to be placed as above.

Fort Richardson, one battery, for any part of the line between that and Barnard.

Fort Craig, two batteries, to occupy the battery immediately on its right, and those between it and Richardson.

Fort Whipple, two batteries, to occupy with two or four guns the

battery immediately in its front, and the rest to be put in the various rifle-pits between Tillinghast and De Kalb.

Chain Bridge position.—Two or three field batteries could be advantageously used in the different batteries.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *June 30, 1863*—10.30 p. m.

(Received 10.50 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Company of Purnell Legion and section of battery I reported captured are safe, having been carried off in Sedgwick's corps.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *June 30, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BRIGGS,
Relay House:

Withdraw the force from Mount Airy. Have no information upon which to answer your query as to cavalry.

By order:

DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 30, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

If paroles have been given in accordance with the cartel and general orders, they are valid, and if not, not valid. I cannot act upon any single case till I know precisely what it is. A court is investigating the cases of paroled officers who come in here. You have all the orders and instructions in relation to paroles.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *June 30, 1863*—8.40 p. m.

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I had 4,000 able-bodied negroes at work on fortifications. Many of them seem to want to continue to work, or would fight for the Government. I sent paper ten days ago, urging and recommending a proposition to create from among them a regiment of sappers and miners. No notice was taken of the proposition. I believe one or two regiments for the war could be raised out of the good material, if you would authorize it, and have it done immediately, while the humor is on them.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 175. } *Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Provisional Brigade, consisting of all armed citizens who have volunteered in the defense of this city and of such other troops as may be hereafter assigned.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck :

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 30, 1863—10.10 a. m.

S. M. FELTON, Esq.,

President of the P. W. and B. Railroad, Philadelphia :

A gunboat has been sent to Havre de Grace. She can defend, or, in the last resort, destroy the ferry-boat. If the ferry is armed, she is more than a match for the gunboat, and would, in the hands of the enemy, do incalculable mischief. Unarmed, she is harmless. Guns on board, unless she lies out in the stream, at anchor, with a full crew of drilled men and officers, would only invite attack. I cannot consent that the guns be put on board unless with a full crew of sailors, properly officered, and the vessel to lie in the stream at all times, excepting the few minutes required to land passengers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 30, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa. :

Every possible effort should be made to hold the enemy in check on the Susquehanna till General Meade can give him battle. I have no direct communication with General Meade, but he wishes you to be in readiness to act in concert with him. You will probably be able to learn his movements from the country people. He will be close on the enemy's right and rear.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 30, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,

Care Secretary of War :

Part of the rebel force has left the vicinity of Carlisle, with fifty pieces of artillery, and passed toward Shippensburg. This looks like concentrating a portion of their troops down the Cumberland Valley. Eight thousand of their men left York, and went toward Carlisle this morning.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

As telegraphed previously, part of the rebel forces, if not all, have fallen back toward Chambersburg, passing Shippensburg last night in great haste. I expect every moment to hear that my cavalry, under General Smith, has reoccupied Carlisle. My latest information is that Early, with his 8,000 men, went toward Gettysburg or Hanover, saying they expected to fight a great battle there. At Carlisle they said they were not going to be outflanked by Hooker.

D. N. COUCH,

*Major-General.*HARRISBURG, PA., *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Scouts report a force of rebels having left Carlisle this morning by the Baltimore pike, and that Ewell, from York, went northwesterly, which would unite their two forces.

D. N. COUCH,

*Major-General.*HARRISBURG, PA., *June 30, 1863—9 p. m.*

(Received 12 midnight.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

The rebel infantry force left Carlisle early this morning, on the Baltimore pike. Cavalry still on this side of that town. Early, with 8,000, left York this morning; went westerly or northwesterly. Rebels at York and Carlisle yesterday a good deal agitated about some news they had received. I telegraphed news to General Meade, care of the Secretary of War.

D. N. COUCH,

*Major-General.*HARRISBURG, *June 30, 1863—7 p. m.*

General LORENZO THOMAS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: We need some experienced artillerists to man a couple of batteries for immediate service in the field. There are organized companies, with horses trained, harness, and all necessary equipments at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, without guns. We have plenty of guns and ammunition here. Won't you telegraph General Wool to load them up to-night, and send here by the Allentown route from Elizabethtown point? The steamer from the fort can deliver them there direct. I know General Smith wants them. Wool, you know, will not send them without positive orders. As our force here might be of great service to Meade, in rear of Lee's army, you will appreciate the value of two good batteries being on hand to-morrow.

I make this communication without consultation, and to you personally. Telegraph to-night, and send me [letter] by bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *New York.*

It is essentially necessary that General Couch have to-morrow some artillery, but he has no artillerists. We have guns and ammunition here.

In the emergency, and under the authority of the Secretary of War, I direct that you send the two companies at Fort Hamilton to this place. Send them by the Easton and Allentown route from Elizabethtown point. The steamer from Fort Hamilton can deliver them there direct.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1863.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

I would like more instructions in regard to the three-months' men called out by the Governor. Is the Quartermaster's Department to furnish the transportation, or the mustering and disbursing officer for collecting and enrolling volunteers? No instructions have been received by the quartermaster here about the clothing. Will these troops be mustered into the United States service? Will the arms now here be issued to them?

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1863.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Captain [John] Carlin has arrived at Wheeling with part of his company of artillery, and makes requisition for guns. If he can be retained in this department, good use can be made of him. The Twenty-seventh New Jersey was ordered home on the 27th, unwilling to remain longer.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1863.
(Received 3.05 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In my judgment, it is essential that McClellan be placed in charge of the forces in Pennsylvania not now attached to the Army of the Potomac.

I speak as a friend.

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 3.30 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States :

Our citizens generally have great confidence in the military capacity of General Franklin, and think he can render good service at the North. He is willing to serve wherever he can be useful. Will you not detain him for duty here ?

WALDO HUTCHINS.

PROSPER M. WETMORE.

JOS. WADSWORTH.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, *Philadelphia, June 30, 1863.*

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States :

Yours received. Will answer fully by mail.

A. K. McCLURE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 30, 1863.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States :

SIR: Have been twenty-four hours hoping to hasten the organization of troops. It seems impossible to do so to an extent at all commensurate with the emergency. Our people are paralyzed for want of confidence and leadership, and, unless they can be inspired with hope, we shall fail to do anything worthy of our State or Government. I am fully persuaded that to call McClellan to a command here would be the best thing that could be done. He could rally troops from Pennsylvania, and I am well assured that New York and New Jersey would also respond to his call with great alacrity. With his efficiency in organizing men, and the confidence he would inspire, early and effective relief might be afforded us, and great service rendered to the Army of the Potomac.

Unless we are in some way rescued from the hopelessness now prevailing, we shall have practically an inefficient conscription, and be powerless to help either ourselves or the National Government.

After free consultation with trusted friends of the Administration, I hesitate not to urge that McClellan be called here. He can render us and you the best service, and in the present crisis no other consideration should prevail. Without military success we can have no political success, no matter who commands. In this request I reflect what seems to be an imperative necessity rather than any preference of my own.

A. K. McCLURE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

*Washington, June 30, 1863—10.55 a. m.*Governor PARKER, *Trenton, N. J. :*

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I really think the attitude of the enemy's army in Pennsylvania presents us the best opportunity

we have had since the war began. I think you will not see the foe in New Jersey. I beg you to be assured that no one out of my position can know so well as if he were in it the difficulties and involvements of replacing General McClellan in command, and this aside from any imputations upon him.

Please accept my sincere thanks for what you have done and are doing to get troops forward.

A. LINCOLN.

ORDERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1863.

Until further orders, no arms or ammunition shall be sold by any dealer or other person within the city and county of Baltimore without a permit from the general commanding the military department, or from such officer as shall be duly authorized to grant the same. Any violation of this order shall subject the party offending to arrest and punishment.

Until further orders, no person shall be permitted to leave the city of Baltimore without a pass, properly signed by the provost-marshal, and any one attempting to violate this order shall be promptly arrested, and brought before the provost-marshal for examination.

Until further orders, no one will be permitted to pass the barricades into or out of the city between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m., without giving the proper countersign to the guard in charge.

Until further orders, no club-house or other place of like resort shall remain open, without a permission given by the general commanding. Any attempt to violate this order will subject the club-house and property to seizure and occupation by the military, and the frequenters who engage in or encourage such violation to arrest.

Until further orders, all bars, coffee-houses, drinking-saloons, and other places of like resort shall be closed between the hours of 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. Any liquor dealer or keeper of a drinking-saloon, or other person selling intoxicating drinks, who violates this order, shall be put under arrest, his premises seized, and the liquors confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals.

Until further orders, the general commanding directs that the stores, shops, manufactories, and other places of business other than apothecary shops and printing offices of daily journals, be closed at 5 p. m., for the purpose of giving patriotic citizens an opportunity to drill and make themselves expert in the use of arms.

By order of Major-General Schenck :

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1863.

The immediate presence of a rebel army within this department and in the State of Maryland requires as a military necessity a resort to all the proper and usual means of defense and security.

This security is to be provided against known hostility and opposition to the lawful National Government from every quarter and in every form. Traitors and disaffected persons within must be restrained and made to contribute to the common safety, while the enemy in front is to be met and punished for his bold invasion.

Martial law is, therefore, declared and hereby established in the city and county of Baltimore, and in all the counties of the western shore of Maryland.

The general commanding gives assurance that this suspension of the civil government within the limits defined shall not extend beyond the necessities of the occasion. All the courts, tribunals, and political functionaries of State, county, and city authority are to continue in the discharge of their duties as in times of peace, only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority. All peaceful citizens are required to remain quietly at their homes and in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, excepting as they may be possibly subject to call for personal service, or other necessary requisitions, for military purposes or uses hereafter. All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of the rebellion are especially prohibited, and will be promptly made the subject of observation and treatment.

Traitorous and dangerous persons must expect to be dealt with as the public safety may seem to require. "To save the country is paramount to all other considerations."

When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the commanding general that he can revoke his order, and return to the normal condition of a country at peace, and a Government sustained by a united and loyal people.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *June 30, 1863—6 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The terms of service of the One hundred and fifty-eighth, One hundred and sixty-eighth, One hundred and seventy-first, and One hundred and seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, from North Carolina, expire about the 16th of July. With the consent of the War Department, they will go forthwith and serve with me in Pennsylvania as long as a rebel remains north of the Potomac.

Answer promptly.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 18TH CORPS, DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
June 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return from Fort Monroe, where I turned over to General Dix, through his assistant adjutant-general, the Massachusetts militia regiments under command of General Prince. Several of these regiments—those whose time expires before the 15th of July—were ordered to return home by General Dix. One of General Spinola's regiments had arrived at

Fort Monroe, and the remainder, with the general himself, were met north of Hatteras, on their way up.

As these generals will soon lose the regiments under them, by expiration of their terms of service, they are subject to your orders, should you require them elsewhere, inasmuch as the number of generals in this department is disproportionate to the number of troops.

I find that some of the returns were in a mail captured by the rebels, in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and that others were not forwarded, through neglect of the officers having them in charge.

My attention being wholly taken up with out-of-door operations, caused me also to neglect the proper surveillance of the office. The reports and returns shall be made out at once, and I trust you will have no cause in the future to complain of neglect in this particular.

The continuous rainy weather has delayed the cavalry raid, which will, however, be commenced day after to-morrow.

The rebel force in this State consists of three regiments at Wilmington, [A. H.] Colquitt's brigade at Kinston, and [J. G.] Martin's brigade at Greenville and Hamilton. I shall continue the incursions of cavalry as long as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 152. }

CAMP NEAR WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
June 30, 1863.

I. Pursuant to orders from Major-General Dix, a movement will be made to-morrow morning, by a force to consist of Brigadier-General Terry's independent brigade; Colonel West's brigade, of King's division; Colonel Porter's brigade, of Gordon's division; the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, Colonel Grimshaw; the three batteries of reserve artillery, under Captain McKnight; 300 of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Lewis, and the Sixth New York Cavalry, under Major Hall.

The advance, under Colonel West (to be composed of his brigade, Mink's battery, and 150 of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major McCandless), will move precisely at 5 a. m.

The balance of the force, under the corps commanders, will move precisely at 7 a. m.

The troops will carry rations for two days, after breakfast to-morrow morning, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and will not be encumbered with baggage, to impede rapid movements and long marches.

Only one wagon will be permitted to brigade headquarters, one to each regiment, battery, and to the New York cavalry, and two for the Pennsylvania cavalry. The proper allowance of ambulances will accompany the column. Small camp guards of invalids and bad marchers will be left behind.

The commanders of brigades, batteries, and detachments will report at the corps headquarters for special instructions concerning the march at 7 o'clock this evening. During the absence of the commanding general, all the troops of the Fourth Corps, besides those designated above, and including McKibbin's regiment, which joined to-day, will be subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Gordon, commanding division.

General Gordon will have charge of all the out-guards of this position, and will send out a good regiment to-morrow morning at 5 a. m. to the neighborhood of Tunstall's Station, to watch the roads leading in from above.

By command of Major-General Keyes:

OSWALD JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	20	21	45	74	68
Artillery camp of instruction (Barry)	55	1,275	1,410	1,007	498
Railway guard (Tracy)	35	763	893	915	899
City guards:					
Alexandria (Slough)	99	1,570	1,937	3,418	3,276
Washington (Martindale)	160	3,072	3,825	4,928	4,886
Garrisons:					
North of the Potomac (Haskin)	223	5,194	6,644	7,036	7,012
South of the Potomac (De Russy)	277	5,299	6,592	8,530	6,675
Fort Washington (Merchant)	4	104	146	150	150
Abercrombie's division*					9,194
Casey's command †					533
Crawford's division*					5,264
Stahel's cavalry division*					7,898
Corps of observation*					1,447
2d Massachusetts Cavalry (Lowell)	11	231	462	507	
Wyndham's cavalry command	85	2,160	2,639	3,295	
McKelvy's command ‡	56	753	8,051	8,267	8,240
Total	1,025	20,442	32,644	38,727	56,040

Troops in the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.

ESCORT.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. George C. Morton.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Snow.	30th New York Battery, Capt. Adolph Voegelée.
10th Michigan Battery, Capt. John C. Schuetz.	32d New York Battery, Capt. Charles von Kusserow.
1st New York Light, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.	12th Ohio Battery, Capt. A. C. Johnson.
12th New York Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.	1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.
17th New York Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.	Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.
27th New York Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.	1st West Virginia Light, Battery A, Lieut. George Furst.

* Transferred to Army of the Potomac.

† Transferred to Defenses South of the Potomac.

‡ Camp Convalescent, Camp Distribution, paroled prisoners, and detachment of Pennsylvania Reserves.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.*

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN (Aide-de-Camp, in charge).

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

- 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col.
Augustus A. Gibson.
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col.
James M. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.

- 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel
Chaplin.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Lewis O. Morris.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Joseph Welling.
9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schu-
bert.

Third Brigade.

10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Alexander Piper.

DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.†

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.

- 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery,
Col. Thomas R. Tannatt.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Joseph N. G. Whistler.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (3d
Battalion), Maj. Gustavus F.
Merriam.
47th New York (National Guard), Col.
Jeremiah V. Meserole.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEVERETTE W. WESSELLS.

- 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Lieut.
Col. Elisha S. Kellogg.
3d New York Heavy Artillery (battal-
ion), Lieut. Col. Louis Schirmer.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.

- 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col.
Henry L. Abbot.
178th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles F.
Smith.
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Bat-
tery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.
Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one com-
pany), Capt. Charles C. Meser-
vey.

Fourth Brigade.

4th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Henry H. Hall.

Attached.

27th Maine,‡ Col. Mark F. Wentworth.

RAILWAY GUARD.

109th New York, Col. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

* The First Brigade at Forts Lincoln and Slocum; the Second at Advance Battery and Forts Alexander, Reno, and Simmons, and the Third at Fort Baker.

† The First Brigade at Forts Albany, Bennett, Corcoran, Craig, De Kalb, Haggerty, C. F. Smith, Tillinghast, Whipple, and Woodbury; the Second at Forts Ellsworth and Lyon, and Redoubts A, B, C, and D; the Third at Battery Garesché and Forts Barnard, Blenker, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth; and the Fourth at Battery Martin Scott and Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

‡ Term of service expired; "a part remain for thirty days." Encamped near Fort Albany.

CITY GUARDS.

Alexandria, Va.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH, Military Governor.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Towers.
 153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.
 7th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Henry C. Bolinger.
 8th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Silas M. Baily.
 Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William Borrowe.

Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Military Governor.

2d District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.	150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Lieut. Thomas Getchell.
84th Massachusetts, Col. George D. Wells.	157th Pennsylvania (battalion), Maj. Thomas H. Addicks.
39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.	11th New York Cavalry, Col. James B. Swain.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.	
27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. John M. Carson.	

U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsay.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

16th Indiana Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
 4th U. S. Artillery (regimental headquarters).

CAMP CONVALESCENT AND PAROLED PRISONERS.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

3d Pennsylvania Reserves, † Maj. William Briner.
 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, † Lieut. Col. Richard H. Woolworth.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.†

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William Birney.

CAVALRY.

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM.

1st Detachment, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.
 2d Detachment, Lieut. Col. John L. Thompson.
 3d Detachment, Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone.
 2d Massachusetts Cavalry (battalion), Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr.

* Belonging to Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Col. Horatio G. Sickel commanding these two regiments.

† Belonging to Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

‡ The 13th New York Cavalry and First Battalion 16th New York Cavalry transferred to Wyndham's command; the 178th New York assigned to De Russy's command, and detachment of 8th U. S. Infantry sent to the Army of the Potomac.

*Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863. **

First Provisional Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. DANIEL TYLER.

- 2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.
 21st New York (National Guard), Col. Joseph Wright.
 55th New York (National Guard), Col. Eugene Le Gal.
 69th New York (National Guard), Col. James Bagley.
 1st Delaware Cavalry, Companies B, C, and D, Maj. Napoleon B. Knight.

Second Separate Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

- 5th Delaware (five companies), Maj. Edgar Hounsfield.
 5th New York Heavy Artillery, † Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.
 7th New York (National Guard), Col. Marshall Lefferts.
 8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Peter A. Porter.
 179th Pennsylvania (two companies), Capt. Amos Drenkel.
 2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

Third Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY S. BRIGGS.

- 3d Delaware, Col. Samuel H. Jenkins.
 14th New Jersey. §
 151st New York. §
 138th Pennsylvania. §
 Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Col. Samuel A. Graham.
 Independent Virginia Rangers, Capt. Samuel C. Means.
 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William D. Rank.

Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE SANGSTER.

- 3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, † Col. Charles Gilpin.
 Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.

Camp Chesebrough, Md.

1st Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. Charles Farnsworth.

Fort Delaware.

Brig. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF.

- 5th Delaware (1st Battalion), Lieut. Col. Christian Febeger.
 Pennsylvania Artillery, Light Battery A, Capt. Stanislaus Mlotkowski.
 Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery G, Capt. John J. Young.
 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery M, Capt. Francis H. Reichard.

*According to the tri-monthly return for that date. The original does not account for the 10th Maryland, Lieut. Col. W. H. Revere, ordered by General Schenck, June 28, from Camp Bradford, Md., to Baltimore.

†But see organization of this brigade, June 27, p. 362.

‡Companies B and C, under command of Maj. Casper Urban, assigned to First Provisional Brigade.

§But the 14th New Jersey and 151st New York were in W. H. Morris' brigade, and the 138th Pennsylvania was in Elliott's brigade.

¶But see organization of First Provisional Brigade, June 27, p. 362.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (or Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	25		25	25	25	Baltimore, Md.
First Division (Kelley)*					16,283	
Second Division (Milroy)†					10,888	
Third Division (Scammon)*					6,498	
First Separate Brigade (Lockwood)‡					2,782	
Second Separate Brigade (Morris)	105	2,279	2,854	3,172	2,252	Fort McHenry, Md.
Third Separate Brigade (Briggs)	51	569	747	1,048	3,501	Relay House, Md.
Fourth Separate Brigade (Averell)*					5,525	
Provisional Brigade (Tyler)	48	983	1,130	1,208		Baltimore, Md.
New York State Militia (Tyler)	89	640	924	1,125		Do.
Annapolis, Md. (Sangster)	31	561	619	663	656	
Fort Delaware, Del. (Schoepf)	27	633	822	888	457	
Camp Farnsworth (Farnsworth)	4	45	296	376	375	
150th New York (Ketcham)‡					719	
Total	380	5,710	7,417	8,505	49,961	

Abstract from returns of troops on the march, and not accounted for on the returns of the departments to which they belonged, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Elliott's command, Maryland Heights, Md.:				
Elliott's brigade	121	1,865	2,141	2,635
Smith's brigade §	57	1,135	1,237	1,548
French's division, at and near Frederick, Md.:				
Kenly's brigade	141	2,178	2,500	3,105
W. H. Morris' brigade §	134	2,846	3,173	3,589
Cavalry || .....				
Unassigned artillery	9	219	239	252
Lockwood's brigade §	101	1,945	2,089	2,346
Total	563	10,186	11,379	13,475

Troops on the march, and not accounted for on department returns, June 30, 1863.

ELLIOTT'S COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.¶

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
110th Ohio, Col. J. Warren Keifer.
122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
67th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Staunton.
87th Pennsylvania, Col. J. W. Schall.
138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

Third Brigade, French's Division.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan.

* Transferred to the Department of West Virginia.

† Not reported since the evacuation of Winchester.

‡ Transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

§ Compiled from regimental and company returns, and the brigade staff not accounted for.

|| Not accounted for. See French's report, Part I, p. 488.

¶ Assigned to command June 19.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

Maryland Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

- 1st Maryland, Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
- 4th Maryland (nine companies), Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
- 7th Maryland (nine companies), Col. Edwin H. Webster.
- 8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.
- 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Frank A. Rolfe.
- 17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.

*Cavalry.**

Col. ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS.

"The *débris* of Winchester."*Third Provisional Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

- 14th New Jersey, Col. William S. Truex.
- 6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.
- 151st New York, Col. William Emerson.
- 10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.

Artillery.†

- 4th Maine Battery, Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.
- 10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. J. Henry Sleeper.

LOCKWOOD'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

- 1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. James Wallace.
- 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. William P. Maulsby.
- 150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
- Purnell (Maryland) Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.

Troops in the Department of the Monongahela, June 30.‡

CAMP HOWE, NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.

Col. JOSEPH B. KIDDOW.

Six-months' men (six unorganized companies).

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capt. CHARLES C. CHURCHILL.

154th Pennsylvania (one company).
Provost Guard.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Capt. WESLEY C. THORPE.

West Virginia Exempts (one company), Capt. Robert Hamilton.
West Virginia Infantry (one company), Capt. Perry G. West.

* About 900. See French's report, Part I, p. 488.

† The Baltimore Light Battery and Maulsby's battery (F, 1st West Virginia Artillery), detached to reorganize and refit.

‡ According to department return; but it does not account for the 15th Pennsylvania Militia, assigned June 21 to the defenses of Pittsburgh "between the two rivers," nor for the Loomis Guards, placed on the same date in charge of the works on the south side of the Monongahela.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Monongahela, Maj. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863; headquarters, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	5		5	5
Camp Howe (Col. J. B. Kiddoo*)	12	522	534	534
Pittsburgh (Capt. C. C. Churchill)	3	63	68	70
Wheeling, W. Va. (Capt. W. C. Thorpe †)	3	81	161	175
Total	23	666	768	784

NOTE.—The 27th New Jersey Volunteers, Col. G. W. Mindil, relieved from duty, and returned to their homes, their term of service having expired.

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.†

BLOODY RUN, PA.

Col. LEWIS B. PIERCE.§

18th Connecticut.
5th Maryland, Company D.
1st New York Cavalry.
110th Ohio.‖
116th Ohio.
122d Ohio.‖
123d Ohio.
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Pennsylvania Militia (one regiment).
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E.
12th West Virginia Infantry.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery D (detachment).

*Assigned to command June 18.

†Assigned to command June 23.

‡Compiled from Department return for month of June. Other records indicate the presence on duty in Pennsylvania at this date, either in the State or United States service, of organizations not accounted for in that return, viz :

New Jersey militia.—James C. Manning's, George F. Marshall's, Murphy's, and James M. Scovel's companies. Organized June 22 into a battalion, under command of Capt. W. R. Murphy.

New York troops.—11th Heavy Artillery and the 4th and 6th National Guards.

Pennsylvania troops.—Infantry : The 26th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 50th, 54th, 56th, and 60th militia regiments, Litzinger's battalion, and James M. Brown's, Thomas E. Campbell's, Charles Carson's, John B. Guthrie's, Edward Y. Luther's, William B. Mann's, William F. Rich's, and John Spear's companies. Cavalry : J. M. Bell's, Robert Bell's, H. H. Brown's, Samuel W. Comly's, John W. Jones', Frank A. Murray's, Alban H. Myers', Samuel J. Randall's, Richard Ryckman's, and J. Harry Thorp's companies. Artillery : Benoni Frishmuth's, Joseph M. Knap's, and Horatio K. Tyler's batteries.

West Virginia.—Battery F, Lieut. George W. Graham.

The 23d New Jersey, Col. E. Burd Grubb, having tendered its services (while awaiting muster-out at Beverly, N. J.), was on duty at and about Harrisburg June 18.

§ Assigned June 26, vice Major-General Milroy. The troops, excepting the militia, came from the Winchester garrison.

‖ Both regiments reported for same date at Maryland Heights; detachments may have been at Bloody Run.

CAMP CURTIN, PA.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.*

67th New York (National Guard), Col. Chauncey Abbott.
 68th New York (National Guard), Col. David S. Forbes.
 31st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John Newkumet.

FENWICK, PA.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES YATES.

5th New York (National Guard), Col. Louis Burger.
 12th New York (National Guard), Col. William G. Ward.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Col. CHARLES M. PREVOST.

Invalid corps, and other detachments.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Col. JOSEPH W. HAWLEY.

65th New York (National Guard), Lieut. Col. William F. Berens.
 74th New York (National Guard), Col. Watson A. Fox.
 29th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Joseph W. Hawley.
 Pennsylvania Cavalry Company, Capt. B. Mortimer Morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,†

Pennsylvania Militia (one company), Capt. George W. Hubbell.
 Provost Guard, Company A, Capt. Charles Fair.
 Provost Guard, Company B, Capt. Oliver C. Cunningham.
 Provost Guard, Company C, Lieut. John K. Brooker.

YORK, PA.

Col. WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

20th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William B. Thomas.
 Patapsco (Maryland) Guards (one company), Capt. Thomas S. McGowan.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.‡

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.§

8th New York (National Guard), Col.
 Joshua M. Varian.
 71st New York (National Guard), Col.
 Benjamin L. Trafford.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

13th New York (National Guard), Col.
 John B. Woodward.
 28th New York (National Guard), Col.
 Michael Bennett.

*Assigned to command, June 18.

†But see Major-General Dana's assignment, June 26, p. 347.

‡Brig. Gen. William Hall, 8th New York (National Guard), was assigned, June 23, to command of all the troops in and about Fort Washington. For Smith's assignment of June 25, see p. 330.

§Assigned, June 19, to command of the troops in Shippensburg and vicinity.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JESSE C. SMITH.

23d New York (National Guard), Col.
William Everdell, jr.52d New York (National Guard), Col.
Mathias W. Cole.56th New York (National Guard), Col.
John Q. Adams.*Fourth Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN EWEN.

11th New York (National Guard), Col.
Joachim Maidhof.22d New York (National Guard), Col.
Lloyd Aspinwall.37th New York (National Guard), Col.
Charles Roome.*Fifth Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM BRISBANE.

28th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James
Chamberlin.32d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles
S. Smith.33d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William
W. Taylor.*Sixth Brigade.*

Col. JACOB G. FRICK.*

27th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Jacob G.
Frick.*Artillery.*

Pennsylvania Battery (militia), Capt. Henry D. Landis.

Pennsylvania Battery (militia), Capt. E. Spencer Miller.

Cavalry.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (militia), (two companies).

CAVALRY. †

Maj. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

*Abstract from return of the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius
N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters.....	11		11	11
Bloody Run, Pa. (Pierce).....	118	2,415	2,555	3,273
Camp Curtin, Pa. (Beaver).....	99	1,205	1,304	1,304
Fenwick, Pa. (Yates).....	62	786	1,200	1,219
Mount Union, Pa. (Hawley).....	68	1,027	1,174	1,730
Philadelphia, Pa. (Whipple).....	7	132	194	228
York, Pa. (Thomas).....	44	1,057	1,113	1,113
Waynesborough (W. F. Smith).....	441	6,024	6,545	7,490
Invalid Corps (Prevost).....	10	245	340	636
Total	860	12,894	15,036	17,007

* See his assignment of June 24, p. 297.

† Troops not indicated, but see note, p. 446. Capt. James S. Brisbin was temporarily assigned as chief of cavalry, June 22, Wynkoop was so assigned, June 28.

Troops in the Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.

SCAMMON'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. ELLAKIM P. SCAMMON.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

- 23d Ohio, Capt. William H. Zimmerman.
- 5th West Virginia, Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.
- 9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval.
- 13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.
- 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Dennis Delaney.
- 2d West Virginia Cavalry, Company L, Capt. George W. Gilmore.
- 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. John S. Witcher.
- Simmonds' Kentucky Battery, Capt. Seth J. Simmonds.

Second Brigade.

Col. CARR B. WHITE.

- 12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines.
- 34th Ohio, Col. John T. Toland.
- 91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.
- 2d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies G and K, Capt. Edwin S. Morgan.
- 1st Ohio Battery, Capt. James R. McMullin.

SEPARATE COMMANDS.

Averell's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

- 28th Ohio, Col. Augustus Moor.
- 2d West Virginia,‡ Col. George R. Latham.
- 3d West Virginia,‡ Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
- 8th West Virginia,‡ Col. John H. Oley.
- 10th West Virginia, Col. Thomas M. Harris.
- 16th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Julius Jaehne.
- Ohio Cavalry, 3d Independent Company, Lieut. Jonas Seaman.
- 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Thomas Gibson.
- 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagan.
- 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Lot Bowen.
- 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. George A. Sexton.
- 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William H. Flesher.
- 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John V. Keeper.
- 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.

Campbell's Brigade.§

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

- 54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton.
- 1st West Virginia, Col. Joseph Thoburn.
- Lafayette Company (Pennsylvania) Cavalry, Lieut. William F. Speer.
- Ringgold Battalion (Pennsylvania) Cavalry, Capt. John Keys.
- Washington Company (Pennsylvania) Cavalry, Capt. Andrew J. Greenfield.
- 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Alexander C. Moore.

Mulligan's Brigade.¶

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

- 23d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Quirk.
- 2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Ellis Porter.
- 14th West Virginia, Maj. Daniel D. Johnson.
- 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. John Rourke.

* Formerly Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.

† Formerly Fourth Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Headquarters at Grafton. Detachments at Beverly, Buckhannon, Bulltown, New Creek, Phillipi, Webster, and Weston.

‡ Mounted infantry.

§ Formerly Fourth Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

¶ Formerly Fifth Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

*Wilkinson's Brigade.**

Col. NATHAN WILKINSON.

6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
 11th West Virginia, Maj. Van H. Bukey.

Fort Piano, New Creek.

15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morris.

Abstract from return of troops in the Department of West Virginia, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.					
Scammon's division: †							
First Brigade (Hayes) ‡	107	2,276	2,729	3,194	2,479	6	Camp White, W. Va.
Second Brigade (White)	92	1,909	2,281	2,635	2,656	8	Fayetteville, W. Va.
Averell's brigade	179	3,950	4,724	5,547	5,519	10	Grafton, W. Va.
Campbell's brigade	69	1,854	2,093	2,318	2,328	7	New Creek, W. Va.
Mulligan's brigade	92	1,682	2,057	2,396	2,306	7	Do.
Wilkinson's brigade	62	1,860	2,034	2,187	2,156	4	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Fort Piano (New Creek)	28	649					
Total	629	14,180	15,918	18,277	17,534	42	

Troops in the Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.§

Maj. Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING.

First Brigade. ||

Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.

2d Massachusetts Cavalry (battalion),
 Maj. Casper Crowninshield.
 2d New York Cavalry (battalion), Maj.
 John E. Naylor.
 169th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis W.
 Smith.
 8th New York Battery, Lieut. Peter
 Morton.

Second Brigade. ¶

Col. GEORGE E. CHURCH.

5th Pennsylvania Cavalry (detach-
 ment).
 11th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. J. Talbot
 Pitman.
 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Bat-
 tery E, Capt. Thomas G. Orwig.
 2d Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Charles
 Beger.

* Formerly Sixth Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

† Formerly Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.

‡ Return dated June 23.

§ With exceptions noted, this command is reported as at White House.

|| At Gloucester Point, Tyndale assumed command June 17. The 2d Massachusetts Cavalry on detached service, and detachment of 12th Illinois Cavalry, formerly in this command, sent to Washington, D. C.

¶ At Williamsburg.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.

168th New York, Col. William R. Brown.
 172d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James A. Johnson.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GURNEY.

127th New York, Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford.
 142d New York, Col. N. Martin Curtis.
 143d New York, Col. Horace Boughton.
 144th New York, Col. David E. Gregory.

Second Brigade.

Col. BURE PORTER.

22d Connecticut,† Col. George S. Burnham.
 40th Massachusetts, Maj. Joseph M. Day.
 141st New York, Lieut. Col. William K. Logie.

Artillery.

4th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. John F. Vallee.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. JAMES MCKNIGHT.

1st New York Light, Battery F,‡ Capt. William R. Wilson.
 1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Fagan.
 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Independent Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. WEST.

139th New York, Col. Anthony Conk.
 178th Pennsylvania, Col. James Johnson.
 179th Pennsylvania, Col. William H. Blair.

Not Brigaded.

4th Delaware, Col. Arthur H. Grimshaw.
 6th New York Cavalry (3d Battalion), Maj. William P. Hall.
 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry,§ Lieut. Col. William Lewis.

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX.

FIRST DIVISION.‖

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY D. TERRY.

26th Michigan, Col. Judson S. Farrar.
 1st New York Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Joseph S. Arnold.
 130th New York, Col. Alfred Gibbs.
 152d New York, Lieut. Col. George W. Thompson.
 167th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph D. Davis.

*Station not reported. Probably at Yorktown.

†Ordered to Yorktown.

‡Reported at Yorktown.

§Detachment reported with Second Brigade, First Division.

‖The Third Brigade, Artillery Brigade, and the "attached" reported at Suffolk, under command of Brigadier-General Corcoran, who succeeded Major-General Peck in command, June 17. Terry's and Foster's brigades reported at White House.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.

13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs.
 112th New York, Col. Jeremiah C. Drake.
 169th New York, Lieut. Col. John McConihe.
 165th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles H. Buehler.
 166th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Reisinger.
 7th Massachusetts Battery (G), Capt. Phineas A. Davis.

Third Brigade (Irish Legion).

Col. MATHEW MURPHY.

10th New Jersey, Col. Henry O. Ryerson.
 155th New York, Col. William McEvily.
 164th New York, Col. James P. McMahon.
 170th New York, Col. James P. McIvor.
 182d New York,* Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Reid.

Artillery.

Capt. FREDERICK M. FOLLETT.

1st Delaware Battery, Capt. Benjamin Nields.
 19th New York Battery, Capt. William H. Stahl.
 4th United States, Battery D, Capt. Frederick M. Follett.
 4th United States, Battery L, Capt. R. V. W. Howard.

Attached.

1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk.
 99th New York, Company I (detachment).

SECOND DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade. ‡

Col. SAMUEL M. ALFORD.

8d New York, Lieut. Col. Eldridge G. Floyd.
 89th New York, Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.
 103d New York, Col. William Heine.
 117th New York, Lieut. Col. Alvin White.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HARLAND.

8th Connecticut, Col. John E. Ward.
 11th Connecticut, Col. Griffin A. Stedman, jr.
 15th Connecticut, Col. Charles L. Upham.
 16th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. John H. Burnham.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. P. STEERE.§

21st Connecticut,|| Maj. Hiram B. Crosby.
 10th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John Coughlin.
 13th New Hampshire, Col. Aaron F. Stevens.
 4th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Martin P. Buffum.

* Or 69th Regiment National Guards.

† At White House.

‡ The 25th New Jersey sent home for muster-out.

§ Or Col. Michael T. Donohoe.

|| On detached service as provost guard.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Capt. John G. Simpson.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. James Gilliss.

INDEPENDENT COMMANDS.

*Provisional Brigade.**

Col. DAVID W. WARDROP.

99th New York, Lieut. Col. Richard Nixon.

118th New York, Lieut. Col. Oliver Keese, jr.

Wistar's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. ISAAC J. WISTAR.

9th Vermont, Col. Edward H. Ripley.

19th Wisconsin, Col. Horace T. Sanders.

16th New York Battery, Capt. Frederick L. Hiller.

Camp Hamilton.

Capt. FRANZ VON SCHILLING.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Franz von Schilling.

11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. William T. Camac.

*Spinola's (Keystone) Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA.

158th Pennsylvania, Col. David B. McKibbin.

168th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph Jack.

171st Pennsylvania, Col. Everard Bierer.

*Cavalry.**

11th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel P. Spear.

Fort Monroe.

Col. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (eight companies).

Norfolk.

Brig. Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, Military Governor.

148th New York, Col. William Johnson.

173d Pennsylvania, Col. Daniel Nagle.

177th Pennsylvania, Col. George B. Wiestling.

1st New York Mounted Rifles, Company K, Lieut. Silas E. Reynolds.

7th New York Battery, Capt. Peter C. Regan.

*Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix,
U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Station.
	Officers.	Men.			
FOURTH ARMY CORPS (Keyes).					
General headquarters.....	9		9	11	White House, Va.
First (King's) Division †.....	177	3,643	3,976	4,244	Yorktown and vicinity.
Second Division (Gordon).....	177	3,643	3,997	5,122	White House.
West's brigade.....	87	1,347	1,467	1,822	Do.
4th Delaware.....	27	474	511	637	Do.
Cavalry.....	33	549	605	828	Do.
Reserve Artillery.....	8	253	294	418	Do.
Total Fourth Army Corps.....	518	9,909	10,859	13,082	

* At White House.

† At West Point.

‡ The "present for duty" estimated as above. It is not reported on original return.

Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Station.
	Officers.	Men.			
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Dix).					
General headquarters (department and corps).	18	.....	18	18	Fort Monroe, Va.
Fort Monroe (Roberts)	31	852	1,124	1,177	
Camp Hamilton	1	27	28	82	
Norfolk (Viele)	117	2,143	2,505	2,684	
Suffolk (Corcoran)	179	3,504	4,174	4,988	
Foster's brigade (First Division)	153	2,727	3,083	3,973	White House.
Terry's brigade (First Division)	108	2,276	2,459	3,520	Do.
Second Division (Getty)	268	4,867	5,665	8,410	Do.
Spinola's brigade	99	1,619	1,857	2,221	Do.
Cavalry (Spear)	38	814	915	1,069	Do.
Wistar's brigade	61	1,026	1,193	1,393	West Point
Total Seventh Army Corps*	1,073	19,855	23,021	29,545	
Grand total	1,591	29,764	33,880	42,627	
Grand total according to tri-monthly department return for June 30.	1,480	26,857	30,828	45,054	

Troops in the Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.

NEW BERNE.

FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Col. THOMAS J. C. AMORY.

First Brigade.

Capt. LUTHER DAY.

17th Massachusetts. Capt. Luther Day.

Second Brigade.

Col. HORACE C. LEE.

25th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Orson Moulton.
27th Massachusetts, Maj. Walter G. Bartholomew.

Jourdan's Brigade.

Col. JAMES JOURDAN.

9th New Jersey, Col. Abram Zabriskie.
158th New York, Col. William H. McNary.

Infantry not Brigaded.

1st North Carolina (colored), Col. James C. Beecher.
92d New York, Lieut. Col. Hiram Anderson, jr.
132d New York, Col. Peter J. Claassen.
5th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. George W. Tew.

Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS.

3d New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George W. Lewis.
12th New York Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Philip G. Vought.
23d New York Cavalry Battalion, Capt. Emory Cummings.

* Wardrop's provisional brigade (detached from Wistar's) not accounted for.

† The 3d, 5th, 8th, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 51st Massachusetts Regiments left New Berne, June 6-24, returning to their homes for muster-out.

Artillery.

3d New York Light, Maj. Terance J. Kennedy.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Lieut. Thomas Simpson.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. HECKMAN.

23d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John G. Chambers.
81st New York, Col. Jacob J. De Forest.
98th New York, Lieut. Col. Frederick F. Wead.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Redmond Tully.

DISTRICT OF THE ALBEMARLE.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. WESSELLS.

85th New York, Capt. William W. Clarke.
96th New York, Col. Edgar M. Cullen.
101st Pennsylvania, Col. David B. Morris.
103d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Wilson C. Maxwell.
12th New York Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Raymond Ferguson.
24th New York Battery, Lieut. A. Lester Cady.

DISTRICT OF THE PAMLICO.†

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH M. MCCHESNEY.

1st North Carolina, Capt. Henry D. Cliff.
58th Pennsylvania, Maj. Henry Metcalf.
23d New York Battery, Capt. Alfred Ransom.

Abstract from return of the Department of North Carolina (Eighteenth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863; headquarters, New Berne, N. C.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Station.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	21	.....	21	23	21	
New Berne :						
First Division (Amory).....	69	1,538	2,008	2,457	6,943	
Jourdan's brigade.....	40	896	1,197	1,398	1,458	
Infantry, not brigaded.....	49	900	1,207	1,511	2,519	
United States Colored Troops (Wild).	22	819	950	965	.....
Cavalry (Lieut. Col. G. W. Lewis)	58	996	1,235	1,500	1,553	
Artillery.....	20	624	725	1,155	1,177	
District of Beaufort (Heckman) ...	61	1,237	1,590	1,971	3,091	Headquarters, Morehead City.
District of the Albemarle (Wessells)	94	1,469	1,845	2,316	2,687	Headquarters, Plymouth.
District of the Pamlico (Lieut. Col. Joseph M. McChesney.	35	1,107	1,388	1,603	3,627	Headquarters, Washington.
Detachment Eighteenth Army Corps.	.....	.....	.....	10,065	10,065	In Department of the South.
Total	469	9,586	12,166	24,964	33,141	

*The infantry brigaded under command of Col. Theodore F. Lehmann.

†The 158th, 168th, and 171st Pennsylvania Regiments transferred to Department of Virginia, and the 175th Pennsylvania to Army of the Potomac.

*Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool,
U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of heavy artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	78	5	87	87	86	.....
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Brown)	13	269	365	449	565	62
Fort Lafayette, N. Y. (Wood)	2	94	117	117	82	70
Fort Richmond, N. Y. (Franklin)	1	78	83	94	.....	50
Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J. (Clegborn)	5	116	133	138	135	29
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (Spratt)	3	116	192	205	363	116
Fort Wood, N. Y.* .....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....
Fort Ontario, N. Y. (Lewis)	1	10	15	15	30	17
Fort Trumbull, Conn. (Gates)	8	93	183	198	173	58
Fort Independence, Mass. (Gordon)	10	139	283	299	240	56
Fort Warren, Mass. (Dimick)	23	444	676	730	644	69
Fort at Clark's Point, Mass. (Allen)	5	128	146	150	.....	19
Fort Adams, R. I. (Shepherd)	1	20	64	87	157	200
Portsmouth Grove, R. I. (Blanding)	3	71	86	88	86	.....
Fort Preble, Me. (Andrews)	6	64	99	121	151	444
Fort Scammel, Me. (Whittemore)	1	16	17	17	.....	.....
Portland, Me. (Mason)	5	53	84	97	90	.....
Fort Constitution, N. H.† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort McCleary, N. H.† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	165	1,716	2,705	2,992	2,807	790

Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

12th U. S. Infantry, Field and Staff, and Company H.

5th U. S. Artillery, Field and Staff.

5th U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Henry A. DuPont.

5th U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. James W. Piper.

Fort Richmond, New York Harbor.

12th United States, Company H, Capt. Walter S. Franklin.

Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH SPRATT.

20th New York Battery, Lieut. B. F. Ryer.

28th New York Battery, Capt. Josiah C. Hannum.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Col. WILLIAM GATES.

3d U. S. Artillery, Field and Staff.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Lewis Smith.

Fort Warren, Mass.

Col. JUSTIN DIMICK.

1st U. S. Artillery, Field and Staff.
Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (1st Battalion), Maj. Stephen Cabot.

Fort Adams, R. I.

15th United States Field and Staff, and Recruits, Col. Oliver L. Shepherd.

Fort Preble, Me.

17th United States Recruits, Maj. George L. Andrews.

Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor.

Lieut. CHARLES O. WOOD.

Detachments.

* Return incomplete.

† Naval depots not garrisoned.

Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.

10th New York Heavy Artillery, Company E, Capt. Adams Cleghorn.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.

16th United States Recruits, Capt. Charles H. Lewis.

Fort Independence, Mass.

Maj. JONATHAN W. GORDON.

11th United States Recruits, Capt. A. E. Latimer.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (3d unattached company), Capt. Lyman B. Whiton.

Fort at Clark's Point, Mass.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (6th company), Capt. John A. P. Allen.

Portsmouth Grove Hospital, R. I.

Hospital Guards, Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. Chris. Blanding.

Portland, Me.

7th Maine, Col. Edwin C. Mason.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

July 1, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,

Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I received orders direct from headquarters Army of the Potomac to move to within supporting distance of you at Gettysburg. I have issued my order of march as follows: One division, with a battery, to move on the road on which you marched; the balance of the corps on the road past Horner's Mills. I have done this to relieve the direct road for your ammunition trains, &c., and also to place my own train easily in position.

Unless you desire otherwise, I will encamp near J. Wintz's place, near the cross-roads, about 2 miles this side of Gettysburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *July 1, 1863.*

General [HOWARD?]:

Major-General Reynolds directs me to say that the movements of the trains will be subordinate to those of the troops. The First and Eleventh Corps will occupy the road from here to Gettysburg to-day, but they may be able to come up some time this evening.

All empty wagons, useless horses, &c., will be sent to Union Bridge, 3 miles from Middleburg.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BAIRD,

Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

July 1, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The First Corps came in position in front of the town; two divisions of the Eleventh Corps on the right of the town; one division of the Eleventh Corps in reserve.

Enemy reported to be advancing from York (Ewell's corps). The First and Eleventh Corps are engaged with Hill's forces. Have ordered General Sickles to push forward.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 1, 1863—12 m.*
(Copy received, War Department, 5 p. m.)

General COUCH, *Harrisburg*:

The enemy are advancing on Gettysburg—Hill, from Cashtown; Ewell, from Heidlersburg. Can you throw a force in Ewell's rear, to threaten him, and at the same time keep your line of retreat open? If you can, do so.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Taneytown, July 1, 1863.

From information received, the commanding general is satisfied that the object of the movement of the army in this direction has been accomplished, viz, the relief of Harrisburg, and the prevention of the enemy's intended invasion of Philadelphia, &c., beyond the Susquehanna. It is no longer his intention to assume the offensive until the enemy's movements or position should render such an operation certain of success.

If the enemy assume the offensive, and attack, it is his intention, after holding them in check sufficiently long, to withdraw the trains and other *impedimenta*; to withdraw the army from its present position, and form line of battle with the left resting in the neighborhood of Middleburg, and the right at Manchester, the general direction being that of Pipe Creek. For this purpose, General Reynolds, in command of the left, will withdraw the force at present at Gettysburg, two corps by the road to Taneytown and Westminster, and, after crossing Pipe Creek, deploy toward Middleburg. The corps at Emmitsburg will be withdrawn, via Mechanicsville, to Middleburg, or, if a more direct route can be found leaving Taneytown to their left, to withdraw direct to Middleburg.

General Slocum will assume command of the two corps at Hanover and Two Taverns, and withdraw them, via Union Mills, deploying one to the right and one to the left, after crossing Pipe Creek, connecting on the left with General Reynolds, and communicating his right to General Sedgwick at Manchester, who will connect with him and form the right.

The time for falling back can only be developed by circumstances. Whenever such circumstances arise as would seem to indicate the necessity for falling back and assuming this general line indicated, notice of such movement will be at once communicated to these headquarters and to all adjoining corps commanders.

The Second Corps now at Taneytown will be held in reserve in the vicinity of Uniontown and Frizellburg, to be thrown to the point of strongest attack, should the enemy make it. In the event of these movements being necessary, the trains and *impedimenta* will all be sent to the rear of Westminster.

Corps commanders, with their officers commanding artillery and the divisions, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the country indicated, all the roads and positions, so that no possible confusion can ensue, and that the movement, if made, be done with good order, precision, and care, without loss or any detriment to the *morale* of the troops.

The commanders of corps are requested to communicate at once the nature of their present positions, and their ability to hold them in case of any sudden attack at any point by the enemy.

This order is communicated, that a general plan, perfectly understood by all, may be had for receiving attack, if made in strong force, upon any portion of our present position.

Developments may cause the commanding general to assume the offensive from his present positions.

The Artillery Reserve will, in the event of the general movement indicated, move to the rear of Frizellburg, and be placed in position, or sent to corps, as circumstances may require, under the general supervision of the chief of artillery.

The chief quartermaster will, in case of the general movement indicated, give directions for the orderly and proper position of the trains in rear of Westminster.

All the trains will keep well to the right of the road in moving, and, in case of any accident requiring a halt, the team must be hauled out of the line, and not delay the movements.

The trains ordered to Union Bridge in these events will be sent to Westminster.

General headquarters will be, in case of this movement, at Frizellburg; General Slocum as near Union Mills as the line will render best for him; General Reynolds at or near the road from Taneytown to Frizellburg.

The chief of artillery will examine the line, and select positions for artillery.

The cavalry will be held on the right and left flanks after the movement is completed. Previous to its completion, it will, as now directed, cover the front and exterior lines, well out.

The commands must be prepared for a movement, and, in the event of the enemy attacking us on the ground indicated herein, to follow up any repulse.

The chief signal officer will examine the line thoroughly, and at once, upon the commencement of this movement, extend telegraphic communication from each of the following points to general headquarters near Frizellburg, viz, Manchester, Union Mills, Middleburg, and the Taneytown road.

All true Union people should be advised to harass and annoy the enemy in every way, to send in information, and taught how to do it; giving regiments by number of colors, number of guns, generals' names, &c. All their supplies brought to us will be paid for, and not fall into the enemy's hands.

Roads and ways to move to the right or left of the general line should be studied and thoroughly understood. All movements of troops should be concealed, and our dispositions kept from the enemy. Their knowledge of these dispositions would be fatal to our success, and the greatest care must be taken to prevent such an occurrence.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDA.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863.

So much of the instructions contained in the circular of this date, just sent to you, as relates to the withdrawal of the corps at Emmitsburg should read as follows :

The corps at Emmitsburg should be withdrawn, via Mechanics-town, to Middleburg, or, if a more direct route can be found leaving Taneytown to the left, to withdraw direct to Middleburg.

Please correct the circular accordingly.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding, &c., Gettysburg :

GENERAL: The telegraphic intelligence received from General Couch, with the various movements reported from Buford, seem to indicate the concentration of the enemy either at Chambersburg or at a point situated somewhere on a line drawn between Chambersburg and York, through Mummasburg and to the north of Gettysburg.

The commanding general cannot decide whether it is his best policy to move to attack until he learns something more definite of the point at which the enemy is concentrating. This he hopes to do during the day. Meanwhile, he would like to have your views upon the subject, at least so far as concerns your position. If the enemy is concentrating to our right of Gettysburg, that point would not at first glance seem to be a proper strategic point of concentration for this army.

If the enemy is concentrating in front of Gettysburg or to the left of it, the general is not sufficiently well informed of the nature of the country to judge of its character for either an offensive or defensive position. The numbers of the enemy are estimated at about 92,000 infantry, with 270 pieces of artillery, and his cavalry from 6,000 to 8,000. Our numbers ought to equal it, and, with the arrival of General French's command, which should get up to-morrow, exceed it, if not too much weakened by straggling and fatigue.

The general having just assumed command, in obedience to orders, with the position of affairs leaving no time to learn the condition of the army as to *morale* and proportionate strength compared with its last return, would gladly receive from you any suggestions as to the points laid down in this note. He feels that you know more of the condition of the troops in your vicinity and the country than he does. General Humphreys, who is at Emmitsburg with the Third Corps, the general considers an excellent adviser as to the nature of the country for defensive or offensive operations. If near enough to call him to consultation with you, without interference with the responsibilities that devolve upon you both, please do so. You have all the information which the general has received, and the general would like to have your views.

The movement of your corps to Gettysburg was ordered before the positive knowledge of the enemy's withdrawal from Harrisburg and concentration was received.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Howard.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that, in view of the advance of Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell on Gettysburg, and the possible failure of General Reynolds to receive the order to withdraw his command by the route through Taneytown, thus leaving the center of our position open, that you proceed with your troops out on the direct road to Gettysburg from Taneytown. When you find that General Reynolds is covering that road (instead of withdrawing by Emmitsburg, which it is feared he may do), you will withdraw to Frizellburg, as directed in the circular of directions for the positions issued this morning.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,

Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has just been informed that General Reynolds has been killed or badly wounded. He directs that you turn over the command of your corps to General Gibbon; that you proceed to the front, and, by virtue of this order, in case of the truth of General Reynolds' death, you assume command of the corps there assembled, viz, the Eleventh, First, and Third, at Emmitsburg. If you think the ground and position there a better one to fight a battle under existing circumstances, you will so advise the general, and he will order all the troops up. You know the general's views, and General Warren, who is fully aware of them, has gone out to see General Reynolds.

LATER—1.15 p. m.

Reynolds has possession of Gettysburg, and the enemy are reported as falling back from the front of Gettysburg. Hold your column ready to move.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General Howard.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to state that it would appear from reports just received that the enemy is moving in heavy force on Gettysburg (Ewell from Heidlersburg, and Hill from Cash-town Pass), and it is not improbable he will reach that place before the command under Major-General Reynolds (the First and Eleventh Corps), now on the way, can arrive there.

Should such be the case, and General Reynolds find himself in the presence of a superior force, he is instructed to hold the enemy in check, and fall slowly back. If he is able to do this, the line indicated in the circular of to-day will be occupied to-night. Should circumstances render it necessary for the commanding general to fight the enemy to-day, the troops are posted as follows for the support of Reynolds' command, viz.: On his right, at Two Taverns, the Twelfth Corps; at Hanover, the Fifth Corps; the Second Corps is on the road between Taneytown and Gettysburg; the Third Corps is at Emmitsburg.

This information is conveyed to you that you may have your corps in readiness to move in such direction as may be required at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Taneytown, July 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has been advised that the enemy are advancing in force on Gettysburg. He desires that you will commence the movement of your trains to Westminster upon the receipt of this order. You will also be prepared to commence the movement indicated in the inclosed circular* upon receipt of intelligence from General Reynolds that he has uncovered Two Taverns. You will, if in good position for the purposes of the circular inclosed, halt your command where this order reaches you, and, in communicating to General Sykes, halt his advance in a similar manner, and give him the instructions necessary for a proper compliance with the circular order inclosed in case intimations from General Reynolds render it necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Taneytown, July 1, 1863.

Major-General FRENCH:

The major-general commanding incloses for your information the orders as to his disposition for an attack from the enemy,* which will

* See p. 458.

be understood by consulting the map of Frederick County. He directs that you will hold Frederick, camping your troops in its immediate vicinity; also the Monocacy bridges, both rail and turnpike. You will also guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Frederick to a junction with General Schenck, to whom you will communicate your instructions.

In the event of our being compelled to withdraw and retire before the enemy, you will be in readiness to throw your command by rail, or march, as may be most practicable and speedy, into the Defenses of Washington.

He desires that for the present you will hold the line of communication to Frederick. Keep it open, and send up from Frederick all stragglers, keeping the town clear and in good order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—12.10 p. m.

General DOUBLEDAY, or General HOWARD:

I think the enemy are retiring, and that we should advance promptly upon them.

I am not sure that they are not moving round on our right flank, though I do not see any indication of it.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 1, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that Ewell's corps is advancing from York. The left wing of the Army of the Potomac is engaged with A. P. Hill's corps.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Sickles.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Emmitsburg, July 1, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have at this moment received a communication from an officer of your staff, and also two written communications, dated at 1 and 1.30 p. m. I shall move to Gettysburg immediately.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM :

GENERAL : You will proceed at once to Emmitsburg, Md., and assume command of all the troops of this corps now there. The position is of the utmost importance, as it covers the left and rear of this army, and must be held at all hazards.

You will give special attention to the safety of the ammunition and headquarters trains of this corps now at Emmitsburg, and, in case of any danger, send them to the rear, toward Taneytown. They must not be permitted to delay or obstruct the movement of troops.

You will give careful attention to all of the approaches to your position, and establish sufficient outposts (well advanced) to prevent surprise.

Should your position in the last extremity prove untenable, you will retire toward Taneytown.

Any information of importance, you will communicate direct to headquarters Army of the Potomac, Taneytown, and in duplicate to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Sickles :

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Emmitsburg, July 1, 1863—3.15 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

GENERAL : A staff officer from Major-General Howard and a communication from him (dated Gettysburg 1.30 p. m.) has just reached me. A large force of the enemy has engaged him in front of Gettysburg. General Reynolds was killed early in the action. General Howard requests me to support him, and I shall march with my corps toward Gettysburg immediately, moving on two parallel roads. I shall be found on the direct turnpike road from Emmitsburg.

I inclose communication from General Howard.*

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Emmitsburg, July 1, 1863—3.25 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

GENERAL : I shall leave one brigade and a battery on the heights beyond Emmitsburg, toward Fairfield, and another to the left and rear of Emmitsburg, commanding the approaches by way of Mechanicstown. These have orders, if unable to hold Emmitsburg, to fall back on Taneytown.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Emmitsburg, July 1, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: You will move your division to Gettysburg immediately, and report to Major-General Howard with the least possible delay. He is engaged with the enemy. Two batteries will join you.

By command of Major-General Sickles:

O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 1, 1863—3.35 p. m.

General HANCOCK, or General HOWARD:

I am moving the Twelfth Corps so as to come in about 1 mile to the right of Gettysburg.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Taneytown, July 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your command up to Taneytown to-night; your train, excepting ambulances and ammunition, to Westminster, and south of the railroad, as ordered.

I regret to inform you that Major-General Reynolds was killed at Gettysburg this morning.

You will inform General Sykes of your movement and the cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863.

[General SEDGWICK:]

DEAR SEDGWICK: I transmit herewith an order directing that General Newton assume the command of the First Corps. General Meade wishes him to proceed to the front with all possible dispatch.

It is with great regret I inform you that General Reynolds was killed in the engagement of to-day in front of Gettysburg. We have as yet none of the particulars of his death.

There is nothing very recent from the front. The enemy appear to be concentrating, and I suppose to-morrow a great battle will be fought.

I remain, very truly, yours,

S. WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Taneytown, July 1, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding has just learned that General Howard has ordered you from Emmitsburg up to Gettysburg. General Hancock has been ordered up to assume command of the three corps—First, Eleventh, and Third. The general does not wish the approaches through Emmitsburg left unguarded, as they cover our left and rear. He desires you to hold on until you shall hear from General Hancock, leaving a division at Emmitsburg, as it is a point not to be abandoned excepting in an extremity.

A copy of this will be transmitted to General Hancock. Please put yourself in communication with him.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR GETTYSBURG,
July 1, 1863—5 p. m.

General MEADE:

A portion of our troops have fallen back from Gettysburg. Matters do not appear well. My Second Division has gone up to the town, and the First on the right of the town. I hope the work for the day is nearly over.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-Generals HANCOCK and DOUBLEDAY:

If General Slocum is on the field, and I hope he is, of course he takes command. Say to him I thought it prudent to leave a division of the Third Corps at Emmitsburg, to hold in check any force attempting to come through there. It can be ordered up to-night, if necessary. Sedgwick is moving up here, and will be pushed forward in the night, if required. It seems to me we have so concentrated that a battle at Gettysburg is now forced on us, and that, if we get up all our people, and attack with our whole force to-morrow, we ought to defeat the force the enemy has.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
In the Field, July 1, 1863—6 p. m.

General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: The general commanding the corps wishes that you would pay particular attention to your right, and keep skirmishers

well out and to the front, so that the first movement of the enemy may be known at once and communicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. MOSELEY,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 1, 1863—7 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move up to Gettysburg at once upon receipt of this order, if not already ordered to do so by General Slocum. The present prospect is that our general engagement must be there.

Communicate with General Slocum, under whose directions you are placed by the orders of this morning. The general had supposed that General Slocum would have ordered you up.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Taneytown, July 1, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer at Emmitsburg:

The major-general commanding directs that the division of General Sickles' corps ordered to remain at Emmitsburg move up to join their corps at the field in the vicinity of Gettysburg with the greatest dispatch. The latest information from the field, at 5.25, would indicate that the enemy occupy Gettysburg, and our forces are in position in rear of the town, on the road to Taneytown. The greatest care must be taken in getting on the proper road. It is believed that, after crossing Marsh Creek, there is a road leading into the Gettysburg and Taneytown road, in rear of our line. The general directs that you take care that you do not come in collision with any force of the enemy in moving up. He expects the division to be up by daylight to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,

Taneytown, July 1, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that a general battle seems to be impending to-morrow at Gettysburg; that it is of the utmost importance that your command should be up. He directs that you stop all trains that impede your progress, or turn them out of the road. Your march will have to be a forced one to reach the scene of action, where we shall probably be largely outnumbered without your presence.

If any shorter road presents itself, without difficulty in getting up, you will use your discretion in taking it, and report the facts to these headquarters.

General Sykes has been ordered up from Hanover to Gettysburg, and General Slocum from Littlestown; General Hancock's corps from here. The whole army are there (Gettysburg), or under way for that point.

The general desires you to report here in person, without delay, the moment you receive this. He is waiting to see you here before going to the front.

I am, very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—The trains will all go to Westminster and Union Bridge, as ordered.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
[Gettysburg], July 1, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your note to General Hancock of 6 p. m. is received. If you conclude to make the fight here, the most of the Artillery Reserve can be used to advantage; and in that case the Fifth and Sixth Corps can be used to extend our right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Before the receipt of your dispatch (dated 4.45 p. m.), four brigades and three batteries of my corps had advanced to the support of General Howard, and reached Gettysburg.

I left two brigades and two batteries at Emmitsburg, assuming that the approaches through Emmitsburg toward our left and rear must not be uncovered.

General Hancock is not in command—General Howard commands.

My impression is, if I may be allowed to make a suggestion, that our left and rear are not sufficiently guarded. Nothing less than the earnest and frequent appeals of General Howard, and his supposed danger, could have induced me to move from the position assigned to me in general orders; but I believed the emergency justified my movement.

Shall I return to my position at Emmitsburg, or shall I remain and report to Howard?

If my corps is to remain in position here, I hope my brigades at Emmitsburg (and batteries) may be relieved and ordered to join me. This is a good battle-field.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *July 1, 1863—11 p. m.*

General SEDGWICK :

The general directs me to say by your aide, who has just arrived, that in case your movement has not commenced, and it will not derange your movement, to move up toward Gettysburg by Littlestown, as a better and clearer road.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division :

GENERAL: The enemy have evacuated York and Carlisle, and are falling back in a southwesterly direction.

You will, therefore, hold your force at Hanover Junction, keeping up communication with our infantry at Hanover, and send out a small force to scout toward York and Carlisle as well as Berlin, to get the earliest information of the enemy.

Kilpatrick yesterday was attacked by Stuart, but repulsed him, capturing one battle-flag and 50 prisoners, among whom was a lieutenant-colonel. Let your reports be sent in quickly, if you have to employ horses of the country to do it.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division :

GENERAL: Major-General Meade is disappointed in the movement of your division to Westminster, and has directed a communication to me, under date of yesterday, stating he does not understand why General Gregg, whose orders required him to move parallel with and on the flank of the Sixth Corps, and forming the right of the army in the present movement, should have moved on the same line with that command.

Your instructions required two brigades and a battery to move by Carter's to Westminster. No report has been received from you whether they did or not. Please state what routes you took in the march to Westminster, and for what reasons, that a reply can be made to the major-general commanding the army.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Hanover Junction, July 1, 1863.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER :

In reply to your communication of this date, concerning the movements of the Second Division, I have the honor to state that they

were made exactly in accordance with Special Orders, No. 99, headquarters Cavalry Corps, and dated June 29, 1863.

Agreeably to that order, the two brigades at Ridgeville, after receiving their supplies and calling in the regiments (three of which were 7 miles distant from Ridgeville for the protection of the railroad), were prepared to march on the road directed (via Carter's, to Westminster) at such an hour as would have made their arrival at Westminster that night certain. But before they could move, the road which they were directed to follow was occupied by two army corps, which preceded them on the road for 7 miles.

To get to Carter's, the command had to leave the main road 6 miles, and, when at Carter's, was 3 or 4 miles farther from Westminster than it was at the point at which it left the main road.

Owing to this *détour* and these army corps, these brigades did not arrive at Westminster until the morning of June 30. The brigade which was ordered from Frederick to New Windsor, via Liberty and Unionville, tried to avoid the infantry by taking another than the main road, but did not succeed. The officer commanding this brigade did not go by Unionville, as it was found to be entirely off the road. This brigade arrived at New Windsor on the night of the 29th.

The brigades assembled at Westminster on the morning of June 30 have since that time been marched to the points indicated, by the best practicable routes, and in the shortest possible time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 1, 1863—11.55 a. m.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,

Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that, immediately on receipt of this order, you draw in your forces from Hanover Junction to Manchester, and report the fact to these headquarters immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Taneytown, Md., July 1, 1863.

General BUFORD:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to order you to fall back to Taneytown, and then to Middleburg, in case the enemy should advance in force upon you and press you hard.

The cavalry will dispute every inch of the ground, and fall back very slowly to the point designated, and send in all information they can gather.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. ROSS SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Ordnance.

[P. S.]—This move is only to be made in case of great necessity.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Taneytown, Md., July 1, 1863.

General KILPATRICK :

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to order you to fall back upon Manchester, in case the enemy advance in force upon you and push you very hard.

The cavalry will dispute every inch of the ground, and fall back very slowly to the point designated, sending in all information they can gather.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton :

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Ordnance.

[P. S.]—This move is only to be made in case of great necessity.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Taneytown, Md., July 1, 1863.

General GREGG :

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to order you to fall back upon Westminster, in case the enemy advance in force upon you and push you very hard.

The cavalry will dispute every inch of the ground, and fall back very slowly to the point designated, sending in all information they can gather.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton :

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Ordnance.

[P. S.]—This move is only to be made in case of great necessity.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Taneytown, Md., July 1, 1863.

General MERRITT :

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to order you to fall back after the infantry have left Emmitsburg, in case the enemy advance in force and press you hard.

The cavalry will dispute every inch of ground, and fall back very slowly. You will keep yourself informed of the movements of the infantry.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton :

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 1, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you place one brigade and a battery at Manchester, to cover the right flank and protect the depot at Westminster, and, with your other two brigades and batteries, move as soon as practicable to Hanover, where

you will join the Third Division, assuming command of both divisions, and holding that position as long as you can; and, should an opportunity occur to attack the enemy on the flank, moving down from Heidlersburg, you will do so vigorously, throwing a brigade to their rear, to produce confusion.

General Couch's troops from Harrisburg may be expected in that direction; you will, therefore, use due caution. Make certain and frequent reports, on fast horses, which you will take wherever you may find them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Bootees, socks, and other supplies will be sent to Westminster by the Western Maryland Railroad; also a construction train, to lay down sidings and prepare the means of transacting business there. General Haupt is ordered from Harrisburg to Baltimore and the Northern Central, to take charge of the repairs of the Northern Central and the work upon the Western Maryland Railroad.

If this movement is successful, you will probably have a depot at Westminster for a time. Reports seem to indicate a concentration of the rebels.

Some trains, if you strike the Northern Central at any point which they can reach, can be moved on to that road.

These movements are ordered, and are in preparation. Supplies of shoes are on the cars.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 1, 1863.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army:

Since my last dispatch, the enemy has appeared in force near Gettysburg, and is driving in our cavalry pickets. It is presumed he will attack us in pitched battle very soon.

We have plenty of supplies, I think, to answer until after the battle, and we can then better tell where we want to receive them. Our teams are now all ordered on the railroad between Union Bridge and Westminster. None go to Frederick. Please, therefore, send the forage to Union Bridge, but defer sending anything at present to Frederick.

Matters will culminate here very quickly, and, we doubt not, victoriously for us. Do not regard me as undecided at all about supplies. I think we have enough until after a fight, but I make requisitions by orders.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

There seems to be a strong probability of a battle not far from Emmitsburg. It is hoped that you will assist General Meade, by operating on the enemy's left flank or left rear, toward Gettysburg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 1, 1863.*
(Received 2.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch received. I have sent out a force in the direction of Carlisle. It has been attacked by a body of cavalry, at least, and just now things do not look well.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

FREDERICK, MD., *July 1, 1863—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.35 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My column is just moving into camp. Your telegram of this date received. Brigadier-General Elliott was left at Harper's Ferry. He has about 4,000 men. I will march to-morrow.

WM. H. FRENCH,
General, Commanding.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,
July 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I arrived from Knoxville this afternoon with my command, numbering 6,000 men of all arms; 5,000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and three batteries (3-inch guns), in good order. I left behind at Harper's Ferry 4,000 men, under Brigadier-General Elliott; about 600 of whom should join me in a few days.

I shall proceed to-morrow to make arrangements for carrying out your instructions received to-night. I should like to have Smith's brigade of two regiments, now part of Elliott's, as soon as his command passes Point of Rocks, particularly as Lowell's regiment of cavalry has been ordered by General Halleck to escort his canal-boats to Washington.

I shall send as soon as possible 200 stragglers, whom I have in confinement, belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 1, 1863—12.45 a. m.*

(Received 1.35 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Information just received, 12.45 a. m., leads to the belief that the concentration of the forces of the enemy will be at Gettysburg rather than at Chambersburg. The movement on their part is very rapid and hurried. They returned from Carlisle in the direction of Gettysburg by way of the Petersburg pike. Firing about Petersburg and Dillsburg this p. m. continued some hours. Meade should by all means be informed, and be prepared for a sudden attack from Lee's whole army.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General.

(Sent to General Meade by courier from Frederick, at 2 p. m.; copy to General Schenck.)

BALTIMORE, MD.,
July 1, 1863—1.40 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

The explanation of Lee's hasty retreat and concentration on Chambersburg is that the several corps of General Meade's Army of the Potomac have reached Gettysburg and Westminster. I hope you will be able to press after the enemy, in conjunction with Meade, as the rebels are evidently endeavoring to escape by way of the Cumberland Valley, and the route by which they advanced. You might communicate now with General Meade through Gettysburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 1, 1863.*
(Received, War Department, 11.10 a. m.)

General MEADE:

At 10 a. m., June 30, Lee's headquarters were at Greenwood, 8 miles east of Chambersburg, on the Baltimore pike. Hill's corps lies east of Greenwood. Greenwood is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mountain. Longstreet's corps lies south of Greenwood, toward Hagerstown. Ewell's corps probably concentrated yesterday near Gettysburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
July 1, 1863.

General MEADE:

I shall try to get to you by to-morrow morning a reliable gentleman and some scouts, who are acquainted with the country you wish to know of.

Rebels this way have all concentrated in the direction of Gettysburg and Chambersburg. I occupy Carlisle.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. F. BARRY, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Your two batteries at Bladensburg will immediately move forward to Baltimore. The march should be made as expeditiously as possible, without injury to the men and horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

There can be very little rebel force between General Meade and Baltimore. You will do everything in your power to preserve the railroad to Frederick, as that may soon become again the base of supplies.

If you have no communication by telegraph with General Meade, send messages by trusty men from ends of line.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 1, 1863—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I think there is no rebel force whatever now between General Meade and myself. I sent up General Kane last evening to Westminster with an escort, and sent two couriers in the night with dispatches. Lee, I think, is either massing his troops, or making a general retreat toward the Cumberland Valley; most likely the former. They are so near that I shall not be surprised if a battle comes on to-day. I will look to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Frederick.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 1, 1863.

Major HOUNSFIELD,

Comdg. Fifth Delaware Infantry, Havre de Grace, Md.:

I have reliable information that the whole rebel army has withdrawn southwestward toward Gettysburg or Chambersburg. Thus there is little to be apprehended at present on your line, excepting it may be from guerrillas or traitors of the neighborhood, who may try their hand at bridge burning. These you must repel and punish. Some of the alarm on the line has, perhaps, been occasioned by our own cavalry, which I have had for two or three days scouting the country through Bel Air up to Conowingo Bridge, and covering the approach to you. I have ordered a company of cavalry to march from Bel Air to Havre de Grace.

Your lieutenant, [Clement] Reeves, will return this morning, and report to you fully.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
Commanding West of the Susquehanna:

SIR: Your dispatch of this date has been received,* and also one* from Col. W. B. Barnes, commanding the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery, by which I learn that the officers and men of that regiment refuse to move after being ordered to do so; alleging that, as artillery troops, they will not move as infantry. If, upon further representation, they still refuse to obey your orders, you will order the regiment to report to Major-General Wool, in New York City.

The commanding general desires no such troops in his department, and will not for a moment receive a dictation of service from any officers or men in his command.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I sent you two telegrams last night, and sent the same to General Schenck.

Finding the communications cut with Meade's army, I concluded to run to Harrisburg, ascertain the position of affairs, then return to Baltimore, and try to work my way through to Frederick.

I found that there had been some skirmishing near Harrisburg yesterday; that the forces gathered for the protection of the place amounted to 16,000 men, and that information in regard to the movements, position, and numbers of the enemy, and arrangements for keeping advised of the same, were apparently reliable.

It appears to have been the intention of the enemy to attack Harrisburg yesterday. Our forces, supposed to be Pleasanton's, were resisting their movements, and, T. A. Scott said, had actually succeeded in retarding the advance on Harrisburg, and compelled a retreat. I thought I saw a much more decisive and important move on the tapis. Lee had received information of the removal of Hooker, and the substitution of Meade. He knew also that Meade's communications were cut by Stuart; that some confusion must exist from the change of commanders; that Meade could not at once get his forces in hand, and that, by suddenly concentrating and falling upon Meade, he could be crushed, when Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia would all be at the mercy of the enemy. I mentioned to Scott my opinion, in which he at once concurred, and I immediately sent the telegrams to you and General Schenck last night.

The most reliable information as to the numbers of the enemy, as given by Scott, is as follows: Ewell, 23,000 men, 48 pieces; Longstreet, 30,000 men, 122 pieces; Hill, 24,000 men, pieces not known; Early, 15,000 men, 26 pieces; total, 92,000 men and 236 pieces, exclusive of Hill's. Forces of Ewell were counted in Carlisle, Friday p. m. [June 26], as they passed. They left Carlisle by the Baltimore pike, Tuesday [June 30], 5 a. m.

* Not found.

Longstreet's corps passed through Chambersburg on Friday and Saturday [27th], in the direction of Carlisle. In Carlisle Sunday evening; left on Monday afternoon; went through Newville with artillery in full trot, in the direction of Shippensburg, probably to take the Gettysburg road from this point.

Lee was in the square at Chambersburg at 9 a. m. Saturday, with 8,000 men and 40 pieces (part of Hill's). Left, after a conference with Hill, in the direction of Gettysburg.

Hill's corps commenced leaving Chambersburg at 12 m. Saturday, three hours after Lee, in same direction.

Early left Gettysburg for York Saturday; entered York Sunday; left York 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Firing Tuesday for several hours about Dillsburg and Petersburg, on the line between York and Gettysburg.

I am leaving for Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 21. } *Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.*

* * * * *

XI. Lieut. Col. C. F. Ruff, Third U. S. Cavalry, having been ordered to report to the major-general commanding by the Secretary of War, is hereby announced as inspector-general of this department and additional aide-de-camp to the commanding general. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly,

XII. Lieut. Col. C. F. Ruff, inspector-general and aide-de-camp, will proceed to Reading, and assume command of the forces now rendezvoused at that place. He will report to, and receive his orders direct from, these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 1, 1863.* (Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

In consequence of the destruction of the Northern Central Railroad, I was obliged to take Philadelphia in my route, and was thus delayed until Sunday evening at Philadelphia. Colonel McClure, just from Harrisburg, induced me to take the route by Reading, as the Pennsylvania Central might be cut by the rebels at any moment. The necessary delay in Philadelphia I used in visiting the committee of the Union League and the one for raising colored troops; and I think my remarks were of service, in inducing them to raise troops as soon as possible. Recruiting is going on quite rapidly.

I found the citizens greatly alarmed; many of them under the impression that the rebels would take Harrisburg and march on their city. I satisfied many friends that this was impossible.

Yesterday I had interviews with the Governor and General Couch, and I afterward examined the defenses; also the river as far as Middletown. The Governor's belief at this time was that Harrisburg would certainly be attacked. I took the ground that no attack would be made at this time, as General Lee would have to turn his

attention to the Army of the Potomac, rapidly approaching him. This is undoubtedly the correct view, for already Lee's advanced troops are falling back for concentration.

This is a difficult place to defend, as the river is fordable both above and below. The works on the right bank of the river are quite extensive, and well planned to defend a direct approach. With good troops in these works, they could not be readily taken. General Couch has done everything possible for the defense of the place with the means he has been able to obtain. Of course, his troops are undisciplined, but, under General Smith, who commands the defenses, I think they will be greatly improved in this respect.

There is a want of artillery and especially of practiced artillerists. Understanding that two companies of the Fifth Artillery were at Fort Hamilton, I last night telegraphed General Wool to send them on. They would be of great service at this time. In case General Wool objects, I hope you will have the order carried out. This measure is greatly desired by General Couch and the Governor.

General Couch is greatly deficient in cavalry, and I have urged him to rapidly increase it. If he relies upon cavalry furnishing their own horses, I fear he will be disappointed and certainly meet with delay. I understand the purchase of horses has been stopped, which, I think, is a mistake.

The excitement here is not so great as I found it in Philadelphia, and the people begin to understand that the fate of this city depends entirely upon the results of the operations of the Army of the Potomac.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Commanding, Harrisburg:*

SIR: I last night telegraphed General Wool to send the two batteries of artillery at Fort Hamilton to this post. I yesterday made an examination of the defenses, and looked somewhat at the troops.

You are greatly deficient in artillery and cavalry, and I would advise you to increase both as rapidly as possible. If you rely upon cavalry coming with their own horses, I am afraid you will be disappointed, as well as meet with delay in getting a proper amount of this force, and I think the Government should furnish both horses and equipments. Already, I understand, some of the cavalry have sent back their horses, they having been rejected as unsuitable.

[L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Harrisburg, Pa.

I have received your telegram of 30th, ordering two companies of artillery from Fort Hamilton, amounting to 155 men, effective. These constitute the garrison of the fort. I have at Fort Richmond one company of infantry; one company of infantry at Sandy Hook, and 133 men at Fort Schuyler, not well instructed in artillery drill. If you take from Fort Hamilton the artillery stationed at Fort Hamil-

ton, you leave only one infantry company to man the batteries at Forts Hamilton and Richmond.

The Roanoke leaves to-day, leaving no vessel but those undergoing repairs. All the artillery of the city has been sent to Pennsylvania. I have applied for State artillery, and as soon as it arrives, I will send you the two companies required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

DEPOT, *Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1863.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

At your request, through Mr. Garrett, I have seen the chief officers of Northern Central road, now in Baltimore, who say they are at once ready to carry out your wishes about an express locomotive from Baltimore to Westminster and return every three hours. Only 7 miles of the Northern Central to their Relay House is used, the other 29 miles, from Relay to Westminster, being upon the Western Maryland road. The Central, however, will make the whole arrangement. There is no telegraph line upon the Western Maryland, Relay being the nearest station to Westminster excepting that of Glen Rock, on the Northern Central, which is 23 miles by a country road.

The office at Relay, as well as that at Bolton Station, Baltimore, will, they promise, be kept open without a moment's intermission.

W. P. SMITH.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 1, 1863.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have conferred with the acting superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, Mr. Young, and with Superintendent Shoemaker, of the Express Company. I have arranged that a locomotive be started from Bolton Station at 9 this p. m., and that Express Company will send by that engine 12 active horses for service between Westminster and General Meade's headquarters. The messengers also go on this train. Will you have your first message at telegraph office, Bolton, by that hour? The parties will arrange that an engine shall leave Baltimore and Westminster, respectively, every three hours, waiting, however, with fast engine at Westminster, for the reply to the dispatch, which you may now send, unless you instruct otherwise. Mr. Young states that the Western Maryland Railroad is very deficient in sidings, but has promised, after full discussion of the difficulty, to do all that is practicable, and hopes fully to accomplish your wishes. Should you prefer a later hour for starting, please so direct.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 1, 1863—11.24 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., *Baltimore:*

You will please accept the thanks of this Department for your energetic and successful arrangements for communicating with General

Meade. They are entirely satisfactory. I have had no communication to send, but General Halleck has availed himself of the facility you provided.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THURLOW'S, *July 1, 1863.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

We have organized a company of 100 of our operatives for protection of the railroad, and to go anywhere to meet an emergency. We want 100 Springfield muskets, first quality, which we will pay for at Government prices, if you will give an order for them. I can buy only those rejected by Government, and we don't want an inferior article.

S. M. FELTON.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, *Baltimore, July 1, 1863.*

Major-General SCHENCK :

DEAR SIR: The board of police of the city of Baltimore are at all times ready to co-operate with the military power in maintaining the authority of the Government of the United States.

Please direct that all requisitions for their services be addressed to the board of police.

By order :

Respectfully,

NICH'S L. WOOD,
President of the Board.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Philadelphia, July 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The undersigned are profoundly impressed with the peril of this city, the safety of which now hangs on the issue of a battle, in which Meade's defeat must be regarded by every sensible man as a possible contingency. The troops here, or on the Susquehanna, whatever their number, are, with very few exceptions, utterly raw.

Under these circumstances, we do urge upon you to call instantly upon the Governors of all States east of us to send us whatever soldiers are at the moment available. It is a simple premium of insurance against our ruin. We are of one mind on this question.

B. GERHARD.

J. G. FELL.

JAMES H. ORNE.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN.

JOHN B. MEYERS.

JOHN P. VERREE.

J. R. FRY,

*Chairman of Military Committee,
on its behalf and the Union League.*

GEO. M. CONARROE.

THOS. WEBSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1863.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

MY DEAR SIR: Presuming that you will recognize that I have peculiar opportunities for gathering information of the state of feeling here, I venture to telegraph you in very free terms. We deplore the non-existence of a reserved force, and are profoundly convinced that you can improvise one of 100,000 men, and have them on the Susquehanna within three days, by calling on New York, Massachusetts, and other States east of Pennsylvania for militia. When Meade beats the rebels, or when they fall back, let us, for God's sake, pursue, overwhelm, and crush them. Citizens request, yea, implore, you to call out 100,000 men at once.

The dispatch just sent to you signed by B. Gerhard and others would have been signed by thousands upon thousands had opportunity offered.

THOS. WEBSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Clarksburg, W. Va., July 1, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the forces of this command are now organized as follows:

On the Kanawha, Brigadier-General Scammon, commanding a division; in the Cheat Mountain region, Brigadier-General Averell, commanding a separate brigade, composed principally of cavalry; while on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Hancock to Parkersburg, there are three small brigades as at present organized, being a portion of my old command, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, without at this time any general officer at the head.

On the line of railroad, there are, in my opinion, several important points, principal among which is New Creek, W. Va. At this point, Col. J. A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers Infantry, is the senior officer, and in him I have all confidence. His long experience in, and thorough knowledge of, that section of country, and his recognized ability as an officer, point to him as the one who is, under existing circumstances, best fitted to command. He is also the senior officer of that portion of my old division now stationed in this department, and I would be pleased if he could be assigned to the command of a division composed of the forces on the line of the road.

If, however, this is not deemed expedient or advisable, I respectfully ask that a general officer be directed to report to me for assignment to duty as commander of the division indicated.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 1, 1863—11.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. M. NAGLEE,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

The orders already issued in regard to the troops from North Carolina are deemed sufficient until they are executed.

H. W. HALLECK.

FORT MONROE, July 1, 1863.

Colonel VAN BUREN, *White House*:

General Halleck, with the assent of General Dix, will permit the One hundred and fifty-eighth, One hundred and sixty-eighth, One hundred and seventy-first, and One hundred and seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers to go forthwith to Pennsylvania, on condition that they will serve until the rebels are driven from that State. If yes, will General Dix order the three regiments at the White House to return here immediately? Answer.

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Va., July 1, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, U. S. Army,
Commanding Seventh Army Corps. White House, Va.:

GENERAL: I am most desirous to aid you in every way. Last evening the Shokokon arrived, disabled, from the blockade. She has just come down from the navy-yard, and though with but one rudder, I hurry her off, to take to the White House fleet Captain Crosby, an officer in whose professional parts great confidence may be placed.

My gunboats are all away, as you are advised, on duty occasioned by the present emergency, and I am left with but one tug for picket and other duties, and the transport Mount Washington for the mail boat, and all dispatch duties incidental to the demands of the hour. The public situation and my instructions from Washington require my presence here, to comply with expected orders, or I should now be with you.

Recent rains must unfortunately retard your operations.

Renewing my best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, yours,

S. PHILLIPS LEE,
Actg. Rear-Admiral, Comdg. N. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 290. } *Washington, July 1, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at the Adjutant-General's Office, in accordance with telegraphic order from headquarters Army of the Potomac, will await further orders in this city.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 41. } *Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1863.*

During the past six months great numbers of letters have been intercepted on their way to and from persons within the enemy's lines

in the States in rebellion. This clandestine and contraband correspondence must altogether cease. Many of the letters that have thus come into the possession of the military authority are only of a family or personal character, but many more of them contain information of military or public affairs.

Hereafter the writer of any such intercepted letter, living within this department, will be arrested and sent beyond the lines, where the intercourse with his or her correspondent may be in person, and the communication of the parties can be conducted without resort to this uncertain medium of secret mails. Many places and persons in this city and elsewhere are known as the depositaries of such illicit letters. Hereafter such facilities for transmission will be broken up in all cases by the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties affording them.

By command of Major-General Schenck :

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Bonaughtown, July 2, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

GENERAL : On the receipt of General Meade's note to General Slocum, of the 1st instant, I left Hanover at 7 p. m., and marched 9 miles to Bonaughtown, *en route* to Gettysburg. I shall resume my march at 4 a. m. Crawford's division had not reached Hanover at the hour I left there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar dispatch to General Slocum.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[Taneytown], July 2, 1863—2.40 a. m.

Major-General MEADE :

It is now full time for Lieutenant [Paul A.] Oliver to return and General Sedgwick to have reported here, yet neither of them has appeared.

I apprehend some trouble has occurred, and that our cavalry have not kept the rebels out from between us and our corps. I have no cavalry force with which to send an order to Sedgwick, as all that are left here are insufficient to cut their way through any large force. I shall, however, now make the attempt. Should it transpire that such is the case (of the rebel cavalry being between us), I shall send the general headquarters train direct to Frederick instead of Westminster.

Please answer if all right. I forward all the dispatches received.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 2, 1863—3.40 a. m.

General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS:

The general directs that you advance your division and connect with General Wadsworth. General Geary will be with you soon, and you will put him in position on your right. This must be done at once.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 2, 1863—5 a. m.

Captain MENDELL,

Commanding Battalion of Engineers:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your battalion to the vicinity of Westminster and Union Bridge, and guard the trains in that vicinity against any cavalry raid. You may find some infantry from other corps there. If in your judgment they are in sufficient force to guard the large number of wagons there assembled, you will report the fact, and hold your command in readiness to move elsewhere. If you find the force small and insufficient, the major-general commanding desires that you take charge of the whole, and dispose and instruct the troops on the duty in such a manner that they will be able to make a vigorous and determined resistance against any raid.

You will march at once.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Taneytown], July 2, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

GENERAL: At 4.30 p. m. yesterday orders were sent you to move up your command to Taneytown.

At 7.30 p. m. this order was repeated by the hands of Lieutenant Oliver, aide-de-camp, directing that you should make forced marches; that you should take the shortest route to Gettysburg, your trains all to be sent to Westminster and Union Bridge, south of the railroad, as ordered, yourself to report here in person at 11 p. m.

By the arrival of your aide, the general was under the belief that you had not received the 4.30 p. m. order, but your aide reported Lieutenant Oliver on the way, having met him half way there.

At 2.40 a. m., on your non-arrival here, I again dispatched a scout, who was directed to make his way through the woods, if the enemy's cavalry, as was feared, might be between you and us, and deliver you copies of the two orders.

The general, after waiting until 12 to see you, left for the field of operations, and directed me to remain and communicate to you his views, and, having done so, to come up to the battle-field early this morning.

Your non-arrival, probably owing to the failure of orders to reach you, causes me to submit the following memorandum of the views of

the general as far as your forces are concerned, which was made to me last evening, and based upon the supposition that you were to be here in person before day, and the greater portion of your command.

The memorandum is as follows. From it, you must act according to your best judgment and further information and orders received, opening communication with General Meade as soon as possible, and reporting the whereabouts and condition of your command.

MEMORANDUM.

(Written July 1—10 p. m.)

The general presumes that the condition of your troops upon arrival here will possibly be such that you can hardly get on the battle-field of to-day before the action is pretty well settled. The general proposes to make a vigorous attack upon the enemy to-morrow.

After taking the shortest possible rest necessary, the general thinks you had better move forward as far as possible, and take up position in line of battle at some strong point, so that in the event of the general's being compelled to withdraw, you can cover his withdrawal. If he is successful, you can push forward to aid him. There are strong positions on this side of Willoughby's Run—high, commanding ground.

This memorandum was made upon the supposition that your orders would reach you, and you would march by Taneytown. You may have marched by Two Taverns. You may probably make some dispositions, if you are not able to reach the field. A. P. Hill and Longstreet are supposed to be concentrated in front of Gettysburg. Ewell—it is not known definitely where he is, but may be on our right flank. His headquarters were at Berlin night before last.

You can communicate sufficiently in advance of your column, wherever it may be, to get orders direct from General Meade, who is now on the field, at or near Gettysburg, and I am proceeding to join him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 2, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD:

Communication with Emmitsburg is still open, but no communication yet with Gettysburg.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 2, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Corps:

SIR: The First Brigade numbers 650 muskets, and is in position, faced both to the right and front. The Second Brigade, about 500 muskets, is in position, faced to the front, *i. e.*, toward the town.

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 2, 1863—8 a. m.

GENERAL: As to the disposition I made of my forces, I have the honor to report as follows:

Six regiments deployed behind the stone wall west of the road; four regiments in column in second line; skirmishers in front. Captain Dilger's battery behind my left. The whole effective force about 1,500 men.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

FIFTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
[July] 2, 1863.

General HOWARD:

Our line has been contracted. Our right rests on Rock Creek. I have massed my troops in rear of our right.

SYKES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The commanding general desires that you will at once examine the ground in your front, and give him your opinion as to the practicability of attacking the enemy in that quarter.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The commanding general desires you to make your arrangements for an attack from your front on the enemy, to be made by the Twelfth Corps, supported by the Fifth. He wishes this a strong and decisive attack, which he will order so soon as he gets definite information of the approach of the Sixth Corps, which will also be directed to co-operate in this attack. For this purpose, he has sent an officer to ascertain the whereabouts of General Sedgwick, and report.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SIGNAL STATION, July 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General MEADE:

The enemy are moving a brigade of five regiments from in front of our center to our right, accompanied by one four-gun battery and two squadrons of cavalry, at a point east-southeast of Second Divis-

ion, Twelfth Corps, and in easy range. A heavy line of enemy's infantry on our right. Very small force of infantry—enemy's infantry—visible in front of our center.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 2, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

The batteries in front of my right flank seem to have been silenced or withdrawn. They were seen to go toward the north.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS [TWELFTH CORPS],
July 2, 1863—10.30 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your note of 9.30 a. m. is received. I have already made a better examination of the position in my front than I am able to now that we have taken up a new line. If it is true that the enemy are massing troops on our right, I do not think we could detach enough troops for an attack to insure success. I do not think the ground in my front, held by the enemy, possesses any peculiar advantages for him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 2, 1863—11 a. m.

The staff officers on duty at headquarters will inform themselves of the positions of the various corps, their artillery, infantry, and trains. Sketch them, with a view to roads, and report them immediately, as follows:

Third Corps, Colonel [Edmund] Schriver; Second Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel [Nelson H.] Davis; Twelfth Corps, Lieutenant [Henry W.] Perkins; First Corps, Lieutenant [Paul A.] Oliver; Fifth Corps, Captain [Charles E.] Cadwalader.

It is desired to know the roads on or near which the troops are, and where their trains lie, in view of movements in any direction, and to be familiar with the headquarters of the commanders.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
July 2, 1863—11.45 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Enemy's skirmishers are advancing from the west, 1 mile from here.

JEROME,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

July 2, 1863—11.55 a. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

The rebels are in force, and our skirmishers give way. One mile west of Round Top signal station, the woods are full of them.

JEROME,

Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

CEMETERY SIGNAL STATION,

July 2, 1863—12.35 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

Numerous fires, apparently from the burning of wagons south-southeast from here. A wagon train can be seen in the same direction. I think our trains are being destroyed.

BABCOCK,

Captain, Signal Officer.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

July 2, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

A heavy column of enemy's infantry, about 10,000 strong, is moving from opposite our extreme left toward our right.

HALL,

Captain, Signal Officer.

[JULY 2], 1863.

General HOWARD :

Over a division of the rebels is making a flank movement on our right; the line extends over a mile, and is advancing, skirmishing. There is nothing but cavalry to oppose them.

A. B. JEROME,

First Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

ROUND TOP SIGNAL STATION,

July 2, 1863—2.10 p. m.

General BUTTERFIELD :

Those troops were passing on a by-road from Dr. Hall's house to Herr's tavern, on the Chambersburg pike. A train of ambulances is following them.

HALL,

Captain, Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION NEAR WADSWORTH'S HEADQUARTERS,

July 2, 1863—4.35 p. m.

Captain NORTON :

One regiment rebel infantry has just come out of the woods into a field east-northeast from here. The enemy's sharpshooters are in

the woods at the foot of this hill. I can see sixteen guns, not in position—eight north-northwest and eight northeast from here.

Very respectfully,

N. HENRY CAMP,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 2, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The signal officer reports that a heavy column of infantry is moving round to the right, and in front of Slocum's corps.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROUND TOP MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,

July 2, 1863.

Captain HALL:

Saw a column of the enemy's infantry move into woods on ridge, 3 miles west of the town, near the Millerstown road. Wagon teams, parked in open field beyond the ridge, moved to the rear, behind woods. See wagons moving up and down on the Chambersburg pike, at Spangler's. Think the enemy occupies the range of hills 3 miles west of town in considerable force.

NORTON,
TAYLOR,
Signal Officers.

[P. S.]—This is a good point for observation.

SIGNAL STATION, July 2, 1863.

General MEADE:

Millerstown Cross-Roads is about 8 miles, a little south of west from the signal station $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of this house.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 2, 1863—10.40.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will hold your force well in hand in your present position, with pickets and scouts well out. The enemy are in heavy force on the road from Heidlersburg to Gettysburg and toward Berlin. You will see that our flank and rear are not turned without giving timely information. I understand your position to be 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the Hanover road.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 2, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has not authorized the entire withdrawal of Buford's force from the direction of Emmitsburg, and did not so understand when he gave the permission to Buford to go to Westminster; that the patrols and pickets upon the Emmitsburg road must be kept on as long as our troops are in position.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 2, 1863—12.55 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

My note, written five minutes since, is a little confused, I find. The general expected, when Buford's force was sent to Westminster, that a force should be sent to replace it, picketing and patrolling the Emmitsburg road. He understood that all your force was up.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 2, 1863—1.45.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will detail a regiment from your command to picket on the left of our line, lately occupied by General Buford, who has been withdrawn. You will then move your command to the north of Gettysburg, toward the Heidlersburg road, to ascertain if the enemy is in that position in force.

You will make these dispositions as soon as practicable, and report the same.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

FREDERICK CITY, July 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Elliott's command has left Harper's Ferry, and all the troops from there, excepting his force from Winchester, are here.

This evening two regiments and a battery marched to the Monocacy bridges.

To-morrow I make my camp east of Frederick, and propose to hold, 1st, Urbana, outpost Hyattstown, and communications; 2d,

Damascus and Ridgeville. As soon as General Schenck responds to my telegram of this date, I hope to be able to report a complete connection on that route.

In the meantime, cavalry pickets will be placed on the northern and western roads to this place, my headquarters being adjacent to the town, to re-enforce them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 2, 1863.*

(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have positive information of one brigade, and two are reported, of rebel cavalry crossing at Williamsport to-day, and taking the direct road to Greencastle and Chambersburg. They were from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. crossing. My informant saw what he understood to be one brigade, of about 2,500, with five pieces of artillery. They told him the commander was General [W. E.] Jones.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Same to Meade.)

WASHINGTON, *July 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer, Defenses of Washington:

SIR: The frequently recurring alarms on the south side of the river have created a nervous apprehension of danger in the minds of our hired laborers, and many of them have in consequence left the work. I understand a large number have determined to leave to-day.

I fear, therefore, that we shall find ourselves crippled in our laboring force, and that, too, at the time when they are most wanted, unless we resort to some extraordinary means to compel them to remain on the work.

I do not know to what extent military force may be employed to effect this object, but it seems to me that the emergency would justify the seizure of a few of those who have determined to leave the work, and compelling them to work under guard. This may seem to be a harsh measure, but it would, I think, prove effectual, and work a speedy cure of the evil complained of.

If this suggestion is approved, I suppose it would be proper to have it authorized by the general commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 2, 1863.*

General DE RUSSY:

GENERAL: From the scouting of the last few days, I am satisfied that there are not any organized bodies of the enemy near our front. But I learned this morning that a small party of recruits were organiz-

ing for the rebel army at a point a few miles from Falls Church, and expected to leave to-night. Some of this party reported as having already left, but the impression, from all I can ascertain, is that they are still in the neighborhood, although absent from their homes since Monday.

I have ascertained the following names: [Charles] Binns, [French] Dulaney, [Dulaney] Richards, and [John] Prout; and I have information that a Captain [Benjamin] Mosier, formerly of our army, is to accompany them, taking with him 5 horses.

If I could be furnished with a squad of cavalry, under charge of a reliable officer, I would endeavor to ascertain the facts concerning this matter to-night.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. G. McCREARY,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

N. B.—Twenty or twenty-five would be sufficient.

[Indorsement.]

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of Washington:

I respectfully request to know whether the major-general commanding would deem it expedient to dispatch the cavalry asked for.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 2, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Capt. S. C. MEANS,
Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Move across the front of the Washington fortifications, scouting the country, and reporting at Tennallytown whether you find any parties of the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, *July 2, 1863.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I shall be very glad to have General Sigel to aid me.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 2, 1863.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Everything quiet at the front. Captain Boyd, supposed to be at Shippensburg, who commands some cavalry, reports the rebels evacuated Chambersburg the night of July 1, at 12 o'clock, going in the direction of Greenwood and Fayetteville. The rear guard of the rebels passed through Shippensburg rapidly, not stopping. Lee,

whose headquarters were near Chambersburg yesterday, is evidently massing his troops in that region, to encounter Meade. Heavy firing heard all day at Carlisle from the direction of Gettysburg. Railroad communication open from here to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Carlisle.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

It having been ascertained that the rebels in front of this place were falling back, General Smith yesterday morning moved up the Cumberland Valley with some 2,000 infantry and a battery of artillery, and reached Carlisle, which he found evacuated. Fifteen minutes thereafter, his scouts reported the enemy advancing on the York and Carlisle turnpike. He concentrated his force in the town, where the enemy attacked him about 8 o'clock.

The force proved to be a cavalry one, with some artillery, under Fitzhugh Lee, who, it is said, expected to find the place occupied by rebels.

Three several times, Lee, by flag of truce, demanded its surrender, which was as often refused. There was constant skirmishing and heavy artillery fire. At 10 p. m. Lee fired the barracks, which were destroyed. About 2, he retired on the Baltimore turnpike, toward Paperton.

Our loss in action was trifling, though they may have taken some prisoners from the many stragglers on the march.

General Smith's aide, Lieutenant Dougherty, in endeavoring to communicate with General Couch, was captured. General Knipe's force, some 2,000, with a most indifferent battery of artillery, which encamped last night some 9 miles in advance of this, joined General Smith to-day. General Couch's whole force is about 17,000, with which he guards the line from Altoona to Conewago Bridge, near the Maryland line, some 250 miles. The works in front of this place are poorly furnished with artillery—one 20-pounder Parrott, and the rest of smaller caliber, some being naval boat howitzers, and a Philadelphia battery of mountain howitzers. This latter is on its way to join General Smith.

I recommend that four field batteries be sent here at once to replace the indifferent guns. Experienced men would be desirable with them, but this, I suppose, is impossible. General Couch has received one telegram from General Meade, dated June 30, 5 p. m., at Taneytown, via Washington. He reports two corps between Emmitsburg and Gettysburg, one at Little's tavern, one at Manchester, one at Union Mills, one between Taneytown and Emmitsburg, and one at Frizellburg. He was marching rapidly, and on the 1st instant would push in the direction of Hanover Junction and Hanover.

Surgeon Palmer telegraphs from York to-day, at 1.25 p. m., that a severe fight took place at Gettysburg last night. The rebels reported driven out, and town burned. No rebels near York at date of dispatches. The rebel cavalry are still in the mountain passes entering the Cumberland Valley and stretching toward York and Gettysburg, and we must rely upon the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac to drive them out, as the cavalry force here is not over 600.

Governor Curtin has just returned from Philadelphia, where he addressed the citizens, and he is confident that they realize the condition of affairs, and will go heartily to work to raise troops.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 2, 1863.*

(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

To run an express every three hours over the Western Maryland Railroad with dispatches will interfere with supplies, as there is no telegraph line on the road. We will arrange to have the service performed in the most expeditious manner to keep everything moving.

H. HAUPT,
In Charge Military Railroads.

ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE, *Baltimore Md., July 2, 1863.*

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

By order of General Haupt, we have organized a horse express from this point to General Meade's headquarters. The first express will leave in half an hour, the next at 6 p. m. to-day. We have reason to believe that we have an organized corps of expressmen extending from Westminster to General Meade's headquarters. That portion of the line from here to Westminster is now being put on. The line is placed in charge of our most active men. Dispatches to General Schenck's headquarters in this city will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

Respectfully,

S. M. SHOEMAKER,
Superintendent Adams Express Company.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 2, 1863.*

General HAUPT,
Eutaw House, Baltimore:

The matter has been satisfactorily arranged by appointing Mr. Wright superintendent of military transportation in this department. He will not take possession of the railroads, unless in case of extreme necessity, but will see that all proper orders are promptly executed, and that improper orders are not allowed to be given to the railroads; no movements of cars or engines to take place on public business without his authority. Great confusion has been created here by every one assuming control of the roads, and Wright's services will be invaluable to me. Will you give your consent to his remaining here in this capacity, at least for the present, with the authority I ask? He has already commenced the duty. Please reply.

AMBROSE THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

HARRISBURG, *July 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington :

I have found it impossible, after great efforts, to hire transportation here to any extent. The people seem disinclined to do anything, and General Couch is not willing to use coercive measures. If you will direct Colonel Crosman to forward wagons and harness on my requisition, I can purchase some horses, and will get on with as small a train as possible. The troops are unable to move for want of transportation, and not even able to haul supplies to their camps.

Please reply.

AMBROSE THOMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

RELAY HOUSE,
July 2, 1863—12 midnight.

Brigadier-General HAUPT,

Eutaw House, Baltimore :

Just returned from New Oxford and Hanover Junction. There are nineteen bridges destroyed between York Haven and Hanover Junction. Between Hanover Junction and Gettysburg there are two small ones gone, and one partially. I think these three bridges can be put up in from one to two days. I shall retain the Tiger here, until further orders.

J. B. CLOUGH,
Engineer of Construction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 2, 1863—11.40 a. m.

B. GERHARD, Esq. (and others),

Chairman of Union League, Philadelphia :

Your dispatch, received this morning, together with one from Mr. Webster, on the same subject, has been submitted to the President, and is now under his consideration, and his determination will be communicated to you. I will add that on the day following the call made on the Governor of Pennsylvania, this Department addressed a communication to the Governors of all the loyal States, requesting them to forward any troops or militia at their disposal. From their answers, it appeared that none but New York had any military organization effective for raising troops within a short period.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 2, 1863.*
(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania directs me to lay before you the statement that the troops at Reading refuse to be mustered into the service before they know that their clothing will be allowed to them, in addition to their monthly pay of \$13. The difficulty is, that it is not known how long they will be in service, and if in service for only a month, their monthly pay will be insufficient even

to cover the cost of their outfit. It is necessary to have authority from the War Department for the issue of clothing in such a manner, and the adjutant-general apprehends great trouble if it is not permitted. Will you please reply, that he may inform the committee at Reading of your decision to-day?

AMBROSE THOMPSON,
Lieut. Col., Chief Quartermaster Dept. Susquehanna.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: The colored company recruited in this city for six-months' service refused by unanimous vote to be mustered in with white officers. Is it not the understanding that they should have white officers? It would certainly make them far more efficient.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *July 2, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 3.25 a. m. July 3.)

Colonel TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harris, Tenth [West] Virginia, at Beverly, reported to-day the approach of Colonel [W. L.] Jackson in considerable force. I ordered General Averell to advance from Grafton to his relief. Telegraph to Beverly ceased to work at noon to-day, since which time I am without news from there.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 22. } *Harrisburg, July 2, 1863.*

I. Maj. Gen. J. Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with Special Orders, No. 174, War Department, June 28, 1863, is hereby placed in command of all the cavalry of this department.

II. Col. W. W. Wright, superintendent U. S. military railroads, is hereby appointed superintendent of railroad transportation in this department.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 177. } *Baltimore, July 2, 1863.*

* * * * *

IX. The First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers was recruited in 1861 for three years or the war, but, under authority

from the Secretary of War, and assurance from the recruiting officers that they were to serve only on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay as a home guard.

In the present great public emergency, this regiment, with others, under Brigadier-General Lockwood, was ordered to rendezvous at Point Lookout, on the western shore of the bay, and thence to proceed for duty to Baltimore. All the regiment, Colonel Wallace commanding, responded promptly to this call, excepting 61 non-commissioned officers and privates of Company K, who refused to obey. Thirty of the men of that company, under command of their captain, went with the rest of the regiment. The regiment subsequently marched, as part of the brigade of General Lockwood, to Monocacy, where it became attached to the Army of the Potomac, under Major-General Meade, and is now in the field.

In this state of facts, it is considered that those who hold to the strict letter of their agreement, and have not a zeal in the cause of their country and a patriotism broad enough to set aside such narrow considerations in this time of great emergency, are not of the stuff of which true soldiers are made, as are their companions of the regiment who have nobly taken the field for the general defense; and it is therefore ordered—

That the 61 men of Company K, First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, now assembled at Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore, be deprived of their arms and accouterments, which are directed to be turned over to the ordnance officer of the Eighth Army Corps, at Baltimore. They will then consider themselves dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States from this day; such dismissal being subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the meantime, they will return to their homes, transportation being furnished them for that purpose from Cambridge to Somerset County, where they were recruited.

Second Lieut. William J. Porter, of Company K, who is in charge of these men at Cambridge, will see to the execution of this order, after which he will, without delay, rejoin his company and regiment in the field, and report for duty to Colonel Wallace.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck :

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, July 2, 1863.

Admiral PAULDING,

Commanding Navy-Yard, Brooklyn :

ADMIRAL : The Roanoke has left for Hampton Roads. Unless you can furnish us with the Passaic and two or three gunboats, New York will be in a defenseless condition. I have been ordered to send the garrison at Fort Hamilton to Harrisburg; that leaves us with only one company of infantry to man the guns of Forts Hamilton and Richmond. I have a company of infantry at the Hook, one company (not full) of infantry at Fort Columbus, and 133 men, uninstructed in their artillery duties, at Fort Schuyler. By all which you will discover that \$100,000,000 of property may be destroyed in a few hours by any vessel of the character and speed of the Alabama.

I hope you will be able to help us with some of your steamers. Please let me know by the bearer. We have no lookout vessel at Fort Schuyler.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

SUFFOLK, July 2, 1863.

Captain BARSTOW:

Please communicate to General Dix that I have all the public property removed to the new line. Will have all the works completely destroyed this evening, and will leave here early to-morrow.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

With respect to the report that Beauregard has a large force at Hagerstown, I am instructed by the commanding general to say that a dispatch was yesterday captured,* showing that the proposition to concentrate a large army under Beauregard for the support of Lee's army is regarded by President Davis as impracticable. An intimation will be given to General Slocum that General Geary is probably wasting his ammunition.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863—7.45 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

General Wadsworth reports that, although there appears to be a large force of the enemy in front of General Geary, no reply is being made to the cannonading by that officer. I am, therefore, directed by the commanding general to suggest whether it would not be well for you to intimate to General Geary that he had better reserve his ammunition for a time when it shall be more necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNTAIN PEAK SIGNAL STATION,
July 3, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Colonel McMAHON:

Can see twenty-seven pieces of the enemy's artillery in position opposite. No movement of infantry; no wagon trains visible.

* See Lee to Cooper, June 23; Davis to Lee, June 28, and Cooper to Lee, June 29, in Confederate Correspondence, etc. The last two were captured by the Union scouts, and July 3 were telegraphed by Butterfield to Halleck.

The enemy's sharpshooters are very annoying here. The mist now interferes with observations. The enemy has a battery of six guns bearing directly on this point.

PIERCE,
Captain, Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

I presume you are advised of the condition of affairs here by copies of my dispatches to the General-in-Chief. The result of my operations may be the withdrawal of the rebel army. The sound of my guns for these three days, it is taken for granted, is all the additional notice you need to come on. Should the enemy withdraw, by prompt co-operation we might destroy him. Should he overpower me, your return and defense of Harrisburg and the Susquehanna is not at all endangered.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 3, 1863—9.57 p. m.*
(Copy received, War Department, July 4, 8.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

You will be apprised of my operations through my dispatch to the General-in-Chief. I do not think Lee will attack me again, but am as yet uncertain whether he will assume an offensive attitude, and await an attack from me, or whether he will withdraw down the Cumberland Valley, holding strongly the mountain passes, which, I understand, he has fortified. Should the former be the case, I will apprise you of the fact so soon as I am certain of it, and I then desire you either to form a junction with me, or, if in your judgment the same can be done without jeopardizing the safety of your command, attack him.

Should I be satisfied that he is retreating, I shall then move down on this side of the mountain, and wish you to pursue him as rapidly as possible down the Valley.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 3, 1863—10.05 a. m.

General MEADE:

I have placed Shaler's brigade in position. The other brigades sent me I do not think I shall need.

SLOCUM,
Major-General,

JULY 3, 1863—12.20 p. m.

General MEADE:

I think I have gained a decided advantage on my front, and hope to be able to spare one or two brigades to help you on some other part of the line.

SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The general desires that if the situation of affairs in your front causes you to feel that you can safely spare the brigade from General Sedgwick's corps which was sent you this morning, he would like to have it placed in a central position with others, where it can be moved to any point on our line without having to move such a distance as it would where it now is.

The general desires that you send him, as soon as it can be done, a list of the casualties from General Geary's operations this morning, with an approximate estimate of the number of rounds of artillery ammunition expended.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 3, 1863—1.45 p. m. (Received 2.25 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

The enemy are reported by Colonel Garrard and Colonel Tilton as advancing on our left and upon our front.

I send this information, as it may affect the views of the major-general commanding regarding the disposition of the forces at this point.

Respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

In answer to your dispatch of 1.45, I am instructed by the commanding general to say that if you are attacked by the enemy, it is not his purpose to withdraw any portion of your troops from the positions they now occupy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 3, 1863.]
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS:

We have repulsed them on every part of the line. Thousands of prisoners, &c. Look well to your front. The brigade is halted on the road, and, if you want it, send for it. Let me hear from you often.

Very respectfully,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
July 3, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General SLOCUM:

I am pleased to inform you, should its services be required, I have a brigade you may call upon.

FRANK WHEATON,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 3, 1863—9 a. m.
(Copy received, War Department, 9.45 a. m.)

General MEADE,

Army of the Potomac:

My scouts inform me that Lee is hurrying everything forward. Troops passed through Greencastle yesterday on the way to Chambersburg. Even his raw troops were pushed forward. Lee has a depot of stolen horses and baggage at Cashtown. General Smith is hoping to look after it. Is moving this morning.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH:

General Meade directs me to say that the enemy attacked us vigorously yesterday, and was repulsed on all sides. The conflict is apparently renewed to-day, and we have retained our position. Should the result of to-day's operations cause the enemy to fall back toward the Potomac, which you would probably learn by scouts and information from Hagerstown, &c., before you would be advised from here, he desires that you will re-occupy Harper's Ferry and annoy and harass him in his retreat. It may be possible for you now to annoy and cut his communications with any cavalry or light marching infantry you have; of this you can judge. If the result of to-day's operations should be our discomfiture and withdrawal, you are to look to Washington, and throw your force there for its protection. You will be prepared for either of these contingencies should they arise.

Communicate a copy of these instructions to the General-in-Chief for his information.

Acknowledge.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy received by General Halleck, 6.45 p. m., by telegram from General French, Frederick, Md.)

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 3, 1863—10 p. m.*

(Received, War Department, midnight.)

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

I will move 9,000 men from Carlisle after 12 o'clock to-night. We hope to strike near Cashtown. I have also ordered my men in Bedford County forward, to harass near Chambersburg and Greencastle. My cavalry have been at Fayetteville.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1863.

General D. N. COUCH:

Telegraph dispatches reach me through Baltimore and Frederick.

My cavalry have been at Berlin. The country between this and you is probably clear of all but stragglers—your easy prey.

Your officers could communicate with me now via Hanover and Taneytown.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 3, 1863—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding is fearful of the enemy obtaining possession of the ridge on the Baltimore turnpike, behind the bridge, which is the right of General Slocum's position, and wishes you to place a force of cavalry and battery, to hold that position, to the right of the road facing Gettysburg. This point is so important that it must be held at all hazards.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATTLE-FIELD, *Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863—7 a. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

At this moment the battle is raging as fiercely as ever. The fight was renewed at 3.30 this morning. The loss has been great on both

sides. All our forces have been, and still are, in action, and we shall be compelled to stand and fight it out. There is a unanimous determination to resist until we drive the rebels. They began the fight, but we have repulsed them at all points, and hold our original battleground. This entire army has fought with terrible obstinacy, and has covered itself with glory. Pity it is not larger.

We have supplies at Westminster, which must come up to-morrow if we remain here. The contest will be decided to-day, I think.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. William Hays is assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps, and will forthwith enter upon duty accordingly.

Maj. Gen. John Newton will at once assume command of the portion of the line commencing at the left of Howard's line and terminating at the right of Sykes'. He will continue in command of the First Corps. All subordinates will comply with his orders.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Battle-field near Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

The commanding general directs that corps commanders cause all their stragglers and men absent from the ranks to be sent for and brought up. The utmost exertion is to be made by all, and every man must stand to the work.

The ordnance officers should be required to see that all the arms and equipments scattered over the field are picked up and sent to the rear in the empty ammunition wagons.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 3, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH,

Frederick, Md.:

General Meade's position at Gettysburg is such that you can reach him more safely by marching on the east side of the Monocacy, unless your orders from him are different.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

RELAY HOUSE, [B. AND O. R. R.,] *July 3, 1863.*

(Received, Frederick, 7 p. m.)

Major-General FRENCH:

I am directed by Major-General Schenck to put myself in communication with you, to arrange respecting the guarding of the Balti-

more and Ohio Railroad. I have to-day ordered detachments of from 30 to 70 each at points on the railroad where country roads cross or intersect the railroad from the south, extending as far west as Water Station No. 17, about 3 miles this side of Monocacy Bridge. Some of these detachments will go out early to-morrow morning. The one sent to Monocacy this morning has been ordered to Mount Airy, 16 miles this side of that point. I would suggest that the line west of Mount Airy be guarded by troops from your command, and thus somewhat lessen the extent of line, which branches on to the Washington road as far as Annapolis Junction.

HENRY S. BRIGGS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., July 3, 1863.

Major-General MEADE :

GENERAL: I have undoubted information that the rebels have a pontoon bridge across the Potomac River at Falling Waters, 2 or 3 miles below Williamsport. They have artillery guarding it on the Virginia shore.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

(Same to Halleck.)

BALTIMORE, *July 3, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington :*

I learn that the suffering near the battle-field at Gettysburg and beyond is terrible, in the want of sufficient medical attendance, food, and other help. The food we can supply, but I understand that the medical director of the Army of the Potomac has objected, and perhaps very properly, to civilian surgeons being indiscriminately admitted.

Cannot I authorize my medical director or purveyor to organize and employ a corps of 10 or 12 able loyal surgeons from civil life to go up and give their services? Barns, houses, and yards are full of these sufferers. Pennsylvania is not taking care of them, notwithstanding the Governor's notice to the public that she would.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., July 3, 1863.

By virtue of my authority as the general commanding this department, and in view of the present existing necessity for providing with special care against armed rebellion, threatening invasion from without, and secret traitors plotting against the public safety within, I do hereby declare and establish martial law throughout the State of Delaware.

This suspension of civil government is not, however, intended to extend beyond what seems absolutely necessary for the objects in

view. All the courts, tribunals, and political functionaries of State, county, and city authority will continue in the discharge of their duties, as in times of peace, only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authorities. All peaceful citizens are required to remain quietly in their homes, and in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, excepting as they may possibly be subject to call for personal services, or other necessary requisitions for military purposes or uses hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and will be promptly made the subject of observation and treatment. Traitorous and dangerous persons must expect to be dealt with as the public safety may require. "To save the country is paramount to all other considerations."

When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the undersigned to have the entire supremacy of the civil power restored, and to return to the normal condition of a country at peace and a Government sustained by a united people.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 178. } *Baltimore, Md., July 3, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the First Provisional Brigade at Baltimore, and is assigned to the charge as commandant and military governor of a district to be composed of the State of Delaware, and to the command of all troops in the service of the United States or that may be in any way called into service within such district. He is also charged with the military protection and defense of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad within the States of Delaware and Maryland, and will assume command of all the troops employed on that duty. His headquarters will be established at the city of Wilmington.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, is for the present assigned to the command of all the forces now at the city of Baltimore, excepting those composing the Second Separate Brigade; also of all troops employed in guarding the Northern Central Railroad.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN STATION, MD., *July 3, 1863.*
(Received 12 noon.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

We have the following dispatch of last night from our agent at Washington:

Nearly all of us are enrolled, and are ordered to meet to-morrow at places in the different wards in which we live. If this is carried out, our operations will be

seriously crippled ; in fact, we will have to come to almost a stand-still. What is to be done ?

May we not ask you to have an order issued at once, exempting the men in our employ from military service, in view of the absolute necessity of their remaining at their railroad duties, which, as you know, at this time are essentially and almost exclusively a Government affair ?

W. P. SMITH.

BALTIMORE, *July 3, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington :

The Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry has been sent by General Dix to report to me for duty. The men are dissatisfied, demoralized, and, I fear, will be good for nothing if they stay. Their colonel seems to have no confidence in them. Shall I send them on home to be mustered out ?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 3, 1863—9 a. m.*

Colonel PIERCE, *Bloody Run :*

Lee has been fighting Meade. Can't you put forward your cavalry toward Chambersburg, and harass his rear, keeping a sharp lookout? No time is to be lost. So far, our people have the advantage. Put your whole column, infantry and cavalry, in motion toward McConnellsburg. In case of reverse, you can retire to the mountains—Mount Union or Perry County.

Telegraph me at different points where you are.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 3, 1863—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Jefferson Davis was undoubtedly at Greencastle yesterday.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 3, 1863.*

Colonel PIERCE,
Bloody Run, or elsewhere :

Move on with your whole force to the passes near McConnellsburg, and as near Chambersburg and Mercersburg as possible.

My cavalry were near Chambersburg yesterday, and so were the rebels. Make every exertion to harass, and show of force.

I think Meade will whip them to-morrow, and we must help him every way. Push on at all hazards.

Send this dispatch. Notify me where you are.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, *July 3, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

Your orders will be promptly obeyed. My scouts in from the Poto-mac. Same high and rising. Scouts report no rebels at Chambersburg. Rebel force at Hancock. Caliber of my muskets, .58. Part of my cavalry at Loudon

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
July 3, 1863—10 a. m.

Colonel PIERCE, *Bedford:*

Your letter received, &c. Sent you a dispatch this morning; I trust it will not get into rebel hands. Of course, you will not obey literally any order I send to you as regards moving, if it is manifestly unsafe; otherwise I take the responsibility of the movement.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CARLISLE, *July 3, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH:

I do not think it possible to march at 12, and, with these troops, I think it would be no saving. I need only what I have sent for, and two or three wagons. I think some which have been furnished me have deserted. As you send militia here, I shall leave no regiment, unless you so direct.

My ammunition has not yet come up, and I don't know if my ordnance officer knows enough to bring it. If Reno has returned and would like to come, please send for him.

W. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Harrisburg, Pa.:*

As Lee is concentrating his forces near Gettysburg against Meade, all your available forces should be thrown forward to the assistance of our main army. Probably this assistance can be best rendered by moving rapidly on Lee's left flank, compelling him to make detachments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 3, 1863—6 p. m.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your two dispatches received. General Sigel will for the present be assigned to Reading. If the Northern States, as is rumored, intend raising a large force to serve in Pennsylvania, they should, if possible, be equipped and mustered before leaving the State. I don't think it would be well, in the event of Meade being wiped out, which

I don't believe, to have an immense mass of disorganized able-bodied men as a prize for a victorious foe.

I have nothing from my scouts, excepting that the fighting at Gettysburg began at 5 to-day and artillery firing ceased at 9 a. m.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 3, 1863—7 p. m.*

(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Last night the rebels were driving their trains from Cashtown to Chambersburg. Every available musket and cannon is sent to the front. Seventy-nine guns went forward last night. My cavalry were at Fayetteville, near Chambersburg, last night. Imboden is near Chambersburg. Lieutenant [Oliver B.] Knowles and 88 men, Boyd's New York Cavalry, charged 75 rebels, and captured 22 men and 33 horses.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Same to Meade.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 3, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

I have received General Meade's telegram to you of 8.30 a. m. His call for assistance should not pass unheeded.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

JULY 3, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General SMITH, *Carlisle:*

Halleck is anxious for me to send a force to operate by rapid marches on Lee's flank, in order to distract them, &c. Your movement in the direction spoken of will, of course, be *just the thing*. Keep me advised as to the road, and about your supplies, your line of march, &c. My opinion is, if you go far, you will have to live on what the rebels have left, and, in case you [are] cut off, strike for the mountains or some of the fords. Please let me know, if you can, your force, and in number [*sic*].

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

BLOODY RUN, July 3, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH:

Whole force in motion, 12 m. Cavalry gone forward to McConellsburg; will reach there to-morrow by 12 m. Have only about 20 rounds small ammunition, and have worked hard to get supply ever since I took command. Have asked Pittsburgh for ammunition. Was refused. Shall I proceed eastward with infantry?

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 3, 1863.

(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Have seen the telegram of General Meade to General Halleck. To-night or early to-morrow, General Smith moves from Carlisle, with force increased to 9,000, toward Cashtown. General Wool continues to object to sending the two companies of artillery at Fort Hamilton. They would be of very great service if here. Colonel Pierce's force, in Bedford County, of 2,000, is on the march in the direction of Chambersburg, to harass the rear of the enemy. Captain Boyd pushed his small cavalry force to Fayetteville, and returned to Shippensburg with 42 prisoners. He and his command have done good service.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 3, 1863.

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

General Smith telegraphs from Carlisle that Lee engaged Meade on the 1st at 11 a. m. Lee driven back 2 miles. Action continued on the 2d until 9 a. m., when Lee, by flag of truce, asked to bury his dead. Firing ceased at that time.

The entire rebel baggage train, with stolen horses, at Cashtown; all the escort of it, even Daniel's brigade of raw troops, sent to the front.

This information from a contraband, recently belonging to General Olds, brought to Carlisle by a scout.

Dispatches from Captain Boyd, who is following the train to General Smith, corroborate what is said about the train. General Couch has ordered an advance up the Valley. Everything going on well here.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 3, 1863.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

No additional information from any quarter. General Smith moves from Carlisle toward Gettysburg with 6,000 men.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

All the artillerists of this city have been sent to Harrisburg. A regiment of infantry will be forwarded to-day. I have asked the Governor of New York to send me a regiment, or less, of State artillery. I have received no reply. Brigadier-General Sprague says it

would be difficult to get them at this moment. If I send you the two companies of artillery, numbering 155 effective men, I shall only have 460 enlisted men for duty to man the guns of nine forts, including Governor's Island.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL,
New York City:

Telegram received, and I regret exceedingly your unwillingness to send the two companies of artillery at Fort Hamilton. You state that all the artillerists of the city have been sent to Harrisburg. These, though no doubt excellent men, are not what is desired, for any number of such can be obtained in this State. Practised artillerists, such as the two companies referred to, are what is desired. If, general, my first telegram had been promptly complied with, these men would have been of great service in the attack on Carlisle, and if here now, they would, in our critical period, be of one hundred times more service than they can possibly render at Fort Hamilton, in the movement on Lee's flank and rear, ordered from this place. In the emergency, it is only for me to reiterate the order to send them forward.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General [CHARLES W.] SANDFORD,
New York:

Your telegram of this date received, and order given. Dispatches from the battle-field of Gettysburg inform us that the severest battle of the war has been raging there since 4 o'clock yesterday evening. Our latest intelligence, direct from General Meade, is at 8 o'clock this morning. Up to that date (time), the enemy had been successfully repulsed at all points.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 3, 1863—12 m.
General R. INGALLS,
Care of General Meigs:

I hope to have the Cumberland Valley Railroad in working order to Shippensburg in three days. We can also put the Northern Central Railroad in order in three days from the time the rebels are cleared out north of Gettysburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 5. } *Harrisburg, July 3, 1863.*

The general commanding calls the attention of all officers and soldiers in this department to the vice of pillaging, which as yet

exists only to a small extent. He trusts that all will unite in frowning upon this disgraceful practice, and in a determination to put an entire stop to it.

All military organizations of whatever extent, whether army, corps, regiment, or company, must remember that, in order to gain for themselves a good reputation, it is essential that they preserve their record free from such stains.

Commanding officers will be held strictly accountable that private property is sedulously respected by every officer and man under them. They will also see that there is no straggling permitted on the march, or from the camps.

If soldiers or officers fail in their duties, they shall at once be arrested and reported to these headquarters, and, besides the military punishments provided, their names, with the number and designation of the regiment to which they belong, shall, as a further disgrace, be furnished to the adjutant-general of the State to which they belong.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RELAY, [NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,] *July 3, 1863.*

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

Commander-in-Chief:

One of our engines proceeded to Hanover Junction yesterday afternoon; thence, over the Gettysburg Railroad, to within 7 miles of Gettysburg, where a burned bridge obstructed farther progress. Report excessively heavy firing and much smoke toward Gettysburg. Returned at midnight. Nineteen bridges are destroyed between Harrisburg and Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railroad. I have sent half my bridge corps with train to Harrisburg, via Baltimore and Philadelphia, to work south; the other half to work north. This road is of the very poorest description—curves of 300 feet radius, around which ordinary engines with flanged drivers cannot run. I will make the best arrangement possible, but not much dependence can be placed upon this road. Some supplies, in the present position of the army, might be sent from Sykesville by wagon. I learn from Colonel Donaldson that he has forwarded all the supplies that have been ordered by the Westminster branch, but the amount not large. I am now leaving for Westminster.

H. HAAPT.

Brigadier-General, in Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

RELAY, [NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,] *July 3, 1863.*

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

The track of the Westminster branch is not in as bad condition as its officers represented it. I inspected it carefully; have put a schedule in operation, and, if we escape accidents and cars are promptly unloaded,* be without sidings, passing places, or telegraph, and put through 150 cars per day each way.

* Original here incomplete,

Reports at Westminster represent Longstreet killed; Sickles' leg amputated. I brought down the advance of the wounded.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General, in Charge of U. S. Military Railroads.

U. S. S. SACRAMENTO,
Off Beaufort, N. C., July 3, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

SIR: I have just arrived from the blockade off Wilmington. The long-expected iron-clad has at last made her appearance, and was, at the time of my leaving, lying in the river, just above Fort Caswell, in company with a large gunboat; steam up, and apparently ready for sea. The blockading vessels cannot stop them.

I see nothing to prevent their carrying out their threat of entering Beaufort Harbor. Did I command so formidable a vessel as she appears to be, I would not hesitate to undertake the capture or destruction of every vessel in the harbor. To my nautical eye, I see nothing about Fort Macon (all barbette guns) to prevent.

One of the Monitor iron-clads, could you have one sent down, would be the most certain prevention.

I am anxious to forward to Hampton Roads an account of the advent of this vessel. Is it in your power to assist me, by placing a quartermaster's steamer at my disposal, so that I can send Lieutenant-Commander [Walter W.] Queen as bearer of dispatches?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. BOGGS,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

U. S. S. HETZEL,
Off New Berne, N. C., July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,

Comdg. 18th A. C., Dept. of N. C., New Berne, N. C.:

GENERAL: I am very much gratified that you acknowledge the justice of my disposition to protect the official dignity of my command in these waters, as regards official correspondence relative to the movements of the naval force.

Officially, I am in ignorance as to any military movements on foot requiring my co-operation, and I could not, of course, previous to your explanation, just received, understand why what I regarded as the proper official course should be departed from. That explanation I regard as in every way satisfactory, and only regret that the assistant adjutant-general did not let it accompany his letter to me.

I am surprised to learn that the gunboats were lying "idly" in the harbor. I suppose they were lying here for a purpose, and that purpose in co-operation with the army—the defense of New Berne.

If they are not needed for that purpose, there is ample work for them to do elsewhere. Believing this to be a responsible duty, you will see, general, that when I am asked to diminish and weaken my force, I have some right to know the purpose and circumstances under which such a request is made, unless I am regarded as merely an irresponsible subordinate.

I acknowledge with thankfulness the aid the army has given us when necessity required it, but you will admit that when such co-operation has been extended, it has been with a full knowledge on the part of the military authorities of the object in view. I am equally ready to render every possible aid in all operations here, and, by reference to my letter, you will see that you are in error as to my having refused you the 12 men. I simply required to know the nature and the time of the service for which the men were needed, that I might judge somewhat myself the nature of the responsibility I was taking, and, in giving the aid under a knowledge of the circumstances, I could do so the more efficiently.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. DAVENPORT,

Commander, and Senior Naval Officer, Sounds of N. C.

DISTRICT OF THE ALBEMARLE,
Roanoke Island, July 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of North Carolina :

COLONEL : Your communication of yesterday met me at this place. I have ordered the Port Royal to return to New Berne, and also the Phoenix, the latter transferring its passengers to the Massasoit.

About two weeks ago there were no troops at Tarborough, from the best information I could get; but I have heard nothing more recent.

I will co-operate with all my means, but it must be done with caution. The enemy outnumbers me on the Roanoke, and in cavalry five to one; besides, the cavalry I have are entirely uninstructed, and at present are not reliable.

I shall communicate to-night with the senior naval officer.

I regret to say that I am almost entirely disabled by a severe attack of rheumatism, being hardly able to walk, and not able to ride. I am glad to hear of the movement, and hope it may prove successful.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSÉLLS,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JULY 4, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON :

General Barlow, in town, sends word that he believes the movement of the enemy to be a mere feint.

General Barlow was wounded and left in town on the first day's fight. The general thinks that Barlow's opportunities for judging are good. The general only desires to know where the enemy are, and not by any means to bring on an action. Please communicate to General Howard.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 4, 1863—6.35 a. m. (Received 8.25 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE [G.] MEADE,
Commanding U. S. Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In order to promote the comfort and convenience of the officers and men captured by the opposing armies in the recent engagements, I respectfully propose that an exchange be made at once.

Should this proposition be acceptable, please indicate the hour and point between the lines of the armies where such an exchange can be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, [4,] 1863—8.25 a. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing to make an exchange at once of the captured officers and men in my possession, and have to say, most respectfully, that it is not in my power to accede to the proposed arrangement.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS SIGNAL STATION,
July 4, 1863—6.45 a. m. (Received 9 a. m.)

Captain NORTON:

The wagon trains of the enemy are moving toward Millerstown, on the road leading from Gettysburg to the Fairfield road. Enemy show a very heavy line of skirmishers, extending from our extreme left to the brick house on our right. Look out for our flag.

WIGGINS AND CAMP,
Lieutenants, Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 4, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

I send herewith duplicate of dispatch sent last evening. The enemy has withdrawn from his positions occupied for attack. I am not yet sufficiently informed of the nature of his movement. He was repulsed yesterday in his attack upon me. You will, therefore, be governed by the instructions heretofore sent you.

Until I get further information, I cannot decide as to the character of the movements or the enemy's intentions.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 4, 1863—10 a. m.

The President announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac, up to 10 p. m. of the 3d, is such as to cover that army with the highest honor; to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day, He, whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and ever revered with profoundest gratitude.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 4, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Colonel Carroll's brigade, of my Third Division, is serving with the Eleventh Corps; also the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Battalion with the same corps; that the Second and Third Divisions of my troops are between the troops of Generals Howard and Birney; and the First Division is on the left of General Birney. None of our troops are in my front.

My men have three days' rations, and are in good condition—not referring to the men with the Eleventh Corps.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 4, 1863.*
(Received, War Department, 12.40 p. m.)

General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The glorious success of the Army of the Potomac has electrified all. I did not believe it could be whipped when fought in a body. Unquestionably the rebels have fortified the passes in South Mountain. Such information was given me a week ago from Gettysburg.

D. N. COUCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 4, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

General Meade directs me to inform you that his present position is as follows:

The enemy attacked him yesterday again, and was repulsed with great loss. This morning the enemy has withdrawn his left, and taken a position in the rear of Gettysburg, fortifying the roads via Fairfield and Cashtown. This army is resting from its recent severe conflict and rapid marches; getting up supplies and ammunition to-day. As soon as it can be definitely ascertained that Lee is retiring into the Valley, I shall move rapidly in a southerly direction.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

COURT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 4, 1863—5.15 p. m.

General MEADE:

Three regiments of cavalry and four wagons passed along our front, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out from town, halted on the hills northwest from the college building, and were there joined by two more regiments, a battery of artillery, and two ambulances, coming from behind the hills. The column is now moving toward the Chambersburg road.

Dense smokes have been seen all day behind the hills in the direction of Cashtown.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

COURT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
July 4, 1863—7.15 p. m.

General MEADE:

A train of thirty-three wagons just passed from near Herr's tavern toward the Fairfield road. Several smaller trains have been seen during the day in the same direction.

The column of cavalry reported this p. m. moving toward Chambersburg pike, halted behind the woods north of the seminary, head of column resting on the Tapeworm road. It is still there at this hour; horses grazing.

P. A. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

ROCK SIGNAL STATION,
July 4, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

All quiet in front. Enemy just relieved their outer pickets. There has been passing for the last twenty-five minutes (and is still passing), along what is called the Fairfield road, a steady stream of heavy wagons, ambulances, cavalry, and what seems to be artillery, or else flying artillery, and no cavalry. They move slowly, and to our left.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
I. S. LYON,
Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 4, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

Our pickets report that they hear artillery, or trains are heard to move in a western direction. They think they move on the Cash-town road.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff.

JULY 4, 1863.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

Major-General Meade directs me to say that he remains here with this army to-morrow, burying his dead and the enemy's, as well as determining by a reconnoissance the nature of the movements and intentions of the enemy. We have been engaged with the enemy for the three days—July 1, 2, and 3. On the 1st, our forces met, and we lost Reynolds. On the 2d, the enemy attacked us heavily, and was repulsed with heavy loss. On the 3d (yesterday), he again attacked us with great vigor, and was repulsed.

The general is of opinion that the enemy is retreating via Fairfield and Cashtown, but is not certain on his present information. Should the enemy be retreating, he will pursue by the way of Emmitsburg and Middletown, on his flank. This army has been very much reduced by the casualties of service, and the general would be glad to have you join him.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 4, 1863.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your corps in readiness to cover a reconnoissance by Brigadier-General Warren, such portions of it to be used as may be necessary, the object of the reconnoissance being to find out the position and movements of the enemy. Be ready at 4.30 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
July 4, 1863.

[General D. McM. GREGG:]

GENERAL: Colonel [J. K.] Robison is in Hunterstown. Reports a few pickets in sight, to the left of the town; I presume on the road to Mummasburg. Citizens report from 1,500 to 2,000 Confederates in that direction, with artillery. Have ordered Colonel Robison to push them, to see if they will return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

JULY 4, 1863.

Major-General FRENCH:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed immediately, and seize and hold the South Mountain passes with such force as in your judgment is proper and sufficient to prevent the enemy's seizing them, to cover his retreat. With the balance of your force, reoccupy Maryland Heights, and operate upon the contingency ex-

pressed yesterday in regard to the retreat of the enemy. General Buford will probably pass through South Mountain to-morrow p. m. from this side.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 4, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick* :

More recent developments indicate that the enemy may have retired to take a new position and await an attack from us. The general countermands his dispatch requiring you to reoccupy Maryland Heights and seize the South Mountain passes, resuming the instructions contained in the dispatch of July 3, making your movements contingent upon those of the enemy.

Please acknowledge this.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 4, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 10 a. m.)

General GEORGE G. MEADE :

I have most reliable information that Lee's force, which passed Hagerstown, was not outside 80,000, of which 12,000 were horse-men.

D. N. COUCH.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 4, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 1 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac :

Everything is sent forward, excepting guards to hold in check at fords, bridges, &c. A corps of 3,000 men can force the Susquehanna at any moment in the present stage of water.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 4, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 6 p. m.)

General GEORGE G. MEADE :

General [W. F.] Smith's advance, in the mountain passes beyond Mount Holly, met 2,000 paroled prisoners from your army, under escort. Smith, being discovered, received the prisoners. I will send them to camp at West Chester.

D. N. COUCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 4, 1863.*

Ordered: That all officers of the Army of the Potomac wounded in the late battle near Gettysburg, and unfit for duty, may, on arriving at Baltimore, report to Major-General Schenck, and on certificate of a medical director or surgeon of the army, of their disability, they may proceed directly to their respective homes, and report thence in writing to the Adjutant-General in Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 296. } *Washington, July 4, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. The following assignment of officers is hereby made:

* * * * *

Brig. Gen. E. L. Viele, U. S. Volunteers, to command the depot for drafted men at Annapolis Junction, Md.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 68. } *July 4, 1863,—4.15 p. m.*

The commanding general, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

An enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matters of history, to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the commanding general looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.*

It is right and proper that we should, on all suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of his providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 4, 1863.

Corps commanders will detail burial parties to bury all the enemy's dead in the vicinity of their lines. Correct accounts of the numbers

* See Lincoln to Halleck, July 6, p. 566.

buried will be kept, and returns made, through corps headquarters, to the assistant adjutant-general. The arms, accouterments, &c., will all be collected, and turned over to the ordnance officers. Reports of the number and kinds of each picked up will be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 4, 1863.

Corps commanders will report the present position of the troops under their command in their immediate front, location, &c., amount of supplies on hand, and condition.

The intention of the major-general commanding is not to make any present move, but to refit and rest for to-day. The opportunity must be made use of to get the commands well in hand, and ready for such duties as the general may direct. The lines as held are not to be changed without orders, the skirmishers being simply advanced, according to instructions given, to find and report the position and lines of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

No. 180. }

July 4, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Copeland, recently serving in General Stahel's cavalry division, is relieved from duty with this army, and will report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863—8.10 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Washington :

The enemy has been defeated and has retreated to the mountain passes, and will probably flee rapidly across the Potomac. We have about 12,000 wounded, I think, though not known yet. The enemy's wounded lie on the field still. The battle was a long and most desperate one.

I trust now that the Army of the Potomac may be regarded as capable of fighting. Our supplies are coming up. We marched and fought this battle without baggage or wagons.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 4, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The God of Battles having so far given us the victory, our next care is for the wounded. This company propose to get up a hospital corps of their own—they sending men, food, suitable comforts, &c., to the front, with a number of spring wagons, to bring in the wounded. We desire from you such authority as will enable us to go within the lines of our army without hinderance; also transportation for our men and materials by Summit Railway as far as Westminster.

Respectfully,

S. M. SHOEMAKER,
Superintendent Adams Express Company.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 4, 1863—5.25 p. m.

S. M. SHOEMAKER, *Baltimore:*

Your proposed hospital corps is heartily approved, and every facility will be afforded by this Department for its execution.

General Haupt is instructed to furnish such transportation by rail as he can without interfering with the transportation of army supplies. General Meigs strongly recommends that you send your wagons by the common road, as it can be done as speedily as by rail. There are, he says, 1,100 ambulances, with from two to four horses each, with the Army of the Potomac. I give you herewith a pass through the lines for your agents and employés. If anything more be required, let me know.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDER.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 4, 1863—5.50 p. m.

Adams Express Company having, with the consent of this Department, organized a hospital corps for supplies and transportation of officers and soldiers wounded in the late battle near Gettysburg, it is ordered that their agents and servants be permitted by all officers and persons in the United States service to pass within the military lines of the United States, with wagons, ambulances, and horses, to and from the battle-field and its vicinity, with supplies of food and hospital stores, and that they be afforded assistance and protection in the performance of the aforesaid duty for which the corps is organized.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, July 4, 1863.*
(Received 4.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

I have, after careful inspection of condition and estimate of capacity of the Western Maryland road, arranged for fifteen trains per day

each way, in convoys of five trains each, at intervals of eight hours. Trains cannot pass at any point on this road, from want of sidings, and there is no telegraph line; still, if cars are promptly loaded and unloaded, and no accident occurs, I hope to pass one hundred and fifty cars per day each way, capable of carrying from 2,000 to 4,000 wounded. In return cars, the rapidity of loading and unloading will measure the capacity of the road.

My men have passed over the Northern Central Railroad to Hanover Junction, and over the Hanover and Gettysburg branches to Oxford, 7 miles from Gettysburg. A branch is marked on the map from Hanover to Littlestown, but my information is that the road is actually laid only a few hundred yards from Hanover. I have informed General Ingalls by courier of all these facts, and it rests with him to designate the route. I have no very recent information from Gettysburg, but at last account the position of the enemy would not permit the reconstruction and operation of the Gettysburg branch at that time. I can soon open the branch road to Gettysburg after we have full and undisturbed possession.

H. HAAPT,
Brigadier-General.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *July 4, 1863.*

(Received, War Department, 12.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

All the supplies offered for transportation on Westminster branch have been sent forward, and sidings at Relay are clear. Our arrangements work well. Transportation of the wounded should be sent via Westminster, to fill return cars. I have so requested. Our men rebuilt entirely the bridge at this Junction, three spans of about 40 feet, this morning. They expect to reach York to-morrow night. The reconstruction of the Northern Central entire at this time may not be an imperative military necessity, but, as my corps would not be otherwise employed, it is best to do it. I will endeavor to secure for you, when I reach Hanover, more rapid communication by telegraph with Gettysburg.

H. HAAPT.

HANOVER, PA., *July 4, 1863.*

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am now at Hanover Station. A bridge is broken between this place and Littlestown. I will proceed at once to repair it, and commence to send off wounded; then return and take the Gettysburg Railroad, and commence repairing it. It will be well to make a good hospital in York, with which place I expect in two days to be in communication by rail. Until then, temporary arrangements can be made for the wounded. I learn that the wire is intact for 9 miles toward Gettysburg. I will have it repaired, and communicate any information of importance that I can obtain.

H. HAAPT,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 4, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAUPT, *Hanover:*

Adams Express, by Mr. Shoemaker, superintendent, proposes to organize and send forward a hospital corps, to assist in caring for and removing the wounded, with stores, supplies, men, and vehicles—spring wagons. They ask transportation to Westminster, by Summit Railway, for men and material.

The Secretary of War has consented, and referred them to you for such transportation as can be furnished by rail without interfering with forwarding of the supplies which the army needs to enable it to pursue the enemy; advising them at the same time that probably the best and speediest route will be, with their spring wagons, over the turnpike roads from Baltimore to Westminster. Also that latest reports show 1,100 ambulances with the Army of the Potomac.

Let nothing interfere with the supply of rations to the men and grain for the horses.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OXFORD, PA., via HANOVER, PA.,
July 4, 1863—11 a. m. (Received 11.15 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Night has overtaken me at Oxford, 7 miles east of Gettysburg. We have been at work on a large bridge near this town, which is considerably damaged. It will require two hours to-morrow to finish it, when we will proceed to Gettysburg. A portion of the track is torn up. I have found the foreman of repairs, and he will commence to repair the track at daylight. About a mile of the telegraph wire is down, and wire carried off. I have sent my engine to the Junction for men and material to repair it.

When an office is ready, and line in order to Gettysburg, the operator will report to General Meade's headquarters. Persons just in from Gettysburg report the position of affairs. I fear that while Meade rests to refresh his men and collect supplies, Lee will be off so far that he cannot intercept him. A good force on the line of the Potomac to prevent Lee from crossing would, I think, insure his destruction. By 11 o'clock to-night about 2,000 tons of supplies should have been forwarded, since yesterday morning, to Meade's army, if so much has been offered for transportation. I had arranged for 1,500 tons per day on the Western Maryland Railroad. The reopening of the Northern Central Railroad from Hanover Junction to York will permit the rapid and convenient removal of wounded to that city, which is an excellent location for hospitals. I expect to have this completed by to-morrow (Sunday) night.

H. HAUPT.

[JULY 4, 1863.]

General INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Headquarters of the Army:

The Secretary of War directs that no efforts be spared to bring in the wounded. I can allow one hour and a half to unload cars at

Westminster and load wounded, and hope to get, if no accident occurs, one hundred and fifty cars each way over the road, capable of carrying off from 2,000 to 4,000 wounded. If Gettysburg is in our possession, and no enemy east of it, I can soon reconstruct Gettysburg branch, but this was not the case at my last advices.

Your telegram, dated July 3, 6 a. m., just received—twenty-two hours after it was written. I will do all in my power to comply with your wishes.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

The loss of horses in these severe battles has been great in killed, wounded, and worn down by excessive work. General Meade and staff, for instance, lost 16 in killed yesterday. I think we shall require 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 artillery horses, as soon as possible, to recruit the army. Both these arms have done glorious service. I hope you have enough to make up deficiencies.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 4, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: To improve the victory, you will need, doubtless, many remounts. Stand on no ceremony, but, by purchase or impressment of all serviceable horses within range of your foraging parties, refit the artillery and cavalry in the best possible manner.

By order of the Secretary of War:

' M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

(NOTE.—Orders sent to Colonel Crosman, Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson, Baltimore; Captain [William M.] McKim, Boston; Captain [George W.] Lee, Detroit; and Captain [James A.] Ekin, Indianapolis, to forward horses immediately to the Army of the Potomac.)

FREDERICK CITY, *July 4, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Received 10.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

An expedition sent out by me last night has just returned, having entirely destroyed the pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport, capturing the guard—a lieutenant and 13 men.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, July 4, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Elliott's command, from Harper's Ferry, should be immediately prepared to take the field. General Barry has been directed to prepare two batteries to accompany it. A battalion of cavalry should also be in readiness to join it.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON,

July 4, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General THOMAS,

Adjutant-General, Harrisburg:

The delay of General Couch in not pushing Smith forward with more promptness to co-operate with Meade has occasioned some disappointment here. I hope it is susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 4, 1863.

(Received, War Department, 1 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Judge Kimmell, who remained at Chambersburg, came from there yesterday. He states that Lee has concentrated all his force, amounting to not over 75,000, 12,000 of which is cavalry; 200 pieces of artillery of all calibers, 40 siege, 60 Napoleons; the rest different calibers, including rifled guns; wagons, about 3,000. Depot of supplies at the base of the mountains in the Cumberland Valley. There is a belief in the rebel army that Beauregard, with 40,000 men, is in the vicinity of Manassas.

The available force here pushed forward to join General Smith on his march from Carlisle. Colonel Pierce, from Bedford County, is at Loudon. We are cheered to hear how splendidly General Meade is doing.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Meade.)

HARRISBURG, PA., July 4, 1863.

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

No additional information. There are two companies of blacks here, who desire to enter the service with their own officers. I do not know whether you have authorized the muster of any black officers. I have been opposed to it, and I find General Couch also objects. Please let me know your decision, to cover this and similar cases in the free States.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 4, 1863—4.40 p. m.General LORENZO THOMAS, *Harrisburg*:

We have sure information, by intercepted dispatches from Jeff. Davis and General Cooper, that on last Saturday Lee made an urgent appeal to Davis for re-enforcements from Beauregard, Bragg, and from Richmond, and they were refused, because Beauregard had sent all he dared part with to Joe Johnston, and so had Bragg; that the force in North Carolina and at Richmond was too small to defend Richmond and protect Lee's communications, and that they could not spare a man. The story about Beauregard coming, no doubt, has been told by Lee to keep up the spirits of his men. Davis' dispatch is the best view we have ever had of the rebels' condition, and it is desperate. They feel the pressure at all points, and have nothing to spare in any quarter, so that Lee must fight his way through alone, if he can. Everything here will be employed to the best advantage, and it is of the utmost importance to push forward from Harrisburg and harass the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*HARRISBURG, PA.,
July 4, 1863—10.30 p. m.Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram received. The rebel cause is desperate, and we will now crush out the rebellion. General Smith has gone forward with all the available force, and as troops can be organized they will be pushed on. The artillery we have is, some of it, most indifferent. I hope General Wool will send on the two companies at Fort Hamilton. The New York artillerymen sent here are perfectly worthless, and will have to be sent back.

L. THOMAS,
*Adjutant-General.*WASHINGTON, July 4, 1863.
Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Very much embarrassment is caused to the service by the appearance of mustering officers of the militia, under the recent call, among my employes on the Defenses. Not only laborers, but my experienced engineers and foremen, have been notified to appear for military duty. Men cannot serve the country in both ways at the same time, and, at the present crisis, I cannot spare any of my inadequate force of laborers, and, still less, the experienced foremen.

I have to request some immediate remedy; an order from you exempting all employes of the chief engineer, Defenses of Washington, from military duty, would probably suffice. Proper evidence can, of course, be furnished; but the fact of being employed on the fortifications or in this office should be *prima facie* evidence of exemption.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington, July 4, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Army of the Potomac:

I have the satisfaction of reporting that the one hundred pontoons, excepting one, stove [in] by accident, have been safely brought through to Georgetown, together with eighteen barges, loaded with army stores. Lieutenant Beers, of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, with his 90 men, have accomplished this by their incessant labor since Monday.

He reports the second lock below Edwards Ferry to have been destroyed by the rebels, and the reach above dry, and nine barges, about one-half loaded, to have been burned; that they had jammed a barge in the wing walls of the lock above this reach, and burned it, and broken up the four gates of the lock below. These gates were brought up, repaired, and worked by ropes, so that this line of boats, requiring forty-three separate lockings at each lock, was brought through successfully by last night.

He reports his conviction that the rebel Colonel [E. V.] White recrossed near Seneca with many of the captured cattle and mules.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: As yet a few of the New York regiments will not be mustered for any period. Some of them came here to serve thirty days; others for three months. The latter would only be mustered for thirty days, seeing that the former had that privilege. The consequence is, thirty days is the maximum term.

I am aware of the necessity that existed in hurrying forward troops, but if the emergency continues, I beg that all troops be mustered before leaving their respective States. If I could only take what troops are under my command to Meade's army, and distribute them for the time among his regiments, that would be the sure way of defending Pennsylvania. I have seriously considered this plan, and it may possibly be necessary to carry it into effect.

I have sent a large force to occupy the enemy by its numbers, in the mountains between Carlisle and Gettysburg. The rains, however, have so raised the streams that the force has been cut in two. A large part will not be able to get beyond Carlisle.

D. N. COUCH.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., July 4, 1863—9 a. m.

(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Rumors from Beverly this morning indicated that the enemy was repulsed in his attack of yesterday. A portion of my re-enforcements reached Beverly last evening; balance on the way. Will report so soon as I receive particulars.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 4, 1863—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Intercepted dispatches from Jeff. Davis show that the country between Lee's army and Richmond is entirely stripped of troops. You will push forward the expedition planned for General Scammon with all possible rapidity, and concentrate your available forces at Hancock, as near as possible, so as to be in a position to attack Lee's flanks, should he be compelled to recross the Potomac. Having so concentrated, hold your troops in readiness for a rapid movement. No time to be lost.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., July 4, 1863.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The order of the General-in-Chief is received, and will be executed as rapidly as possible. As my force is scattered, it will require some days to concentrate it at or near Hancock, as directed. Have ordered General Scammon to send a force at once, and cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at some point where it can be done most effectually. Nothing further from Beverly this evening.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, July 4, 1863.
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I have again and again in vain endeavored to get the attention of authorities at Washington to the fact that at least one negro regiment might be raised here. I telegraphed you some days ago on the subject, and venture once more respectfully to suggest that somebody be sent here, or authorized to accept the services of and organize these blacks, who are now willing to be enrolled. I have had some thousands of them at work on fortifications, but will discharge the most of them in a day or two. I had also upward of 200 offering to-day, from Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore. But, if not accepted and organized while this spirit prevails among them, it will be difficult to get them together hereafter.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON,
July 4, 1863—9.20 p. m.
Major-General SCHENCK, Baltimore, Md.:

Your dispatches about negro regiments are not uninteresting or unnoticed by us; but we have not been quite ready to respond. You will have an answer to-morrow,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 4—8 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

A courier from Jeff. Davis to General Lee, having, among other interesting communications, hereafter to be sent to you, the following letter,* and a dispatch of Adjutant-General Cooper, of similar import, was captured.

A battle has been going on for three days between Meade and Lee near Gettysburg, thus far successful on our side, with prospects of a brilliant victory over Lee.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe:

Advices just received represent Meade's victory complete, and that Lee commenced retreating toward Chambersburg at 3 o'clock this morning. Whether he ever gets to Richmond may depend much upon your success in breaking his communication.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

NORFOLK, July 4, 1863.

Captain BARSTOW:
(To be forwarded to Major-General Dix.)

Major Wheelan, commanding at South Mills, reports as follows, dated yesterday:

I have information, which I consider reliable, from a person from Richmond, via Petersburg, that there is no force on the Blackwater, excepting cavalry, [M.] Jenkins' command having been ordered to Richmond, and no troops whatever at Petersburg.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES,
Near Portsmouth, July 4, 1863.

Captain BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:
(To be forwarded to Major-General Dix.)

The evacuation of Suffolk was completed at noon yesterday. The works are destroyed and every article of public property removed; no private property was injured in the least, and your directions were in every respect complied with. The troops are now established in the line.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Inclosure, Butterfield to Halleck, July 3, 1863, Part I, p. 76.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General SYKES,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: If your troops are all in hand, none out with Sedgwick or in his support, and none to be required, you can move out on the road to Emmitsburg, the left-hand road, going a short distance on the Taneytown road, and leaving it before it crosses Rock Creek. After moving out about 4 or 5 miles, wait further orders from General Howard, massing your troops off the road. I will communicate a copy of this order to General Howard. Answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Please send a staff officer here, or an intelligent orderly, who can find you and take your orders to you when issued.

(Copy to Major-General Howard.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 5, 1863—4.30 a. m.

[Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:]

My troops are all in hand, excepting the pickets. As soon as they are recalled, the command will move. Shall I take my ammunition train or leave it here?

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the troops of this corps are all in line and kept well in hand.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(For Major-General Sykes:)

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

All indications on our right indicate the withdrawal of the enemy via Cashtown and Fairfield. General Birney reports a column of infantry moving to his (Birney's) left, and asks permission to fire upon it with artillery. This has been denied, he having gone out about 2 miles beyond the line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy, yesterday. It is not the intention of the general to bring on an en-

gagement, and, therefore, he does not understand your application for your ordnance train to be sent you. Please communicate this to General Warren.

The orders for the reconnaissance were with a view to ascertaining the position and movement of the enemy, not for a battle.

The general expects, after the desired information has been obtained, you will return to your original position, ready for the general movement which he proposes to order, should the reconnaissance confirm his belief that the enemy has withdrawn across the mountains.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that, in consequence of your report of the appearance of the enemy in force in your front, the movement of troops ordered toward Middletown has been suspended, to await further information from you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

In consequence of information received from General Sedgwick of the enemy in his presence, the movement ordered will be stopped where it is until further orders. Send a staff officer to these headquarters to-night for orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer Eleventh Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863—5.30 a. m.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

The general directs me to say that he is holding on here in a state of uncertainty as to the enemy's movements and intentions. His reconnaissance and scouts will to-day, he trusts, furnish it. Meanwhile he considers that your position is precarious in the direction in which you are coming, as you are out of reach of his support. Your re-enforcement to this army would be a valuable one and appreciated. Should the enemy be retreating, the general will move rapidly through the Valley toward Frederick. Enemy's position last night was with his left near Hunterstown and his right across the Emmitsburg road, forming a semi-circle around Gettysburg.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GETTYSBURG SIGNAL STATION,

July 5, 1863—5.40 a. m.

General MEADE:

The enemy have evacuated the position they held yesterday. No indications of the enemy anywhere, only on the Chambersburg road, and in small force. Their batteries have disappeared from the hills near the seminary. Prisoners report that the enemy have gone to Hagerstown.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, Signal Officer.

ROCK SIGNAL STATION,
July 5, 1863.

General SYKES:

Though the atmosphere is smoky, yet many of the points which yesterday composed the enemy's front and reserve lines can be distinctly seen. At these points not a single object can be seen moving on either line, which leads to the belief that the enemy have left our front.

WILLIAM H. HILL AND I. S. LYON,
Signal Officers.

JULY 5, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Captain NORTON:

We can see no signs of the enemy on our left front. Can see what appears to be quite a heavy body of troops halted on the road leading from Chambersburg pike toward the Fairfield road, northwest from this point.

Can see a few wagons, also at a halt. The troops of Ewell seen on the right from this point yesterday have disappeared. The troops seen appear to be in line of battle in the road leading across from Chambersburg pike toward the Fairfield road. Can see no artillery in position or moving. The mist interferes with our observations this morning. The Third Brigade, Fifth Corps, is now advancing in column toward the Emmitsburg road; they have gained the road without meeting the enemy.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. PIERCE,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

8.50.—The enemy's column, reported halted, is now moving to the left, toward the Fairfield road.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered:

The First, Sixth, and Third Corps, by Emmitsburg, direct road to Mechanicstown, Lewistown, Hamburg, to Middletown.

The Fifth and Eleventh Corps, by the left-hand Taneytown road, through Emmitsburg, Creagerstown, Utica, Highknob Pass, to Middletown.

The Twelfth and Second Corps, via Taneytown, Middleburg, and Woodsborough, through Frederick to Middletown.

The trains will move with their corps, those at Westminster crossing to Middletown, via Frederick.

The Artillery Reserve follow, via Taneytown and Middleburg. Headquarters will be at Creagerstown to-night. The army will assemble at Middletown p. m. of the 7th instant. Headquarters train will move at once. All trains not filled with ammunition and supplies will be sent to Frederick.

The commissary and quartermaster's depots and supplies at Westminster will be transferred to Frederick.

The commandant of the Cavalry Corps will detail a regiment to report to the provost-marshal-general, for the temporary duty of driving up all stragglers, and collecting all captured property, arms, ammunition, &c., on the recent battle-field. The medical director will establish a general hospital at Gettysburg for the wounded that cannot be moved with the army.

For the movement, and until the concentration at Middletown, General Sedgwick will, without relinquishing command of his corps, assume command and direct the movement of the corps forming the right—First, Sixth, and Third. General Slocum will, without relinquishing command of his corps, assume command and direct the movements of the corps forming the left—Twelfth and Second. General Howard will, without relinquishing the command of his corps, assume command and direct the movements of the corps forming the center—Fifth and Eleventh.

Staff officers will be sent to report at headquarters each night on all marches.

The battalion of regular engineers and other troops at Westminster will proceed to Middletown, via Frederick.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

The movements of troops ordered to-day, and all arrangements dependent thereupon, are suspended until further orders.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

A scout just reports enemy's cavalry column four hours in passing—from 1 to 5 o'clock this morning. Passed from the Fairfield road on to the Emmitsburg road, via Moritz tavern, turning toward Emmitsburg. There were two guns. This may be a raid, or may be a movement to cover their flank. The point where this column turned into the Emmitsburg road was about 4 miles this side of Emmitsburg. Please communicate to General Warren.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 5, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

Lieutenant Oliver reports your corps in readiness to move with General Sedgwick's corps; that General Sedgwick so reported to him. No orders having issued for such a movement of your corps from these headquarters, the general does not understand it, and desires an explanation of the matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5, 1863—11 a. m.

(Received 12 m.)

General GEARY:

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your order, I have this morning, with the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel Creighton, reconnoitered the country and roads for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town in the directions of Hanover, Oxford, and Hunterstown. I proceeded as far toward Oxford as a house which the enemy's picket retired from early this morning, when I received your order to return to camp. I found citizens on the roads who had come this morning from Oxford and Hunterstown. They report no enemy in sight along either of the roads. The general impression among the inhabitants in that vicinity is that Lee's army has moved off by the Chambersburg route.

His cavalry rear guard left a house on the Hanover turnpike, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gettysburg, at 9 a. m. yesterday, after removing all their wounded who could be moved on horses and in ambulances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. FORBES,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to corps headquarters.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 5, 1863.

(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General FRENCH:

GENERAL: Major-General Meade desires me to say that, in consequence of a large body of the enemy being concentrated in the road toward Hagerstown, beyond Fairfield, he has suspended his operations for the present. Indications go to show that he intends evacuating the Cumberland Valley, but it is not yet positively ascertained. Until so ascertained, the general does not feel justified in leaving here and moving down toward you.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 5, 1863—11.35 a. m.

General WARREN:

The general thinks all the indications from Howard's, Birney's, and other reports point to the withdrawal of the enemy, via Cashtown and Fairfield. The orders for our march are ready, waiting fuller advices from you. Please report by bearer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LEFT BANK OF WILLOUGHBY'S RUN,
In front of Pitzer's House, July 5, 1863—12 m.

(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Major-General BIRNEY:

GENERAL: The rear of the enemy's column has passed. A cavalry brigade is posted on the Fairfield road, directly opposite to us, and they have thrown out vedettes to the right bank of Willoughby's Run. No artillery in sight.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BRISCOE,

Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,*July 5, 1863—12 m.*

General WARREN:

I said Birney went out 2 miles beyond the line of rifle-pits the enemy occupied, yesterday. I might have said Birney went out *to-day*; yesterday relates to rifle-pits and enemy. The general desired you to know that General Birney had moved out, but would not permit him to fire, for fear it might disarrange your plans or interfere with your operations, as you might not understand firing on your right.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 5, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

All the information I can obtain proves withdrawal of enemy through Cashtown and Fairfield road. Push forward your column in a westerly direction. Fire on his force. If rear guard, it will be compelled to return; if not, you will find out. Time is of great importance, as I cannot give order for a movement without explicit information from you. General Sykes will cover your withdrawal, if necessary, and General Warren, who carries this, will read it to General Sykes.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 5, 1863—12.45 p. m.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

General BUTTERFIELD:

No cavalry from Pleasonton's command have appeared. Colonel [Edward R.] Platt and myself have gone on the Fairfield road to the point mentioned by General Howard. The enemy have mounted scouts and detachments to the east of the Fairfield road, toward Cashtown road. On the former road, about 1,000 yards beyond Willoughby's Run, there is about a brigade of infantry, with a line of pickets to their rear, and covering a hospital, 500 yards to the left of road and near the run. One and a half miles beyond, and to the north of the Fairfield road, there are quite a number of wagons, but not moving. The main force is now moving off, and the pickets are withdrawing. A number of wagons have passed along. One or more batteries with the command. The force is larger than what I first stated—a division, I should think.

I think a strong cavalry force, with some artillery and infantry supports, should follow on the Fairfield road.

Respectfully,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General.

LEFT BANK OF WILLOUGHBY'S RUN,
In front of Pitzer's house, July 5, 1863—1 p. m.
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Third Corps:

The enemy is drawing in his pickets rapidly, and the force on the road is moving off. It turns out to be infantry and a battery of horse artillery, with some few cavalry.

A battery has just opened from the left of our line, but does not reach them. The battery is moving off; they are brass pieces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BRISCOE,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL STATION, July 5, 1863—1 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

The enemy's infantry column has again started, and it is moving rapidly along the Fairfield road, in a southwesterly direction.

P. AND C.,
Signal Officers.

SIGNAL STATION, July 5, 1863—1 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

General MEADE:

A brigade, five regiments of enemy's infantry, bivouacked near the Fairfield road, just marched toward Fairfield.

P. A. TAYLOR,
Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 5, 1863—2 p. m.*

Captain NORTON :

All the enemy's infantry that were visible from this point have disappeared. No troops can now be seen, excepting a few cavalry.

P. AND C.,
Signal Officers.

ROCK SIGNAL STATION, *July 5, 1863—4 p. m.*

Major-General SYKES :

Our advance has reached a point distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this station. They have met no enemy, nor are there any in sight.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

TWO TAVERNS, *July 5, 1863—6 p. m.*

General BUTTERFIELD :

The Twelfth Corps and Reserve Artillery will encamp to-night at Littlestown. If the Second Corps has started, I shall direct it to encamp to-night at this point.

Unless otherwise ordered, the entire command will move at 5 a. m., and encamp to-morrow night near Frederick, and will reach Middletown at an early hour on Tuesday.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps :

Not remembering that I had directed General Sykes to support you, if necessary, I authorized his moving with the Eleventh Corps, and he may, perhaps, have left when you require him. I have, therefore, directed General Newton, First Corps, to hold himself in readiness in case you should require him, and to send you a staff officer to advise you of his position. You can also call on General Birney, Third Corps, who, in the order of march, is placed in your column.

I am awaiting some definite intelligence of your position and movements. Believing the enemy were in full retreat, and for the Potomac, I authorized the issue of the order of march, and several corps have moved, but, as they cannot get very far to-day, they can be recalled if the information obtained through your operations should justify the same.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick City, July 5, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD :

GENERAL : To reoccupy Harper's Ferry and to hold the passes will require more troops than I have. The armament has all been re-

moved to Washington, and my supply of ammunition is very limited; also of provisions. To be shut up with an infantry force in the gorge of Maryland Heights without a depot would render me liable to disaster.

I can do the enemy mischief outside of the mountain, as he can have no supplies. The force detached to Washington should be sent back to me, as I have but two brigades.

Respectfully,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., *July 5, 1863.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have a brigade occupying the passes, with infantry and artillery. The cavalry detachment which destroyed the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, 3 miles this side of Williamsport, also captured an ammunition train, which was thrown into the river.

The enemy had commenced a trestle-bridge at the ferry. This has been ordered to be broken up by me. I have positive information that there is no bridge at Clear Spring.

I have just received information that the enemy are fortifying the heights covering the Shepherdstown Ford, and that a bridge is constructed, all ready to swing across from the Virginia side.

Lee is said to be moving to place his right on the river at Williamsport, his left and mass being at Chambersburg. It seems as if he was taking up the Antietam campaign.

I sent a dispatch about the smallness of my command, and that it would be throwing away a regiment or two to put them into the *cul-de-sac* of Maryland [Heights] without ammunition or supplies, there being only a few days' now here.

I can worry their rear through Crampton's Gap, and delay their passage of the river, which I am told cannot now be forded. I want troops from Washington, and supplies.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Reliable scouts have been sent out this morning to bring me information as to the movements of Lee's army from Chambersburg. There was no force at Hagerstown at 4 p. m. yesterday.

JULY 5, 1863—[8 p. m.]

Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick:*

A column of the enemy's cavalry, probably covering flanks or for South Mountain Pass, passed through Emmitsburg about daylight this morning, bound, as they say, for Frederick. Notify Buford, and give them a rap, if possible.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863,Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick*:

Your dispatches received. Major-General Halleck has been requested to throw the forces spoken of to Harper's Ferry by rail at once. Lose no time in occupying the passes. Intrench and hold them. General headquarters will be at Frederick to-morrow p. m. The canal and rail can supply your troops at Harper's Ferry.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
*Major-General, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gettysburg, July 5, 1863—8 p. m.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

GENERAL: West left here this morning. When he arrived here last night, the enemy was apparently in full force before my center and left, but had withdrawn from my right. I knew he was in a strong position, awaiting my attack, which I declined to make, in consequence of the bad example he had set me in ruining himself attacking a strong position. At the same time, I felt a little nervous about your position, as Couch telegraphed you were going to Cash-town, where I could not have helped you. I therefore detained West till morning, when we found the enemy had retired on the Cashtown and Fairfield roads. I then told West you could safely join me by keeping a little to the west.

My instructions to Couch were to cross and make a demonstration in my favor, always looking to his return to the Susquehanna in case of disaster to me or other cause requiring it. I have never given him any other orders, and I do not like to run the risk of taking his troops away from the position that may be so important to hold. After I found the strength of your command, and its proximity, in consideration of my losses, I thought I would order you to join me, but if you consider your command essential to the defense of the Susquehanna, you had better return after I leave here. I say this because Couch writes he has now only men to guard the fords, and seems to be nervous.

One of your messengers that arrived this p. m. I sent back, asking you to come forward in person, as I should like to see you. As I understand you are 12 or 14 miles from here, I can hardly expect you. Should you arrive with the intention of joining me, I will, in case I am not here, leave orders for your guidance.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I am not able to say what Lee is going to do, but expect he is off for the Potomac or the lower end of the Valley; he may, however, remain behind the mountains.

[Indorsement.]*

I had sent Captain West entirely around the rebel army to tell Meade where I was, and that I proposed to put myself on the turn-

* On General Smith's copy of dispatch.

pike in Lee's rear, not knowing then that the battle was over. I should have been two days earlier, and then such a move would have been of great service, even if the militia had been very roughly handled, which would probably have been the case.

WM. F. S. [SMITH.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

GENERAL: Captain West left here this morning. Our headquarters move at 6.30 a. m. to Frederick. We move, to turn the enemy, via South Mountain passes.

The enemy, from all we can learn, is falling back on Chambersburg. His bridges at Williamsport were destroyed to-day by our cavalry, and a portion of one of his ammunition trains destroyed.

Hastily, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Marsh Creek, July 5, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: My camp is on the south side of this creek, on the direct road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg.

By an orderly returning to headquarters, I send information of my position, which I have thought would render unnecessary the presence of one of my staff officers at headquarters to-night.

I shall march at 4 in the morning, and expect to pass through Emmitsburg before any of the troops behind me can reach the rear of my column.

General Howard has communicated with me. He is on the Taneytown road, and will probably cross Rock Creek to-night.

No news of the enemy, and nothing of importance has occurred on my march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 5, 1863—8 p. m.

General [BUTTERFIELD]:

From the order of march, I implied that I was to await General Sedgwick's instructions before marching, but, from the last note received, I find he is at Fairfield, and that I am to move to his support, if required.

. I have sent a staff officer to ascertain if he requires such support;

if he does not require such support, shall I move on the road at first indicated direct to Emmitsburg?

Very truly, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have not moved camp as yet, from the fact that General Sedgwick should have notified me of the hour, but the last order shows that he is at Fairfield. I sent a staff officer to find him some hours ago, but, of course, he was unsuccessful.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Under the order of march received to-day, it was expected that General Sedgwick would indicate the hour of your movement, but the order of march having, in consequence of information received from General Sedgwick that he found the enemy in force in his front, been suspended, and General Sykes having moved with his corps before the suspension of the order of march some distance on the route marked out for him, it became necessary for him to designate your corps as a supporting force for General Sedgwick, should he require assistance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Harrisburg:

Your dispatch of July 4 received.* The general desires to refer you to the telegraphic instructions under which the forces from Harrisburg moved across the Susquehanna, to indicate that he was aware of, and provided against, the danger to the command you speak of. I am happy to inform you that the enemy appears to be evacuating all his positions, and retiring.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

Colonel SHARPE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have busied myself to-day collecting information from prisoners and others, and have ascertained as follows from a colonel of this

* See Thomas to Butterfield and Eckert to Thomas, July 6, p. 566.

division, wounded and taken prisoner and held near the battle-field of the First Corps :

Yesterday they sent their wounded, filling about 500 wagons, ambulances, hay wagons, &c., piled in as thick as they could be, accompanied and followed by crowds so wounded as to be able to walk, on the road to Chambersburg, saying they were going to Winchester; guarded by two regiments of cavalry, one full battery, and many injured caissons, limbers, and guns. No provision train with them. This morning (the 5th), at about 6 a. m., they sent two more regiments of cavalry, several squads of cavalry, and one battery, with a large lot of stragglers; took the same road, saying they were going to Millerstown. There was also seen a number of our wagons, said to have been captured near Washington by Hampton.

They are very short of food, but say they have a large amount of ammunition in their train. They seemed to be in no great hurry to get away, saying, that if we followed them, they were ready for us, and, if we did not molest them, they would cross quietly.

All the main body, trains, and artillery marched for Millerstown. Their left wing and part of their center consisted of about 40,000 men, judging from careful calculation as was possible under the circumstances. They are thought to have taken 5,000 of our men prisoners. A rebel colonel said their loss in all was probably from 20,000 to 25,000.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

The artillery from the Reserve, now serving with corps, will be returned to the Reserve.

The chief of artillery will assign batteries from the Reserve to army corps, to replace losses and deficiencies, upon application setting forth the number and kind required. The assignments so made will not exceed the proportions to the infantry arm heretofore established.

The chief quartermaster will take horses from the teams of the army, to supply deficiencies in the artillery. The horses taken can be replaced by mules, and by the reduction of six-mule teams to four mules.

By command of Major-General Meade :

[DANL. BUTTERFIELD,]
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863.

The major-general commanding enjoins it upon all corps commanders to be very careful in [expending] their ammunition, both artillery and infantry.

We are now drawing upon our reserve trains, and it is of the highest importance that no ammunition be exhausted unless there is reason to believe that its use will produce a decided effect upon the enemy.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 181. } *July 5, 1863.*
 * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. A. Doubleday, volunteer service, is relieved from duty with this army, and will report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington.

III. The batteries belonging to corps and Artillery Reserve now detached will rejoin their commands. The chief of artillery will assign batteries to corps, to make up deficiencies and losses.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 5, 1863—5.15 p. m.
 (Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

My cavalry horses are fast being used up. Please send me, to Frederick City, by to-morrow night the 2,000 cavalry which are at Washington, and most of them belonging to regiments here. I really need them. The Quartermaster's Department has nearly 1,000 horses that can come up under their escort.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1863.
 (Received July 6—3.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General :

Orders were given by me on crossing the Potomac north to procure all artillery and cavalry horses in the country fit for service, but the number that can be thus obtained is small and immaterial in a large calculation. I had reserved some horse teams, which I shall now have to break up, and turn the animals over for artillery. We shall still require at least the number mentioned in my dispatch on that subject, and, of course, require them now, if possible. Five thousand good cavalry horses available to-day for cavalry use would give great additional results to our already important victory.

The enemy is in full retreat. We shall follow, via Frederick. I beg you will order forward to that point all the horses on hand at your general depot, so we may recruit the cavalry for vigorous pursuit.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1863.*

General INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL : We have remounted some 2,000 cavalry here within the last few days. This has taken up our supply of horses. We

shall be able within twenty-four hours to start from this place, I hope, 1,200 horses. I have ordered the officers at Harrisburg and Philadelphia to stop all that are coming this way from Indiana, Michigan, New England, and New York. I have telegraphed to you, by order of the Secretary of War, to stand on no ceremony, but, by purchase, impressment, and seizure, to make every available horse within reach of your foraging parties useful. I trust that these means will refit you in a very short time.

If the general were to ask that the 2,000 remounted men here should be sent forward to him, they might serve as escorts for horses, and your dismounted men might come here for remounts.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 5, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick:*

I see your dispatch about destruction of pontoons. Cannot the enemy ford the river?

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1863—10.30 a m.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. H. FRENCH,
Frederick, Md.:

The forces here from Harper's Ferry, with two batteries of artillery and some troops from Baltimore, can be sent to you at Frederick, should General Meade desire that disposition of them. Should he deem it preferable, they can be sent back, by Poolesville, to Point of Rocks.

Please communicate immediately with General Meade, and get his instructions. I have had no communication from him since yesterday morning.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FREDERICK, MD., *July 5, 1863—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of this date is just received. Meade's instructions to me require the force sent back from Harper's Ferry. No time is to be lost. Buford is passing through to-day. I have destroyed the bridge at Williamsport, and am fortifying the South Mountain passes. Lee, it is reported, has massed at Chambersburg, and will rest his right on the river at Williamsport. Should he find his passage there impracticable, as the river is rising, he will endeavor to seize the passes. I have one good brigade holding them. I also hold the Monocacy bridges, and have only a few unreliable infantry in reserve. Should you send me re-enforcements, they should come direct

by rail. The cavalry is broken down. I have issued a proclamation for horses, and will remount as fast as they are brought in. It was reported to me that artillery was being placed on the heights at Shepherdstown Ford, and a bridge in readiness to swing across. Buford will visit that place to-night.

To reoccupy Maryland Heights will require time, and probably the holding for awhile the opposite side of the river. The enemy can get nothing by having them, and a small force without a depot would be in a *cul-de-sac*.

I have just received the following dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated July 4, 10.30 a. m. :

Major-General FRENCH :

More recent developments indicate that the enemy may have retired to take a new position, and await an attack from us. The general commanding countermands his dispatch requiring you to reoccupy Maryland Heights and seize the South Mountain passes, resuming the instructions of July 3, making your movements contingent upon those of the enemy.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

[Latest dispatch.]

JULY 5—7 a. m.

General FRENCH :

The enemy appear to be in full retreat, and you can act upon the contingencies provided for in previous dispatches.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

I will, therefore, require the re-enforcements.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Washington :*

Send by railroad to Frederick, to report to General French, the detachment from Harper's Ferry and two batteries.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 5, 1863—7.29 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md. :*

You will immediately send to Frederick, to report to Major-General French, all the troops in Baltimore not absolutely necessary to man the fortifications.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1863—7.31 p. m.*

(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick, Md. :*

Re-enforcements from Baltimore and Washington are ordered to report to you. Send to Monocacy Junction your orders whether they are to go to Frederick or toward Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FREDERICK, MD., *July 5, 1863.*

(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I have just received the following information:

Five hundred wagons (rebel), guarded by about 150 infantry, 150 cavalry, three pieces of inferior-looking artillery, and from 3,000 to 5,000 head of cattle passed through Hagerstown last night after 11 o'clock to about 4 o'clock. Could not cross the ford at Williamsport, the river being too high. Supposed to have gone to Falling Waters, having started from Williamsport in that direction this morning. The wagons were loaded with sick, wounded, and stores.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 5, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I have not enough men now to man the fortifications at Baltimore, but I will make up a brigade of the best I have, infantry, cavalry, and a battery, perhaps 2,500 or 3,000 strong, and get them on the march by morning.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON,
July 5, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, Washington:

GENERAL: All cavalry detachments from the Army of the Potomac should be sent immediately to Frederick, via Rohrsersville. The movement of troops ordered this afternoon should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

Capt. C. H. POTTER:

Order Wyndham to move as soon as possible, with every available man. Send a note to [Elias M.] Greene, and direct him to push the transportation for Elliott's people.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

Send everything forward to Frederick, excepting the usual garrisons of Baltimore. The enemy is in retreat, and Baltimore in no possible danger. Give General Meade all the aid in your power.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, July 5, 1863.*

(Received July 6, 12.10 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

To get my troops to Frederick quickly and fresh to-morrow, I will send them by railroad. Will send you report when I have started them. I think I can send over 3,000 pretty good men.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 180. }

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1863.

* * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Briggs, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately proceed with the following-named troops by railroad to Frederick City, Md.: The Ninth Maryland Volunteer Infantry; the Tenth Maryland Volunteer Infantry; the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; the Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia; detachment of the [First] Connecticut Cavalry; Battery B, First Maryland Volunteer Artillery; Battery C, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

The command will go in light marching order. They will carry with them their blankets, canteens, and haversacks; 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and 20 rounds in their pockets. On his arrival at Frederick, he will report to Major-General French.

* * * * *

VI. Capt. Charles Farnsworth, commanding First Connecticut Cavalry, will collect together all the available men of his command, and march without delay to Frederick City, Md. On his arrival there, he will report to Brigadier-General Briggs, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 5, 1863.

General BENHAM,

Navy-Yard, Washington:

Put your bridge trains and troops in motion at once for Harper's Ferry. Will telegraph further orders from Frederick to-morrow p. m. to Poolesville and Rockville for you. Answer.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,

Major-General.

LOUDON, *July 5, 1863.*

General COUCH:

Colonel Pierce pushed the whole of his forces in the direction of Mercersburg. We have an office within 3 miles of Chambersburg.

OPERATOR,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 5, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

General Smith reports that the rebels are fortifying themselves in Newman's Cut, South Mountain. Some indications, he says, of the rebels looking for a new line, with their left on or near the farm of Ruffins Parger [Raffensperger]. Smith will endeavor to get in their rear, but you must not expect that his raw militia will kill a great many. My force west of Chambersburg is operating. The rebels have a bridge below Williamsport.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1863—3 p. m.

(Received 5 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Ruffins Parger's [Raffensperger] is in Franklin township, 1½ miles west of Arendtsville, on the road to Cashtown and Chambersburg. A cavalry force went from Loudon this morning toward Williamsport. Colonel Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commands my forces in the mountains about Loudon, which is 12 miles west of Chambersburg. I hope to have my advance near Cashtown and Arendtsville.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 5, 1863—3 p. m.

General MEADE:

Dispatch from Loudon, 12 miles from Chambersburg, says Potomac rising rapidly; 6 feet of water at Williamsport; 6 miles of wagons seen at Fayetteville this morning, and says retreat cut off at that point by heavy force.

I am afraid this latter is not true.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, July 5, 1863—5 p. m.

General MEADE,

Army of the Potomac:

Scouts from Chambersburg report large wagon trains moving from Waynesborough toward Hagerstown.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 5, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

We hope to have the Cumberland Valley Railroad in operation to Scotland Bridge, 6 miles this side of Chambersburg, to-morrow night.

If all was clear, the road from Carlisle to Hagerstown could be in running order in sixty hours. Try to let me know if you want me to prepare supplies, to be forwarded that way.

My dear general, I congratulate you and your whole army.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

CARLISLE, July 5, 1863.

General COUCH:

I inclose dispatches from General Meade, and ask for orders. My information is that I can be of more service with this force, acting under your orders, in the Cumberland Valley. However, I leave you to decide, only expressing my anxiety to go where I can be of most service.

Yours, respectfully,

W. F. SMITH,

Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 5 1863—9 p. m

Major-General MEADE,

Army of the Potomac:

The prisoners turned over to General Smith number 1,300, said to be mostly from the First Corps. Potomac rising fast at Hancock. I have a cavalry force west of Hagerstown. Some prisoners taken to-day. I directed General Smith to get on Lee's flank, if possible, near Cashtown. He will do it, if possible, with New York militia.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

LOUDON, July 5, 1863.

General COUCH:

Your dispatch just received. Sent a cavalry force to Williamsport and Hagerstown this morning; balance of my cavalry sent to Chambersburg and Greencastle to-day. Will do all I can to harass them. My infantry is of no account.

It has rained all the time for the past two days. The little ammunition I had is worthless. I have some on the way here; will not get here until to-morrow. Am having an inspection of ammunition; will go forward with all the men that have 10 rounds of good. Cavalry just sent in 33 prisoners, taken near Greencastle.

I am as anxious to press forward as any one can be. Citizen just from the Potomac, 6 miles below Hancock, says river too high to ford, and rising fast. Have the rebels any pontoons?

L. B. PIERCE,

Colonel Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., July 5, 1863.

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Colonel TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Averell reports that he has driven [W. L.] Jackson back through the Elkwater Pass, and is on his way back. I will have

cars in readiness to move his command to Cumberland on his arrival. Troops at Cumberland and New Creek are moving. I leave this morning to join them; will do all in my power to carry out the orders of the General-in-Chief.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *July 5, 1863.*

(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Scammon reports that he will start the expedition without delay. I have heard nothing from Beverly to-day. Presume Averell is driving Jackson back through the mountain pass. Will have the telegraph line working to Beverly in a few hours.

It will be impossible for me to concentrate my force at Hancock as promptly as I could wish, as it will require Averell some days to get back. Shall I move what force I have at New Creek and Cumberland to Hancock (about 4,500 effective men), or shall I wait for Averell's command?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1863.*

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Clarksburg:*

I have seen your dispatch to the Adjutant-General, and regret to hear you talk about "some days" to concentrate, when minutes are precious. The instructions and information given by the General-in-Chief this evening will show what an opportunity you have, by rapid and vigorous motion, to inflict a heavy blow upon the enemy. It will be a matter of deep regret if, by tardy movement, you let the chance escape. There should be no rest, night or day. Why are you still at Clarksburg?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1863—10 p. m.

General KELLEY:

Do everything in your power to capture or destroy Lee's trains, which will endeavor to cross at Williamsport or Falling Waters. His army is in full retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 5, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General KELLEY, *Clarksburg, W. Va.:*

Send forward your forces in hand, and order the others to follow as rapidly as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,

July 5, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C. :

SIR : I have respectfully to report that the progress made in getting up a military force for the protection of this department is not satisfactory. A part of a company only has been raised for department service. About 600 men, including a company of cavalry, have responded to the President's call for six months, and about 3,000 men have come in under the Governor's call for three months.

In answer to my call for labor on defensive works and intrenchments, the whole community has responded in the most gratifying manner. Mills, factories, works of various kinds, have been closed, and the employés sent to the intrenchments. Stores, both wholesale and retail, were closed, and represented on the works; liquor dealers of various kinds were at work, as were miners, builders, &c.

The colored population was well represented and did its share. I know of no class of people or business that was unrepresented; and, I doubt not, when the hour of danger comes, the same hands that made the intrenchments will be there to defend them.

Until the engineers have time to make a survey, that will be forwarded, I can only say that rifle-pits have been made by miles, and batteries and forts constructed sufficient to mount guns by the hundred.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1863.

(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

Nothing of interest from front. Two regiments arrived from Philadelphia to-day. General Smith has been fully instructed to operate on the enemy's flank.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, July 5, 1863—10 p. m.*JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., *Baltimore :*

You will please devote all your energies and resources to military movements at the present time, to the exclusion of everything else. I know what you have done, and expect you to surpass yourself.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

NEW YORK, July 5, 1863.

(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

The engineers are mounting large and long-range guns in Fort Lafayette. All the troops having been by your order sent to Harris-

burg, excepting a few infantry, I was compelled to send all the rebel prisoners, excepting three or four, to Fort Warren. I have only about 400 men to man the guns of nine forts in the harbor of New York.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 5, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 9.20 p. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I am sending 500 horses to your army, which will arrive to-morrow morning. Have an agent ready to receive them. They go by way of York and Hanover Junction.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, [*July 5, 1863.*]

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Can the citizens take their stock over the river from Columbia to Wrightsville? This morning they are getting desperate. They are ferrying below and above.

W. P. STONE,
Captain of Ford-Boat.

[*JULY 5, 1863.*]

Major BURT, *Carlisle:*

No horses, cattle, carriages, or teams of any description are to be suffered to pass from Carlisle southward.

By order of Major-General Couch:

WAYNE McVEAGH,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, July 5, 1863.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Aide-de-Camp, Commissary of Subsistence:

Have just received your telegram, and Colonel Clarke's, 10.25 p. m. Will go up in the morning. Have a train now loaded at this place with 100,000 marching rations. Sullivan will load up another 100,000 to-morrow. You had better send up another 100,000 also.

A. P. PORTER.

NEW YORK, *July 5, 1863.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The glorious news from the army fills the Copperheads with dismay.

Governor Seymour was compelled to omit from his speech at the Academy of Music yesterday a fierce attack upon the war man-

agement of the Government and its generals and an eulogy of McClellan.

The prevailing sentiment in Democratic circles is that the complete defeat of Lee's army will be the overthrow of the Democratic party on the Copperhead platform, and Meade's victory is, therefore, not hailed with the universal joy with which it would naturally inspire the hearts of a patriotic people. Tom Scott and Edgar Thomson will find it harder than ever to manufacture public sentiment to bear upon the President for the restoration of McClellan. They would have been far more usefully and patriotically employed in persuading the people to shoulder muskets and fight the enemy instead of signing petitions.

P. H. WATSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe*:

Dispatches from the front state that Lee's army is in full retreat across the mountains.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FORT MONROE, *July 5, 1863.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Many thanks for the glorious news. I am watching with great anxiety to hear from Brigadier-General Getty. I think he made the attack last night on the Fredericksburg Railroad bridge. Will telegraph the General-in-Chief the moment I hear from him.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding, &c., New Berne:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of June 30 is received. Returns should be sent by sea and not by the interior route.

The letter of Jeff. Davis to Lee, which has been sent to you by General Dix, will show that nearly all the rebel troops have been withdrawn from North Carolina.

If Lee should receive another severe pounding before he crosses the Potomac, or his army should be seriously compromised, more rebel troops must be drawn from the south. I think, therefore, you will have an opportunity to do the rebels much injury, even with your small force. Increase your cavalry as much as you can by capturing horses in the enemy's country. In Maryland and Pennsylvania, they take every animal they require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ORDERS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

Commanders of corps and independent commanders, and chiefs of staff departments, will at once proceed to carry into effect the order of march of July 5, temporarily suspended.

Headquarters to-night will be at the same place as last night, and to-morrow at Frederick.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

To Commandants of Artillery of Corps and of Reserve Artillery:

Horses for the artillery will be in readiness for issue by Captain [Charles B.] Wagner, assistant quartermaster, at Frederick.

They will be issued on requisitions of battery commanders, approved by the chief of artillery of corps, or of the commanding general of the Reserve.

Batteries which do not go to Frederick can present their requisitions to General Ingalls at general headquarters.

Requisitions will be made out at once, and for the smallest number of horses compatible with the interest of the service, that no delay may take place in presenting them as soon as the opportunity offers.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: After conversation with General Warren, I think under existing circumstances you had better push your reconnaissance, so as to ascertain, if practicable, how far the enemy has retreated, and also the character of the gap and practicability of carrying the same, in case I should determine to advance on that line.

You must be careful to watch your right and rear, as roads from Cashtown are open to the enemy to advance against you.

My cavalry sent to Cashtown have not reported, but I have reason to believe that the enemy is there in force. I beg you will keep me fully advised of what occurs, and I desire you will report at least every two or three hours.

Both the First and Third Corps are under your orders, and can be called to your support, if you require them.

I shall not move the army from its present position until I am better satisfied the enemy are evacuating the Cumberland Valley.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
Near Fairfield, July 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of this morning received. I am in the same position as when General Warren left me last night. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel [J. Ford] Kent with cavalry to the front. They met the enemy's infantry pickets in Fairfield. I have sent forward General Neill's brigade, to move cautiously toward the gap. I am afraid to move my whole command, on account of the character of the country and density of the fog. I cannot learn definitely whether they have taken the Hagerstown road or the Emmitsburg road, or both. The people here say they moved on both roads, but no one seems to know. I had determined, if General Neill found them as strong as I believe they are, to cross over from near my present camp to Emmitsburg, and I would advise that move. Lieutenant [R. S.] Mackenzie has gone to the front with Colonel Kent; as soon as he returns, I will send him to headquarters to report. I believe, from the immense number of camp-fires seen last evening, that the enemy have a very strong rear guard, and will hold the gaps strongly. I will remain with my principal command in this position until further orders.

A recaptured prisoner (a civilian) reports that while at Gettysburg one division was sent out by the enemy on the Cashtown road, to meet and hold in check a force of ours, supposed to be 40,000 strong, reported as advancing from the direction of Carlisle.

I have sent no orders to the First or Third Corps.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—2 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The commanding general does not wish to have your command move, unless you receive orders to do so from General Sedgwick. It is not improbable that General Sedgwick may remain where he is to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
July 6, 1863—3 a. m.

General WILLIAMS:

My messenger to General Sedgwick has just returned. He desires that the First and Third Corps proceed to Emmitsburg to-day. If there is no objection, I will start at 5 a. m., and, in accordance with instructions from General Sedgwick, have directed General Birney to follow immediately after.

I have nobody to command my Third Division, and therefore respectfully apply that General Torbert or General Russell, of the

Sixth Corps, may be assigned to the command, subject to the approval of General Sedgwick, whom I have been unable to consult in the matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The commanding general approves the order given by General Sedgwick for the First and Third Corps to proceed to Emmitsburg.

The commanding general is not at this moment prepared to assign General Russell or General Torbert to the command of your Third Division.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—4.40 a. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you comply with the order given by Major-General Sedgwick, through General Newton, for your corps to move to Emmitsburg this morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 11TH CORPS, *Horner's*, *July 6, 1863—4.15 a. m.*

(Received 6.30 a. m.)

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The dispatches just read and forwarded indicate the enemy moving from Fairfield, through Jack's Mountain. He might pass through Jack's Mountain to Mechanicstown, moving on Frederick, or through the mountain toward Hagerstown. In either case, ought I not to move on Emmitsburg as quickly as possible? As such movement might conflict with operations based on Sedgwick's information, which caused you to order me to halt, I will await your orders.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

July 6, 1863—4.20 a. m.

General HOWARD:

Received at 4.20 a. m. dispatch ordering movement to stop where it is. My column was already *en route* for Emmitsburg. My troops

are now on Marsh Creek, on the direct road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg.

No information to communicate.

Respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *July 6, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,

Chief of Staff:

I have ordered the Fifth Corps near Moritz farm, where the Fairfield road joins the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg road (pike); the Eleventh Corps to Emmitsburg, as directed. I have subsistence until to-morrow night for the Eleventh Corps; fresh beef, five days.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—7.40 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that you will immediately, on receipt of this communication, halt your command, and report by a staff officer to Major-General Sedgwick for further orders. It appears from a dispatch just received from General Sedgwick that he had given no orders for the movement of your command, and while the commanding general does not at this moment attach any blame to any one for the misapprehension of instructions which has led to your movement this morning, he considers it unfortunate that the orders of General Sedgwick were not given in writing. He designs your corps and that of General Birney's to be a support to General Sedgwick, and it is, therefore, very important that General Sedgwick should promptly be made acquainted with your position.

I am directed to add that you will instruct General Birney to halt where your orders find him, and also await further orders from General Sedgwick.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a note which has just been received from Major-General Sedgwick.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

I should like to have one of your corps at Emmitsburg, and the other in position on a road leading to Fairfield, from whence it could be thrown either to Fairfield or Emmitsburg. Not knowing

* See p. 555.

General Sykes' position, I must leave to you the selection of the corps to occupy Emmitsburg.

Please report by an intelligent staff officer how you comply with these orders—one who can designate on the map the position of the corps on the Fairfield road. Let me know what subsistence you have.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SIGNAL STATION, *July 6, 1863—9 a. m.*

Captain NORTON:

The column of infantry reported moving along the Fairfield road has all passed. The road has been empty for the last half hour.

P. AND C.,
Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—9 a. m.

General [SEDGWICK]:

Your dispatch, proposing to move to Emmitsburg, is received. I cannot at present approve of this proposition. I advised you last night that you could call to your support Newton and Birney, who were under your orders. Newton reporting to me that he and Birney had moved under your orders on the Emmitsburg road (and your dispatch saying you had not sent orders to them), I immediately directed them to halt, to report their positions to you, and await your orders. I have also directed General Howard (who commands the Fifth and Eleventh Corps) to post one of his corps at Emmitsburg, and the other on same road leading to Fairfield, from whence it can be thrown up there. With this disposition of three corps under your immediate command, and two within support, together with the fact just reported that our cavalry have passed through Cashtown without opposition, and were at Caledonia Iron Works (northwest from Fairfield some 11 miles), I am of the opinion that you are in a measure secure on your right flank and rear, and, therefore, can examine the front.

All evidence seems to show a movement to Hagerstown and the Potomac. No doubt the principal force is between Fairfield and Hagerstown; but I apprehend they will be likely to let you alone, if you let them alone. Let me know the result of Neill's operations—whether they retire before him, or threaten to push him and you. Send out pickets well on your left flank; reconnoiter in all directions, and let me know the result.

This is all the instruction I can now give you. Whenever I am satisfied that the main body is retiring from the mountains, I shall continue my flank movement.

I am going to direct Couch to move down the Cumberland Valley to threaten their rear.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gettysburg, July 6, 1863—9.50 a. m.

General COUCH:

I cannot get very reliable intelligence of the enemy's movements. My belief is they are in retreat for the Potomac. A captured dispatch to a rebel cavalry officer, dated July 5, says Longstreet is moving through Jack's Mountain, and orders him to picket roads to Emmitsburg, and to report to Longstreet, at Jack's Mountain, and Ewell, at Fairfield. Sedgwick, with his corps, is pushing them at Fairfield; other corps are in support.

I have delayed my flank movement until I am positively satisfied they are retreating to the Potomac. I hope some time to-day to determine this.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Duplicated 2 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Cavalry Corps, July 6, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: A brigade of cavalry, under Colonel McIntosh, is ordered to communicate with you from Emmitsburg, and also to send forward toward Waynesborough to feel for the enemy.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding at Frederick City:

Major-General Meade desires me to say, in consequence of a large body of the enemy being concentrated on the road toward Hagerstown, beyond Fairfield, he has suspended his operations for the present. Indications go to show that he intends evacuating the Cumberland Valley, but it is not yet positively ascertained. Until so ascertained, the general does not feel justified in leaving here and moving down toward you.

[The enemy is very much crippled. The general is under no apprehension of their attacking you, provided your cavalry keep a good lookout, and are kept well out to your front and flanks.†]

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

* Duplicate dated July 5.

† The clause in brackets does not appear in the telegram as received 4 p. m. at the War Department.

HDQRS. 11TH CORPS, *Emmitsburg, July 6, 1863—1. p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Colonel McINTOSH,

Commanding Cavalry:

The Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, will arrive here very soon, and take position. Please inform me how your troops are located, and if there is any news from the enemy.

Respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I understand the Sixth Corps is at Fairfield.

ON THE WAYNESBOROUGH PIKE,
July 6, 1863.

[General HOWARD:]

GENERAL: I am now engaging the enemy's rear guard. They have been passing on to this pike since yesterday. Lee's whole army passed through Fountain Dale and Monterey yesterday. I believe Sedgwick is at Fairfield now. I think they are making for Hagerstown.

J. B. McINTOSH.

P. S.—My camp is in front of Emmitsburg, on the Fairfield road.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *July 6, 1863—1 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

[General HOWARD:]

My troops are encamped at the junction of the Emmitsburg pike and the Fairfield road, the point designated in your dispatch of 10 a. m. I shall remain here until I hear from you or General Meade. Should orders reach you requiring me to move to-morrow, I beg that they may be sent as early as possible, in order that my start may be at daylight.

The First and Third Corps are passing me, *en route* to Emmitsburg. I hear nothing from General Sedgwick.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—My headquarters are in the woods, just behind the junction of the roads.

ON THE WAYNESBOROUGH ROAD,
July 6, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have advanced on the Waynesborough road about 2 miles from the point where the road diverges, one going to Fairfield, the other to Waynesborough,

I engaged the enemy for two hours, until they moved out a strong infantry force against me. I was in sight of their train. It is moving off in the direction of Waynesborough. The enemy had formed two lines of infantry, and were busy forming a third whilst I engaged their rear guard.

The bulk of Lee's army passed on to the Waynesborough pike yesterday from Fairfield. They passed through Fountain Dale and Monterey, and, I think, were moving to Hagerstown.

I will at once attempt to carry out your order, just received, to communicate with General Sedgwick, in front of Fairfield. The Eleventh Corps has arrived at Emmitsburg.

Very respectfully,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Lee's force is reported to be 80,000; but that must be taken for what it is worth, as my information comes from a citizen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
July 6, 1863—5.30 p. m.

[Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN, *Acting Chief of Staff*.]

GENERAL: The order directing the First and Third Corps to halt reached me just as the First Corps had arrived in the vicinity of Emmitsburg.

The staff officer whom I sent to General Sedgwick last night is very positive regarding the orders General Sedgwick gave to him.

When he asked General Sedgwick if he should require any support, he told him he did not think he would, and that the First and Third Corps could move in the morning to Emmitsburg; that he thought he (General Sedgwick) would be beyond there by the time we reached that place.

I will communicate with General Sedgwick as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Commanding First, Third, and Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: You will take every precaution to maintain the position you now hold till dark.

You will then withdraw all the Sixth Corps, excepting General Neill's brigade and a rifled battery, and proceed with your command (the First and Third Corps included) to execute the order of march of July 5.

General Neill will follow the enemy cautiously as he (the enemy) retires, keeping the commanding general constantly informed. The commander of the rifled battery will report to him. Colonel McIntosh, with his brigade of cavalry, will be directed to report also to General Neill.

General Newton has been halted near Emmitsburg. General Birney has not moved from this place.

You will issue orders to them to execute the order of march when you think proper. General Meade does not think proper to do so himself, as circumstances may compel you to call them to your aid, or to retire in some order that you alone can determine.

Headquarters to-night will be at the same place as last night.

By order of the commanding general:

G. K. WARREN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

(Forwarded by Lieutenant Mackenzie to Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding First, Third, and Sixth Corps, 2.30 p. m., July 6, 1863.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863.

General NEILL:

The object of detaching you from General Sedgwick's corps is to have you watch closely the movements of the enemy's rear guard, and inform the commanding general frequently.

Colonel McIntosh with his brigade of cavalry will be directed to report to you, as also the commander of the rifled battery which General Sedgwick is to detach.

By command of Major-General Meade:

G. K. WARREN,

Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

Emmitsburg, Md., July 6, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The order to resume the march to Middletown has just been received and forwarded to Major-General Sykes, commanding Fifth Corps. Both corps leave at daylight. The Fifth will be so conducted as not to interfere with those on the pike.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,

Moritz Cross-Roads, July 6, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General [HOWARD:]

I will move at 4 a. m. to-morrow. The road direct to Emmitsburg is very bad; I intend to turn down the Fairfield and Littlestown road, and then turn to the right. My aide followed that route to see you this morning, and describes the road as being much better than the direct road. If you desire me to pursue any other route, please let your staff officer be at General Crawford's headquarters or mine before the hour I have prescribed for marching.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

GEO. SYKES,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Near Emmitsburg, July 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I would respectfully urge that the Second Brigade of my division, now at Alexandria, be ordered to join the division. Its separation was merely temporary, and there are many considerations that render its return desirable. It is over 1,800 strong, and composed of men who have often met the enemy. Both officers and men ardently desire to join with their comrades in driving the enemy from their soil, and I respectfully solicit the action of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac in securing their return.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. W. CRAWFORD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 7. } *Harrisburg, July 6, 1863.*

It has been represented to these headquarters that the militia troops are often found selling United States stores that have been issued to them.

Soldiers found guilty of doing so will be rigorously punished. Persons who purchase such stores from them are informed that they will be seized by the United States authorities.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 26. } *Harrisburg, July 6, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIV. Maj. Gen. F. Sigel, U. S. Volunteers, having been ordered by the honorable Secretary of War to report to the major-general commanding, for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of all the militia and volunteer forces at Reading, Pa.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } CAV. HDQRS., DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 2. } *July 6, 1863.*

I. Maj. John E. Wynkoop is hereby ordered to take temporary command of the following-named companies of cavalry attached to this command, and will at once establish his headquarters at Carlisle: Luzerne Rangers, Capt. H. H. Brown; Harrisburg City Troop, Capt. V. B. Hummel; Chester County Troop, Capt. J. H. Thorp; Curtin Horse Guards, Capt. J. W. Jones; Wissahickon Cavalry, Capt. S. W. Comly; Lancaster Troop, Capt. C. B. Hebble; Russell Light Cavalry, Capt. T. F. Singiser; Anderson Troop, Capt. Will-

iam Blackburne; Lancaster Troop, Capt. George Leonard; Continental Cavalry, Capt. Alban H. Myers; Murray Troop, Capt. Frank A. Murray.

* * * * *

IV. The First Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. S. J. Randall commanding, will remain on special duty under the immediate command of the major-general commanding cavalry in the Department of the Susquehanna.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Stahel:*

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICK, MD., July 6, 1863.
(Received 8.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The river is high, and cannot be forded at Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

The enemy is sending his wounded across in flats.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON,
July 6, 1863—1 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Dispatch just received. I have not one-third enough land transportation for two bridges at Harper's Ferry. Will start as soon as it can be furnished by the quartermaster, if the canal is not repaired. I was informed to-day that the Quartermaster's Department was repairing canal. If likely to be finished in time, I will have two bridges in the locks as early as practicable to make them up from boats on hand here.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD, July 6, 1863—1.30 a. m.
(Sent from War Department, 10.15 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have not enough land transportation for two bridges at Harper's Ferry. Will start one and then the other as soon as arrivals can be sent from Quartermaster's Department, if the canal is not repaired, so that they can reach there earlier by that route. Was told to-day that it was under repairs by Quartermaster's Department. If likely to be finished in time, I will have two bridges in the canal as early as practicable to make them up from boats here. It appears impossible to get them as far as Poolesville to-day by land.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

* Stahel assumed command July 3.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1863*—4.45 a. m.

(Sent from War Department, 10.30 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

The quartermaster does not expect he can have teams ready for one bridge before late in the day. My own tired teams can move one but slowly by land. I have now one bridge nearly all out of the water, and mounted, to be hauled and placed in the canal above the Georgetown locks, to start with two companies at the earliest moment. It is hoped that it will reach Harper's Ferry in thirty or forty hours from Georgetown.

If during the morning I learn the railroad is open to Harper's Ferry, I will send a second bridge that way; otherwise, I will send it by the canal with a working force. It seems impossible to haul it there by the animals under three days.

Please inform me if the commanding general wishes me to send more than the proper force to lay each bridge, as my command, which he ordered me here to reorganize, is badly used up by its march of 150 miles in eight days.

H. W. BENHAM.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1863*—9.15 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Major Brainerd, with about 200 men and one full bridge, started at 8 a. m., and are on the way to the canal above Georgetown. Towing teams are asked of the quartermaster, to meet them at 10 a. m. Major Brainerd has orders to send to Poolesville, and open and act on orders for me.

Another bridge is now loading, and will be ready by 12 m. or 1 p. m., with over 300 men, to go by the same route, unless telegraph operator at Frederick, whom I have asked, reports trains will move to Harper's Ferry by 3 p. m. to-morrow. My tired animals and the delay required for others, with the heavy rain now pouring since midnight, forbid the attempt to haul the bridges by trains.

I understand the order to require the bridges, and men to lay them, to be sent to Harper's Ferry, and not to countermand General Meade's direct order to me to reorganize the balance of brigade and trains here. If I am in error, please inform me, and I will follow immediately.

H. W. BENHAM.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1863*—3.45 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Frederick, Md.:

I saw one bridge was well on its way up the canal above Georgetown before 2 p. m.

I have just learned that the railroad is open to Harper's Ferry, and the teams with the second bridge are now about moving down to the railroad depot, in the expectation of the cars for them, for which I telegraphed to Baltimore three hours ago, being there shortly. If they arrive in time, this bridge may be at Harper's Ferry early to-morrow.

H. W. BENHAM.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 6, 1863—7.30 p. m.*
 Brigadier-General BENHAM, *Navy-Yard, Washington:*

Your three dispatches just received. You must have material for two bridges at Berlin by the 10th instant. If you cannot get up through the canal, they can be brought by railroad, via Baltimore, to Berlin, on your application to the Quartermaster-General. All details are left to you. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS.

HARRISBURG, *July 6, 1863—2.50 p. m.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

General D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff:*

Telegram received, but not understood. I have neither telegraphed General Meade, yourself, or any other person in the Army of the Potomac. Some one has used my name. Please send me a copy.

L. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1863.*

General LORENZO THOMAS:

I saw your telegram, just forwarded to General Butterfield, saying you had not telegraphed General Meade or any one in the Army of the Potomac, &c. Think I can explain the matter to you. All telegrams received at the War Department telegraph office containing valuable information of movements concerning the Army of the Potomac from any quarter are forwarded to General Meade for his information. General Butterfield evidently refers to one of yours received at General Meade's headquarters.

THOS. T. ECKERT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1863.*

Major-General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

Major-General Meade has authority to command and direct the movements of all troops of your department. His orders will be obeyed.

H. W. HALLECK.

(Copy to General Meade.)

HARRISBURG, *July 6, 1863.*

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received. General Meade's wishes, recommendations, and instructions have been carried out so far as practicable. I have directed that a copy of cipher dispatches to him be sent to you for your information. As I prominently mentioned that officer for his present position, it may be inferred that I would show no lukewarmness in carrying out his orders.

D. N. COUCH.

SOLDIERS' HOME,
[Washington,] July 6, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I left the telegraph office a good deal dissatisfied. You know I did not like the phrase, in Orders, No. 68, I believe, "Drive the invaders from our soil." Since that, I see a dispatch from General French, saying the enemy is crossing his wounded over the river in flats, without saying why he does not stop it, or even intimating a thought that it ought to be stopped. Still later, another dispatch from General Pleasanton, by direction of General Meade, to General French, stating that the main army is halted because it is believed the rebels are concentrating "on the road toward Hagerstown, beyond Fairfield," and is not to move until it is ascertained that the rebels intend to evacuate Cumberland Valley.

These things all appear to me to be connected with a purpose to cover Baltimore and Washington, and to get the enemy across the river again without a further collision, and they do not appear connected with a purpose to prevent his crossing and to destroy him. I do fear the former purpose is acted upon and the latter is rejected.

If you are satisfied the latter purpose is entertained and is judiciously pursued, I am content. If you are not so satisfied, please look to it.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

May I suggest, if it has not already been ordered, that General Kelley might advance with good effect from New Creek and the railroad?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1863.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General FRENCH:

I sent forward to-day to Frederick, by railroad, further re-enforcements—3,900 men of all arms.

I have understood that the enemy's principal pontoon was at Falling Waters, 3 miles below Williamsport, and not at Williamsport. This I reported to Washington four days ago.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

FREDERICK,
July 6, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

Telegram of this date received. Pontoon at Falling Waters I destroyed on the 4th instant.

WM. H. FRENCH.

WASHINGTON CITY,
July 6, 1863.

*To the Presidents of the following Railroads:**

I am informed by the Quartermaster-General that, in order to reap the fruits of victory, a large number of fresh horses are most urgently required. They are needed to remount the cavalry and restore the batteries to a condition of efficiency. Extraordinary efforts should be made by the officers of all railroads over which horses are transported to push them forward without delay, day and night. Please give this subject prompt personal attention. In no other way can more efficient service be rendered at this time to the country. The enemy must not escape if in our power to prevent it.

H. HAUPT,

Brig. Gen., Chief of Const'n and Trans., U. S. Military R. R.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 6, 1863.*

(Received 4 p. m.)

General MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General:

It will be safe to send horses to Frederick. Those sent will arrive in good time. General Couch will send 500 to this place, and we are procuring all that the country will afford. I have put Captain Rankin on temporary duty in town, to see to surplus property turned in, draw and issue supplies.

We will not move toward Frederick until the enemy shows his intentions. It is quite clear that he is in retreat, demoralized, and embarrassed with muddy roads. Our forces are hemming him in. We hope at least to get back the transportation heretofore lost. It is necessary to be cautious.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Cpts. Hiram Smith and H. B. Blood are ordered to Gettysburg, to collect all property left by both armies in that vicinity.

Sixteen hundred horses and over 2,000 cavalry, just mounted or remounted, have left this city for Frederick, already. I have advice of several trains of cars, from 100 to 275 horses in each, which, since the railroads have been opened, are on their way to the Army of the Potomac. By telegraph to various points, all horses *en route* are directed upon Frederick.

* Boston and Worcester, Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, Hartford, Conn.; Camden and Amboy, New York; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, Steubenville, Ohio; Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia; Indiana Central, Dayton, Ohio; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Ohio; New Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, New York; New York and New Haven, New York City; Michigan Southern, Toledo, Ohio.

A few hundred more will be gathered from the trains at this depot. Two hundred and fifty arrived last night, and will be forwarded as soon as shod and fed, and rested for twenty-four hours from their journey. Three hundred start from Detroit to-day and to-morrow; 275 from Boston, by special train, last night.

I think you will be refitted as fast as you can distribute the horses and the necessary equipments.

Captains Blood and Smith have orders to forward to headquarters all equipments, horses, wagons, and property which may be serviceable and desired at headquarters. Other property is to be sent to this depot.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[P. S.]—The canal is navigable, and a party goes up to-day to complete repair of lock-gates where needed.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 6, 1863—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date just received. Including remounted cavalry, but excluding artillery, batteries, wagons with teams, and cavalry not lately remounted, I estimate that to-morrow morning there will be about 5,000 fresh horses on their way to you at Frederick. These come from this place, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Detroit, and about 170 will start to-morrow from Chicago. All, if fortunate, will arrive in a very few days. The superintendents of all railroads over which they pass have been telegraphed, and urged to aid in their most rapid transit. These are all already purchased, and the property of the Government, held in reserve at various points for this occasion.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 6, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, Frederick, Md.:

Your dispatch of yesterday was received this morning.

I have ordered 750,000 pounds of grain and 250,000 pounds of hay to be sent, daily, to Frederick. If this is not sufficient, notify me, and more will be sent.

I have ordered 25,000 pairs of bootees and 25,000 pairs of stockings, with a supply of horseshoes, nails, &c., to the same point. They go forward to-night.

I have collected 800 cavalry horses, in addition to the 1,600 already sent, which I will send to-morrow if I can get the cars. I would send them by the turnpike if I could possibly raise the men to take charge of them. I think, however, I shall be able to get them off in the cars to-morrow.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General, and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 6, 1863.*

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Lieut. JOHN R. EDIE, *Frederick:*

The orders are changed again, and the general commanding wants supplies at both Gettysburg and Westminster, as well as Frederick. You had better make no permanent arrangements at Frederick, for you may be ordered away at any time. We expected to leave here yesterday, and [Morris] Schaff comes here to-day to receive and ship the captured arms and surplus ordnance property, and will have a train of ammunition sent to him here. You must send about one-third of your train to Westminster, in charge of your best clerk, and some men to Westminster, as soon as you can. If Jamison is not with you, I wish you would send for him, but I would like to get the train around to Westminster without troubling them in Washington. We shall probably not establish a permanent depot away from Washington for some time, and I sent to General Ripley this [morning] to have all the stores stored at the arsenal and the barges discharged. I suppose it will not be done until you return to Washington.

Very respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Chief Ordnance Officer.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 6, 1863—7.45 a. m.*

(Received 9.30 a. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nearly everything I have available here is now started, leaving nothing but limited garrisons and guards in the three old forts. I shall have ordered to General French's command, in a few hours, an aggregate of 3,900 men. I send the Eighth, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-first Massachusetts Infantry; the Ninth and Tenth Maryland Infantry; Second Eastern Shore Infantry; Seventh New York Militia; First Connecticut Cavalry, and Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and twelve rifled guns. I have substituted some New York militia for the Seventh New York, in Fort Federal Hill. The Ninth and Tenth Maryland are new and incomplete six-months' regiments.

May I suggest, if it has not already been ordered, that Brigadier-General Kelley might advance with good effect from New Creek and on the railroad?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 6, 1863—8.30 a. m.*

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There are now in the field, with General Meade, all the available troops remaining of my corps. Under General French, 10,000, besides 3,900 sent to him to-day, under General Briggs; 1,500 or more with General Lockwood, and nearly 3,000 of Milroy's men, now up at Bloody Run, making an aggregate of over 18,000, and in my own department.

I propose, with your permission, to leave here, to proceed to-day to Frederick, or wherever the troops may be, to assume the command of them, under General Meade. It appears to me my right, and I trust you will approve my doing so.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 6, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

It is deemed proper that your headquarters should remain for the present in Baltimore. All troops in the field are under General Meade's orders, and will be assigned and moved as he may direct.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 6, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

The troops ordered to Frederick will move directly forward in the cars to Harper's Ferry, unless otherwise ordered by General French. Telegraph how many you send and when they leave. The portion of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania has been sent forward to General French. Send him the fragment that you have with you. Push forward the troops with all possible dispatch. Let nothing retard the movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, *July 6, 1863—12 m.*

Major-General FRENCH,
Frederick, Md.:

Everything I send you from here is on the way, excepting the Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, about 500; Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, 53 in number, and [First] Connecticut Cavalry. These will follow this afternoon. They will expect, on arrival at the Monocacy, to meet your instructions there, whether they are to stop or to remain in the cars and push on immediately to Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 6, 1863—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Besides convalescent, or Invalid Corps, to the number of 80, and a squad of paroled prisoners, whom I brought up from Annapolis and armed, and the ordinary garrisons of Forts McHenry, Federal Hill, and Marshall, I have in Baltimore as follows: Forty-third

Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (350 strong), on their way home from Fort Monroe, tired out, demoralized, and unwilling to stay; Eighty-fourth New York Militia (217 strong), from which I detail all guards for escort of prisoners, &c., heavy and constant duty for them; Delaware cavalry (139 strong), on provost-guard duty in city and country, patrols, orderlies, looking after stragglers, &c. (provost-guard duty peculiarly heavy now); section of Pennsylvania artillery, two guns and 36 men.

Outside of the city I have a company of Maryland cavalry on duty up about Westminster. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and guarding the crossing-boat, long bridges, &c., of the Susquehanna, Gunpowder, Back, and Bush Rivers, &c., a regiment of Delaware home-guards, who will not come farther from their State; on the Northern Central Railroad, two companies of Pennsylvania nine-months' men, whose time is about to expire; on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (now the most important to be guarded), and on the Washington branch of it, the Purnell Legion, Third Delaware, Third Potomac Home Brigade, and Sixth New York Militia, making, in the aggregate, 1,100 infantry holding the road from here to Annapolis Junction, and up to Frederick. Besides, there are detachments, not heretofore mentioned, numbering 150 men, manning iron-clad cars of Lieutenant Meigs, to run up to Harper's Ferry. I cannot possibly scrape closer, unless I withdraw the guards from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shall I do that?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 181. } *Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee, U. S. Volunteers (commanding troops sent from North Carolina to report to Major-General Schenck, and forwarded to Frederick with Brigadier-General Briggs' command), having reported at these headquarters, is directed to proceed without delay to Frederick, Md., or Harper's Ferry, Va., or wherever Major-General French's division may then be, and report with his command to Major-General French.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Schenck:

N. L. JEFFRIES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICK CITY, *July 6, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK:

I had the bridge named in your dispatch of this date thoroughly destroyed yesterday.

As soon as I can re-enforce the important passes, I will occupy the Heights; probably to-night.

There is no force there.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MORRIS' BRIGADE,
Bolivar, Md., July 6, 1863.

Lieut. W. F. A. TORBERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In answer to your communication, dated 2 p. m. this day, I have to say that, in order to hold the passes strongly, there should be four regiments at each of the three gaps, as the woods are quite open, and the enemy's infantry could sift through the woods and get upon the heights on either side, if he came in force, and have an advantage over me.

I have two pieces and two regiments at the National Pike Pass [Turner's Gap], excepting two companies, which are at the Sharpsburg Pass [Fox's Gap], and two pieces and one regiment in reserve at Bolivar. Colonel Kitching's regiment and two pieces are at Crampton's Pass.

The approaches are so circuitous that artillery can sweep them but for short distances; it would, therefore, be running unnecessary risk to have more guns, unless a still larger amount of infantry should be sent. The chief reliance must be upon infantry.

The character of the ground is stony, so that intrenchments can be thrown up only with great difficulty in many places; stone-wall breastworks, however, can be made. Slashed timber would also strengthen the position. Please send me the engineer company, with such tools as they and my troops can use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. MORRIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 6, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Please report why General Elliott's command did not move last night when ordered, and why it has been so long delayed.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 6, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding:

It is reported that General Elliott's command has drawn 103 wagons for 3,300 men. Forty wagons are enough for that command.

See that the transportation is reduced to the very minimum, and the troops pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
A. A. G., U. S. Army, Headquarters of the Army:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the order for General Elliott's command to move without delay was issued immediately upon the receipt of your order. The quartermaster of this department was directed to procure the transportation at the earliest possible moment. He reported that the transportation for two batteries and about 1,500 men could not be furnished till this morning at about 6 o'clock, and the other transportation could be furnished for the rest of the command some time during the day.

On the receipt of your order directing the cavalry to move to Frederick by the way of Rockville, and that General Elliott's command should be pushed forward, an order was issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Greene that the transportation must be hurried as much as possible. He reported that he could get transportation for General Elliott's whole command at 6 o'clock this morning.

An order was then sent to General Elliott, at 12.30 a. m., that he must have his command at the depot at 6 o'clock this morning, and informing him that the necessary transportation would be in readiness. This order was received by General Elliott at about 3 a. m.

He was also ordered to turn in all of his wagons to the Quartermaster's Department, and informed that he was not to take any wagons with him. The large number of wagons would not have been issued to the command had the quartermaster of General Elliott's command not represented to Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene that the command was much larger than it really was, with one battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—8 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General:

General Meade has ordered General Benham to take pontoons to Harper's Ferry. Should he require additional transportation, I would recommend that they be sent by canal, if possible; if not, then by railroad, on platform cars. But if these methods will not suit, or will be found impracticable, then he will require teams. Captain Peirce has some to spare, if necessary.

I shall cut down the transportation with this army still more on our arrival at Frederick to-morrow.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Brigadier-General.

CAMDEN STATION,
[Baltimore], July 6, 1863—2.55 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I received your telegram of 11 last p. m. All orders for transportation have thus far been promptly met. We are gathering our

men, and arranging vigorously for transportation for all troops, horses, batteries, &c., from Washington and Baltimore ordered during the night, and expect, even with the very brief notice, to accomplish promptly all desired. The best energies and resources of the company shall be given to meet all the present and any further requisitions.

In order to insure the best results, allow me to urge that as much notice of requirements as practicable be furnished to us.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, July 6, 1863.*

General HAUPT:

Your dispatch received. Greatly obliged for your suggestion of help, which, if matters grow much upon us, I will certainly avail of.

As at present advised, however, we are not pushed to our own capacity. Are moving some 7,000 troops from this end to Frederick, and about five batteries, with very large number of horses, say 3,000, besides very heavy pontoon trains, ammunition, and stores.

W. P. SMITH.

CAMDEN STATION, *July 6, 1863—2.30 a. m.*

General HAUPT,

(Via War Department Office:)

It is of the utmost importance for the interests of the Government that you hurry back to us every car of United States or Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as we are having a heavy and hurried pressure of work for Frederick, of vital moment.

W. P. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

Capt. G. H. MENDELL,

Commanding Engineer Battalion, near Union Bridge:

The movements ordered in the circular of the 5th instant, temporarily suspended, will now be carried into immediate effect.

You will, therefore, proceed with your command to Middletown with as little delay as practicable, and will communicate a similar order to commanders of any troops that may be in your vicinity. Headquarters to-morrow night will be at Frederick.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *July 6, 1863.*

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Beverly:*

Lee is in full retreat. Move as rapidly as you can. I will have transportation ready for you at Webster on your arrival. I go to Cumberland to-day.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *July 6, 1863.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Just arrived. My troops are all moving. The advance will reach Hancock to-morrow evening. I leave during the night. If there are any orders for me, please answer at once, as I will be away from telegraphic communication with you after I leave here.*

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, W. VA., *July 6, 1863.* (Received 10.24 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

There are from 1,200 to 1,500 guns at Grafton, thrown aside by the Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia Infantry, who have been mounted. Will you give me an order on General Kelley for these guns, to arm the militia?

I sent you a copy of an act of the Assembly of Virginia, transferring the troops of that State to the State of West Virginia. Is the transfer recognized by you? There are many vacancies in the offices, and I cannot fill them until this matter is sanctioned by you. Until this is done, they stand in the name of Virginia. Please answer.

A. I. BOREMAN,
Governor of West Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 6, 1863—12.05 p. m.

His Excellency Governor BOREMAN,

Wheeling, W. Va.:

General Kelley has been directed to turn over the arms mentioned in your telegram to you, for arming militia. The copy of the act of Assembly referred to has been received by this Department. The transfer will probably be sanctioned by the Department, as a matter of course. In the meantime, you may proceed to make appointments of officers to fill existing vacancies. A formal order, recognizing the transfer, will be made when the act is received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 6, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,

Commanding Department of West Virginia, Clarksburg:

You are authorized to turn over to Governor Boreman the arms delivered up by the Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia upon their being mounted. They are reported to be from 1,200 to 1,500, and may be used by the Governor to arm the militia of his State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

* Repeated from War Department to General Meade, 10.15 p. m.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
July 6, 1863—8 a. m.

General MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have directed Smith not to join you, unless the enemy are in full retreat, when, if he can do more service, he will pitch in. I regret that you gave such an order, for he and myself think that he could do more good in our valley.

My forces near Mercersburg captured a small battery, 500 prisoners, and 100 wagons.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 6, 1863—10.30 a. m.*
 (Received, War Department, 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

One hour ago the enemy were still retreating, through Fayetteville, toward the Potomac.

My people are entering Chambersburg.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863—8 a. m.

General COUCH:

Please report as soon as practicable the strength and position of the forces under your command on this side of the Susquehanna River, the direction in which they are moving, and your general plan or design for their movement. This is in accordance with the orders of the General-in-Chief [for me] to assume command of such of your forces as are operating in the field.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 6, 1863.*
 (Copy received, War Department, 8 p. m.)

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

General Smith, on the 4th and 5th, received your order to join him. At 1 a. m. to-day I directed him to obey your orders, unless he found the enemy in retreat and could operate effectually where he had been ordered to strike—at Cashtown or Chambersburg. He should have nearly 10,000 men, but one-half are very worthless, and 2,000 cavalry, with a battery, can capture the whole party in an open country. This is why I put them in or near the mountains; there they could do service.

I have 2,000 men here; 500 that ran so rapidly from Gettysburg, much demoralized, and one regiment New York troops that won't march; 3,000 men nearly equipped, and probably 5,000 at Reading are being equipped. Between Bedford and Milroy's men (Mercersburg) there may be 4,000, 1,500 of when are reported by the com-

mander as utterly worthless. I have about 1,000 men that I did not march, having been demoralized at York. Have six guns and six mountain howitzers in the field. In a day or two will have ten.

I shall strictly carry out any order you may give, having been notified by the War Department to that effect days ago, and do it with pleasure. My dispositions have been made in reference to the character of my troops, topography of the country, and to assist your heroic army.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 1863.

General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

It is reported by cavalry and other scouts, 12 m. to-day, that troops and trains were passing through Fayetteville south, in haste; also near Greencastle. [A. G.] Jenkins is guarding the flank toward Mercersburg with a large force.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

To-night General Smith will probably be at Newman's Cut, 3 miles west of Cashtown, on the Chambersburg road.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Gettysburg, July 6, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Major-General COUCH :

The General-in-Chief has directed me to assume the general command of all the troops you have in the field. This, in view of my ignorance of the number, organization, and position of your troops, is a very difficult matter. Lee, from all I can learn, is withdrawing toward Hagerstown and Williamsport. I propose to move via Middletown and South Mountain. If the condition of the roads and the impediments in his way should delay him, I may have an opportunity of attacking him. In this you can co-operate either by directly re-enforcing me, by moving down the Valley and establishing communication with my army, or the movement may be confined, as I previously desired it to be, to a simple demonstration.

In these points I do not wish to hamper you with instructions, but leave to your knowledge of your troops and the necessity of the defense of the Susquehanna. I think I have inflicted such injury on Lee that he will hardly contemplate another demonstration against Harrisburg. Still, if I have to meet with disaster, such a contingency should be held in view. I would like your opinion, with the remark that all the assistance I can get will be not only needed, but most gratefully received. General Smith being very near me, I have ordered him to this place, where a force should be left to cover our withdrawal and protect the hospitals and public property.

If you can spare Smith, I should like to have him, so soon as the movements of the enemy indicate a force to be no longer necessary at this point. My headquarters to-night will be here; to-morrow night at Frederick. The army is now in motion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1863.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed at once to Gettysburg and occupy the country, so as to protect the hospitals of our own and the rebel wounded, and have established such general hospitals for the latter, and exercise such surveillance over them as will prevent any of the attendants from returning to the enemy. You will communicate with General Neill, now watching the retreat of the enemy through the Fairfield Gap. Report your arrival here.

Headquarters to-morrow evening will be at Frederick.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

NEWMAN'S PASS,
July 7, 1863.

I inclose the order of General Meade, under which I am acting. I think it of great importance that the Cumberland Valley Railroad should be pushed on with vigor to supply the army from H.

WM. F. SMITH.

BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG,
July 6, 1863.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH:

DEAR FRIEND: Your orders to stop here are to provide for any contingencies, for a day or so, and General Meade wishes very much for you to follow on and join him as soon as developments show no necessity for a force here, which is even now apparent, but not so when the order was sent to you.

We are all much pleased with the way you behaved at the Harrisburg bridge and Carlisle. It was a great help to us. We have made this place a sore subject of mention to Southern pride. I hope you are well, and that I am to see you soon.

Yours,

G. K. WARREN.

NEWMAN'S GAP,
On Gettysburg Turnpike, July 6, 1863—7 p. m.

General D. N. COUCH:

GENERAL: I encamp here to-night, having made 14 miles through the mountains. If nothing happens, I shall move to-morrow toward the next gap south, and so on up the Cumberland Valley, holding

the gaps and keeping well in the mountains, where I can make a good fight. Will you send me some provisions to Fayetteville, and all the haversacks you can raise? The rebels, some of them, passed through here, but left Chambersburg to the right. I imagine it was principally a cavalry force, with infantry enough to escort the trains. The main body is still on the eastern slope, working through the other passes.

If you send an order for this command to report to Meade, will you at the same time order me to return to you, leaving Knipe in command? You can appreciate how unpleasant it would be for me to serve under existing circumstances with the Army of the Potomac. I learn the river is impassable.

Yours,

WM. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,

Harrisburg, Pa.:

The commanding general directs that on receipt of this dispatch you send a regiment of infantry to Gettysburg, to remain there so long as the hospitals and public property at that place may require protection. This order is given in the belief that General Smith's command, although ordered here, has not received the order. Should you, however, ascertain that it has arrived at Gettysburg, the regiment will be at your disposition.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUDON, July 6, 1863—8 p. m

Major-General COUCH:

Just arrived with my command and train. Train in no condition to go to Carlisle, if there be any danger. Animals have been four days without forage. Error in last dispatch as to number and condition of prisoners. Prisoners taken near Greencastle, 653; 4 field and staff; 28 officers; enlisted men, 308, badly wounded; left at Mercersburg.

Officers took oath to remain till moved. Men paroled. Three hundred and forty-five taken in arms. Wagons, 100. Horses and mules, 300. Two pieces of artillery swamped and spiked; one here, in good trim.

My command much fatigued and on half rations. Forage scarce. Any news from the front?

L. B. PIERCE,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 6, 1863—10 p. m.

General SMITH:

Your messenger, with dispatch reporting your position at Newman's pass, has just been received. Orders for you to come here and occupy this place were sent you to-day by Lieutenant [Rufus] King.

The Army of the Potomac is concentrating at Middletown rapidly, and will all be gone to-morrow, excepting a brigade of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a battery of rifle guns under General Neill, who is following up the retreat of the rebels from Fairfield toward Waynesborough. Between him and you orders have been issued for your frequent communication with each other.

As your note requires no special action, I do not awake General Meade to reply, as he is now refreshing himself with the first quiet sleep he has had since he came in command, if not for many nights before.

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Acting Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—Headquarters to-morrow night will be at Frederick, Md.

HARRISBURG, *July 6, 1863.*

Colonel PIERCE, *Mercersburg*:

Send in your prisoners and captured property that are not needed to Mount Union or some other point to the rear. Accounts must be rendered carefully of that property. Get your prisoners well to the rear.

Your brilliant conduct has quite electrified us. Let me know if the enemy are retreating rapidly, or what they are doing. I must know this quickly.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

Send this dispatch through in preference to all others.

MERCERSBURG, via LOUDON,
July 6, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

Most of the prisoners taken were wounded, and the teams all unable to get the wagons farther than this place. Last night I was all night paroling wounded, and getting the wagons so they could be gotten away. I fear they may be cut off yet, as I understand a force is trying to come in our rear. I know nothing of the main army.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

JULY 6, 1863.

Col. L. B. PIERCE,
Mercersburg:

It is supposed bridges are destroyed, and the enemy may retreat by way of Hancock. It is most important that this fact should be ascertained at the earliest moment by your scouts. Great results may depend upon your activity in this matter.

By order of Major-General Couch:

WAYNE McVEAGH,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

JULY 6, 1863.

Col. L. B. PIERCE,
Mercersburg, Pa.:

Gregg at Fayetteville this evening, driving the enemy: You have already done nobly. Now co-operate with Gregg, and get your share of the prisoners.

By order of Major-General Couch:

WAYNE McVEAGH,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp

LOUDON, *July 6, 1863—11 p. m.*

Major-General COUCH:

Your dispatch just received. Fitzhugh Lee, with 2,000 cavalry, some artillery, said to be within 10 miles of me, in the direction of Mercersburg, marching for this place. Have sent my prisoners and wagons into pass in mountain. Expect I will have to attend to him before morning. Will help Gregg as soon as I can.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MERCERSBURG, *July 6, 1863.*

General COUCH, *Harrisburg:*

I learn direct from Millstone Point that the rebels are retreating in great haste, with a large force of cavalry to guard their train. Just as soon as I can secure what I have now got, will pitch into them again.

Eighty-three prisoners taken and paroled at Chambersburg last night by First New York Cavalry, under Maj. A. W. Adams. He reports General Jenkins, with a large body of cavalry, seen $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chambersburg, on Greencastle road. He drove in their pickets, and went in sight of their camp.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 6, 1863.*
 (Received 9.35 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Gregg was at Fayetteville at 6 p. m., driving rebels, and capturing 4,000 prisoners.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1863.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding N. A. B. Squadron, Old Point Comfort, Va.:

On the arrival of the Mahaska and other gunboats, you are authorized to make such a demonstration up the James River as in your judgment would be advisable, in view of the desire of the Govern-

ment to threaten Richmond by that approach, and to assist military movements in this vicinity. The whole matter is committed to yourself as being advised of the difficulties that exist in that river. The Roanoke has met with an accident to her middle turret, but is ordered peremptorily to Old Point.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEW BERNE, N. C., July 6, 1863
(Received July 7, 12.55 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to own receipt of a telegram from you, via Fort Monroe, concerning the intercepted letter from Jefferson Davis. The prospects presented by it are most cheering, and I trust that the results of Meade's operations will fulfill the most sanguine expectations.

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to orders from General Halleck, a cavalry raid of my available force, about 700, is now out for the purpose of cutting and destroying the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad between Goldsborough and Wilmington. I have also sent out all my available infantry (2,000), with two batteries of artillery, under the command of General Heckman, to Trenton, for the purpose of holding the line of retreat of the cavalry and preventing Colquitt's brigade from coming from Kinston and intercepting the cavalry. Heckman's forces are so disposed as to be able, I hope, to repulse any attack Colquitt may make.

So soon as the cavalry return, I purpose sending them again to cut the railroad farther north, between Goldsborough and Weldon. By these raids and movements of troops, I hope at least to retain in North Carolina the forces now here.

The information in Jefferson Davis' letter as to the forces in this State is, I believe, perfectly correct, corresponding with the information forwarded by me to General Halleck, and with information today received from two deserters. These men came through Richmond, and say that all the force in the city was town guard, and that the force in the neighborhood was small. At Petersburg they represent a small force; also at Weldon.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Series A, No. 13. } July 6, 1863.

* * * * *

III. Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters of the Army, Brigadier-General Spinola, volunteer service, will embark to-morrow, with his brigade, and proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting to the General-in-Chief. Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 39. } *Frederick, July 7, 1863.*

I. The troops at present under the orders of Major-General French are transferred to the Third Army Corps, which will be commanded by General French. The detachment sent to Maryland Heights* will not, however, join the corps until further orders.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1863.

The commanding general has received information, deemed reliable, that the enemy has not yet recrossed the river in any considerable force.

He therefore desires that corps commanders keep the troops well in hand, and prepared to move to the South Mountain Pass at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEWMAN'S GAP, *July 7, 1863—2.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS :

The order brought by Lieutenant King is received, and will be obeyed immediately. Two officers of the First Corps, who left the enemy last night near Waynesborough, have reached me, and report the enemy in rapid retreat, and nearly out of artillery ammunition. They also report that the rebels said D. H. Hill and Beauregard were both on the other side of the Potomac, with heavy re-enforcements.

I had thought of going on to the next gap to-morrow, if I got no orders, but shall begin the march to Gettysburg in the morning. Yesterday my command was re-enforced by about 2,500 men.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Caledonia Iron-Works, July 7, 1863—4 a. m.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, *A. A. G., Cavalry Corps :*

My advance came up with the enemy's rear at 7 p. m. last night. My horses were too much broken down to push him. I think his train is stuck in the mud between this and Greencastle. Will follow him up this morning, and engage him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG.

* Kenly's, or the Maryland Brigade, which was assigned July 10 to the First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 7, 1863—5 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH:

Major-General Meade desires me to say you can continue the pursuit of the enemy; that he only needs one regiment to guard the property and wounded at Gettysburg, for which he has sent to General Couch, supposing you were on the way to Chambersburg. The army is concentrating at Middletown. You can join it there, after pushing the enemy to the best advantage.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 7, 1863.**(Received 11.15 a. m.)*

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

It is reported to me positively that the enemy intend occupying Maryland Heights until they recross the river.

Please send copy to General Meade.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, *July 7, 1863—12 noon.*Major-General FRENCH, *Frederick, Md.:*

I reached here an hour ago, and, after a sharp skirmish, reoccupied the Heights with my brigade.

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Frederick, Md., July 7, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Major-General COUCH:

An order was sent this morning to General Smith to continue the pursuit of the enemy to the best advantage, and not to go to Gettysburg. The Potomac River is now bank full at Williamsport, and there is no bridge.

General Buford attempted to take Williamsport yesterday. The enemy's infantry compelled him to retire. There are a good many wagons at Williamsport. Troops and wagons are being ferried over very slowly in two flat-boats. The main army of the enemy has not crossed, and must fight us before he can cross.

By order of the general commanding:

G. K. WARREN,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Chief Engineer, Actg. Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Frederick, Md., July 7, 1863—5 p. m.

General BENHAM:

On reaching here, I find that General French has destroyed the use of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge so that we cannot throw any

cavalry across. What is the earliest time you could have one bridge at that point?

By order of General Meade:

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Mechanicstown, July 7, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that this corps moved from its position at Gettysburg this morning at 3 o'clock, and reached Saint Joseph's College at 10 a. m., and found the Sixth Corps halted. It was detained there until 1 p. m. by the Sixth Corps and its train, and has followed the train to this place.

The head of my column has just reached here, and I have determined to halt and bivouac, starting at an early hour in the morning, as my artillery horses are reported very jaded for want of rest and forage.

The citizens report a force of 2,000 cavalry (Jenkins) on the Mountain road to Cavetown, Md. He was here Sunday, and took off much plunder.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, Commanding Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick City, July 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have one brigade at the South Mountain passes, three regiments here, and the remainder at Harper's Ferry. Must I change the disposition?

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, *July 7, 1863—6.20 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

My head of column has just arrived at this point. Will encamp left of Hagerstown pike, just beyond the town. Fifth Corps has gone into camp about 8 miles, near High Knob.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *July 7, 1863—9 p. m.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: For fear a wrong impression might exist from my last dispatch, I would say that one division is here, the other two having

been obstructed by the artillery in a narrow pass. Have gone into camp 5 miles back. They will be ordered up at daylight.

Robertson's artillery has gone into position here near me.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1863—10.30 p. m. (Received 11.15 p. m.)

General HOWARD,
Middletown:

The commanding general directs that, as soon as you get your provisions in the morning, you must move on to Boonsborough. Leave, under a proper commander, your men whose shoes are worn out, and send in for shoes. General Ingalls will have plenty of them here in the morning.

By order of the commanding general:

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

MIDDLETOWN, *July 7, 1863—11 p. m.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

General WARREN, *Chief of Staff:*

General Schurz's division, of Eleventh Corps, is the only division which has arrived here, and is encamped on left side the pike and west of stream, 1 mile beyond the town. The other divisions of this corps are encamped the other side the mountains. General Howard is in town with his headquarters. The Fifth Corps is in rear of Eleventh Corps and encamped.

The advance of the First Corps is some 2 or 3 miles back. The Sixth and Third Corps farther back. I know nothing of the Second and Twelfth Corps.

Major Robertson with three batteries and some 400 cavalry are encamped on east side of the stream, 1 mile beyond the town, and on left side of the pike. I propose to put all of the Eleventh Corps where Schurz's division is; the First Corps on east side of the stream, and one-quarter mile north of the bridge, near Mr. Miller's; the Sixth and Third Corps west of the Beallsville road, and 1 mile north of the town, on a small stream; the Fifth Corps on the Burkittsville road, three-quarters of a mile south of town; Second and Twelfth Corps and Reserve Artillery east of town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the pike; the artillery the most easterly. The ground is limited for trains, if all come up. Is this disposition approved? Shall I remain or return?

N. H. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1863—11.15 p. m.

Colonel DAVIS:

Your dispatch is received. Your dispositions are satisfactory, and your information valuable. Remain at Middletown. All the corps

are to move forward to Boonsborough as fast as they can, after getting their provisions. We have sent forward the supply trains of the Sixth and Fifth Corps to-day. Tell everybody wanting shoes that there are plenty of them here.

By command of Major-General Meade

G. K. WARREN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

It will not be necessary for you to send a staff officer over to-night. The commanding general directs that you at once replenish your supplies from the depots at Frederick. The quartermaster will have shoes to-morrow. Headquarters will have shoes to-morrow by 11 a. m. We have telegraphic communication with Boonsborough. Should the advance of the enemy be reported, the general wishes that the troops at Middletown be ready to move up to South Mountain at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, July 7, 1863—11.15 p. m.
(Received 12.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General KILPATRICK,

Commanding Cavalry, near Boonsborough:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires to be informed why you have made application to General French for re-enforcement, instead of to these headquarters. He also directs that you will make frequent telegraphic reports of what is going on, and at once notify General Buford of the present location of these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 7, 1863,

General WARREN,

Acting Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, Frederick:

As regards the ground around Williamsport, it has many strong points for defense; very strong on the road from Jones' Cross-Roads. The road from Downsville is, in some respects, more favorable for attack. There is high ground on the right bank of the Conococheague Creek, that overlooks Williamsport ford. The country around Falling Waters is very strong for defense. General Howe is well acquainted all about there, as well as General Russell, and officers of my old division.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Frederick City, July 7, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Lieut. J. R. MEIGS,

Engineer Corps, Sandy Hook:

A brigade will be at Knoxville early to-day, with artillery and cavalry. The force across the river is of no account. I destroyed the bridge.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *July 7, 1863.*General SCHENCK, *Commanding:*

All well at Point of Rocks. Forty rebel pickets on other side of the river, opposite here. Track burned off Harper's Ferry bridge, but iron-work unimpaired. Go on immediately, to save what is left. Take the operator belonging to railroad to Sandy Hook, 1 mile this side. Send on for operator.

JOHN R. MEIGS,

Lieutenant, Commanding.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

SANDY HOOK, *July 7, 1863.*

General SCHENCK:

I am now opposite Harper's Ferry. Been desultory picket firing across the river, both sides. Iron-work of bridge uninjured. Shelled the rebel bushwhackers quiet. Please have carriages of mountain howitzers sent and carriages of 6-pounders without limbers.

JOHN R. MEIGS,

Lieutenant, Commanding.

FREDERICK CITY, *July 7, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Troops sent here for immediate service should have at least their haversacks and cartridge-boxes filled, which was not the case with those from Baltimore. Hence a delay.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,*July 7, 1863—9.15 p. m.*

Major-General FRENCH,

Frederick, Md.:

Report to General Schenck the regiments which reported to you with empty haversacks and cartridge-boxes, in order that the proper officers may be punished.

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 7, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

It is officially reported that troops were sent from Baltimore to Frederick, for immediate service, with haversacks and cartridge-boxes empty. Such neglect and carelessness of the officers sending them forward must be investigated and punished.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

If any troops went from Baltimore to Frederick with empty haversacks or cartridge-boxes, it was in direct violation of orders. I hope the charge will specify the particular troops, that I may investigate and hold the proper officers responsible.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

JULY 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Commanding Maryland Heights:

General French directs me to say that every endeavor will be made to get the troops into proper position immediately, and to get up at least three days' supplies of subsistence, and more, if you can, with as much ammunition as you can, but in no case to be short of 120 rounds per man. Report any movement, or sight of the enemy in force, at once to these headquarters. General Meade is here to-day. Everything is working well. Vicksburg has fallen. Has General Briggs arrived?

W. F. A. TORBERT,
Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1863—2.40 p. m.
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

Besides fresh cavalry on its way to the Army of the Potomac, I estimate that 4,800 fresh horses are to-day, or by to-morrow will be, on the way to headquarters. These will arrive as fast as railroad transportation can supply them. Over 2,000 cavalry have marched, I understand, from this place.

Notify me as soon as you are fully supplied, that the remainder may be brought to this depot for future use.

One bridge train started up the canal yesterday; one by wagon road this morning; and one at 10.30 a. m. to-day by railroad, on forty-six cars.

The detention of cars at Frederick seriously cripples the transportation of supplies. No such detention should occur, unless under a necessity greater than that for forage, food, and ammunition and horses.

One hundred guns are being fired here for the surrender of Vicksburg, which took place on 4th July.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 7, 1863.*

(Received 11.50 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS:

The railroad will be working well after to-morrow. A dispatcher with full power was wanted here; one comes to-morrow. We shall move on at once. I will call for what necessary clothing, &c., we may want.

I had already left Captain [William G.] Rankin at Gettysburg, to collect and forward all arms and other property from the battlefield, to attend to duties in our department with the new troops, to provide and issue forage, and to organize transportation. He has detailed instructions. With your consent, I will assign Captains [Hiram] Smith and [Henry B.] Blood to other duties with troops. One officer in charge of the depot at Gettysburg is sufficient, while many are required in the field.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

FREDERICK, *July 7, 1863—12.20 p. m.*

General D. H. RUCKER:

I have but just arrived. It was only recently determined to make this our depot. The movements of the enemy at one time seemed to point to other means of supply. During the suspense, it was natural confusion should ensue with the railroads. All will be right after to-morrow morning, you may rest assured. Local transient commanders often like to meddle with railroads. You are doing well as to horses. I will try to give you accurate data about supplies to-morrow. We have been greatly hurried, and must still bear much rapid marching and hard fighting, but we can do it.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

FREDERICK, MD.,
July 7, 1863—12.20 p. m.

General D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.:

Inasmuch as the railroad is so much occupied, I deem it best that all horses hereafter to be sent to this depot be driven here. If any are desired by railroad, I will notify you.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 7, 1863—12.20 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

General HAUPT,

Superintendent of Military Railroads:

I arrived to-night. There has been some detention and confusion with trains, from various sources. French says he was compelled to do as he did, but that there will be no repetition. The chief cause was the want of a railroad agent at this point, with full power over trains. Am told one comes to-morrow. My orders shall be, as usual, respecting trains, and I will see that they are obeyed. Instruct your agents to send cars only on the orders of the quartermaster in charge at the different depots.

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HANOVER JUNCTION,

July 7, 1863.

General HAUPT:

Please note the following dispatch from J. D. Cameron, our president:

HARRISBURG, PA., [*July*] 7, 1863.

J. N. DU BARRY:

Smeed has telegraphed General Haupt that we refused to furnish any materials, or render him any assistance in the repairs of our road. I wish you would see General Haupt, and contradict this.

I told Mr. [E. C.] Smeed when he came here that General Couch had advised against our commencing the work, as he feared it might again be destroyed, and therefore I did not think it proper for us to run the risk; but, as he had been sent here by the Government, that we would render him every assistance in our power.

Mr. Goodwin and all our repair hands have been with Mr. Smeed, doing all they can to hasten the completion of the work.

J. N. DU BARRY,

General Superintendent Northern Central Railway.

BALTIMORE, *July 7, 1863.*

(Received 1 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

By herculean exertions, we have been able promptly to meet all the requirements for transportation from Washington and Baltimore up to this period. I regret to advise you that our ability for continued heavy operations is being terribly damaged by the action of General French at Monocacy. He ordered ten entire trains, with troops, &c., which arrived last evening, to be held at that point, and at 9.55 this a. m. this large equipment is still detained. This blockade also seriously interferes with work for Frederick. Cannot these trains be relieved, so that we shall be enabled to continue to fill the orders and meet the requirements of the Government?

If the movement is uncertain as to time, could not these cars be discharged and returned, and trains arriving thereafter continuously

be reloaded when the movement is determined upon? Prompt return of our train men and machinery is vital to accomplish continuous large work.

J. W. GARRETT.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 7, 1863—12.20 a. m.

Major-General MEADE,

Gettysburg:

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. received. I don't fancy that Lee will attack here. The river is rising rapidly, and he could not cross. I believe that Gregg is following them toward Greencastle, and I suppose that Smith would aid him from near Cashtown. If you have ordered him to Gettysburg, it is all right. I can throw 4,000, perhaps, down the Valley to-morrow.

I have given directions to find out, if possible, to-night if the rebels are retreating toward Hancock, hoping that they had but one bridge, which French destroyed. In case they go west, as the Potomac is not fordable, I shall endeavor to throw 5,000 mounted men from Bedford on their flanks. But if you prefer my troops with your army, only intimate it, as my heart and means are at your disposal. Some think that the New York militia will not march into Maryland. I don't know how that will be. We are picking up a good many stragglers.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

July 7, 1863—10 a. m.

General WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Up to last night my orders to Smith to join you had failed to reach him, on account of couriers being captured or lost in the mountains. In case he joins you, please relieve him, as he returns by my order to join me. He reports the enemy still working back through the passes, on what he calls the eastern slope. He had received no orders from you. In carrying out previous orders, will work down through the gages on the Cumberland Valley side.

D. N. COUCH,

Major-General.

GREENWOOD,

July 7, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Major-General COUCH:

GENERAL: The order of General [Meade], requiring me to move to Gettysburg, is countermanded, and I am now moving in the direction of Waynesborough. My supplies are not all up yet, and, if possible, a train should be on the road for me in the direction of Waynesborough. The mountain roads and wet weather have left many of my men shoeless. Can you send me 1,000 pairs at once?

WM. F. SMITH,

Brigadier-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 7, 1863—1.30 p. m.*

General COUCH:

Just arrived here from Waynesborough. Have 44 prisoners. Enemy falling back to Hagerstown and Williamsport. Have captured, since I left Harrisburg, 7 wagons, 29 mules, 52 horses, and 165 prisoners.

Captain Firey, of the Maryland Brigade, wishes to join his battalion. Shall he go? Has my consent, if you say so. My regiment will be home to-day. Shall I report to it? Where is General Smith, that I may communicate with him?

Wagon train is pushing for Williamsport. I was in their midst this morning, near Waynesborough.

Answer by telegraph.

WM. H. BOYD,
Captain First New York Cavalry.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 7, 1863.*

Captain BOYD, *First New York Cavalry:*

It is said that there are a great many stragglers in the mountains northeast of Chambersburg. See that they don't get to the front.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 7, 1863—9 p. m.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The Cumberland Valley road will be in order to-morrow as far as Scotland, 28 miles from Hagerstown. It is so badly destroyed between these two points that it will take a week to transport iron and ties to rebuild it. The company may not have it for the present, and I have not deemed it advisable to order it to be rebuilt. Likely the company will put it in order to Chambersburg, where supplies can be thrown in case the Army of the Potomac requires them. Do you think more should be done by Government? Please reply in cipher.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

JULY 7, 1863.

General INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

The Cumberland Valley Railroad is so badly destroyed from 6 miles this side of Chambersburg that I shall not be able to throw supplies below that point.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 7, 1863—10 p. m.*

General SMITH, *Shippensburg:*

I have ordered shoes to go. Can't tell when they will reach you. Try to have directions left with operator at Chambersburg of your position.

Boyd has been at Waynesborough to-day. He has some wagons. General Knipe says he will report by letter to General Meade. He must not do that, but remain with you, by my orders.

I sent you dispatch as regards your retiring in certain contingencies. Let me know if you want beef-cattle.

I shall throw troops down the Valley. There will be heavy fighting at Williamsport. Lee has no bridges; so said.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 7, 1863.*

Colonel PIERCE, *Loudon:*

Boyd has been at Waynesborough, and made some captures. Communicate with him.

The enemy are in full retreat, but probably a large cavalry force will cover their rear. Have your infantry in such position along the mountain roads as to support your cavalry, and whip any force of horse sent against you.

Our forces are moving on to Hagerstown or vicinity. Send in your prisoners and surplus teams.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Loudon, July 7, 1863—midnight.

Major-General COUCH:

Scout sent out by me this morning, according to your orders, went to Clear Spring to-day, 6 miles from Williamsport. Reliable Union citizens, acquaintances of mine, informed him that Imboden was at Williamsport, with 5,000 wagons, guarded by 7,000 men, with sixteen pieces of artillery. After exhausting every available means of transportation, he had succeeded, up to noon to-day, in passing but very few citizens, only 3 wagons, and about 20 men. Report that General French failed in his attempt to reach Imboden, after considerable cannonading and cavalry skirmishing, on yesterday, near Williamsport. The Potomac is still rising, the rains being heavy in all the region clear to Hancock.

I respectfully suggest to the general commanding the propriety of sending such a force of infantry from my command down to the mountains overlooking Clear Spring, as can be subsisted by the country, and will probably be sufficient to check the enemy in any attempt to take their trains in the direction of Hancock. I will send my cavalry as near Hagerstown, or in that direction, as prudent regard for the safety of the command will permit. I think an advance by General Kelley's force, via Hancock, upon Clear Spring would be of infinite service in the capture of Lee's forces.

L. B. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAYNESBOROUGH, PA., *July 7, 1863.*

(Received July 8, 3 a. m.)

General WARREN, *Acting Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I marched my command from Fairfield to Waynesborough to-day, and just missed capturing the rear guard of Lee's army,

which left at 10 a. m. this morning. The whole of the rebel army is by this time at least as far as Hagerstown. I cannot overhaul them to-night, but will push them toward Hagerstown to-morrow. The whole of the rebel army have taken the pike toward Hagerstown, and I believe they are making rapidly, but in tolerably good order, toward Williamsport.

Captain [George C.] Cram, now prisoner of war at Monterey, states that the discipline of the enemy seems to be very much relaxed. In the last two days I have taken a great many prisoners, or, rather, deserters, from the rebels.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Light Division.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENGINEER OF DEFENSES,
Washington, July 7, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In November and December last, a commission of officers, appointed by the War Department, investigated and reported upon the Defenses of Washington, recommending additional works at certain points they deemed weak; the perfection and improvement of other works; and the building of two water batteries for the protection of the city against naval attack.

To carry out these suggestions (approved by the War Department), I asked for and obtained an appropriation of \$200,000.

The work has been prosecuted with all the vigor the means at my disposal would admit. Although the winter season was most unfavorable for such work, and with the limited amount of money available, as well as with regard to economy, it was not deemed advisable to employ very large gangs of hired laborers, yet, by aid of the troops, working whenever the weather and state of the ground would permit, the most essential works recommended by the commission, such as the advanced works around Fort Lyon; Fort Williams, on Traitor's Hill; Forts Whipple and C. F. Smith, on the Arlington lines; the additional works at the Chain Bridge; the union of Forts Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley into one (Fort Sumner); the completion and construction of Forts Mansfield, Simmons, and Bayard; the modifications of Forts Reno, De Russy, and Stevens; the extension of Fort Slocum, &c., and the connecting system of rifle-pits and batteries for field guns, were all pressed forward, so as to be in a condition, if not complete, at least of efficiency, for their uses, with the return of the season, when active field operations might throw Washington upon its defenses.

The two water batteries were commenced in May, one of them, being out of the line, requiring a very expensive work to render it self-sustaining. My estimates, however (so far as I could estimate at all), were founded upon my previous experience, in which I had been aided freely by troops, and I counted on their aid in doing most of the earthwork and rifle-pits.

Instead of this, however, as soon as the season favorable for work actually set in, almost every detail of troops was withdrawn. The extensive system of rifle-pits, incomplete and demanding thousands of men, was left for me to complete unaided.

While I was conscious that the appropriation would not by any means suffice to do, thus unaided, all I had expected and was expected to do, I could not blink the necessity of applying it unsparingly to those matters most urgent. I employed 1,000 hired men.

When everything depended upon the results of the campaign in Maryland, and an unfavorable result would have brought the rebels upon us in a week, I took off all the force from Rosier's and put it upon rifle-pits and batteries between Rock Creek and Fort Lincoln.

About \$50,000 of the appropriation now remains. I cannot with this finish what I have in hand.

Under the circumstances I have been obliged to expend this money, I think it proper to ask that \$100,000 from the appropriation for "field works" may be made available for the Defenses of Washington. This appropriation is under control of the Engineer Department, but as the chief engineer has no control of field operations, and is not the judge of the necessity of field works of the campaign, I presume the General-in-Chief or the Secretary of War is the proper person to direct its disposition.

Details will be given, if required, as to the importance of continuation. Among other things is the important and expensive work of Rosier's—so important in case of a European difficulty.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Office of Chief Quartermaster, July 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I have the honor to state that on the 5th instant, at 8 p. m., I received the order for the movement of General Elliott's brigade (copy inclosed).^{*} I immediately called upon Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker, chief depot quartermaster, who directed Capt. Walter Curtis, assistant quartermaster, to furnish the necessary transportation. I was promptly furnished with the proper order (copy accompanying), and was assured that I would be notified in an hour or two of the time when the cars would be ready.

About 11 p. m. I received a communication, written by order of General Rucker (copy accompanying), stating that transportation would be ready early the following morning for 1,500 men, 150 horses, and the batteries. Accompanying the last-mentioned paper, was a copy of a letter from Mr. [George S.] Koontz, railroad agent, to Captain Curtis, assistant quartermaster, to the same effect, with the additional statement that he (Mr. Koontz) could load the force "as early in the morning as they come."

I immediately sent these documents by a commissioned officer to General Elliott, at Tennallytown, Md., for his information, with verbal instructions to the brigade quartermaster that the command should be at the Washington railroad depot not later than 6 o'clock the next day (the 6th instant). The same instructions were forwarded to General Elliott by Major-General Heintzelman. I also instructed Captain McKnight, commanding the batteries, to report at the same hour.

^{*}See Taylor to Potter, p. 546.

At 6 a. m., exactly, I arrived at the depot, and vainly sought Mr. Koontz, or any one representing him. In the meantime, the two batteries had arrived and were waiting in the rain. About 8 a. m. an assistant of Mr. Koontz, whom I discovered by accident, informed me that a train of cars would be in readiness to take the batteries in a short time.

I made the necessary arrangements, and as soon as the cars were ready the batteries embarked.

About 9.30 a. m. I was informed by Mr. [John] Collins, railroad employé, that the cars were ready for the 1,500 men, whereupon I proceeded at once to examine the train, and found box-cars enough for only about 1,000 men, without a passenger car for officers, or any provision made for transportation of baggage, staff horses, commissary stores, &c. After considerable difficulty during the next two hours, I finally succeeded in getting cars to load the baggage, horses, &c. A little before 1 p. m. I saw Mr. Koontz, who immediately set to work to provide the necessary engines, cars, &c., and at 2 p. m. the following troops were embarked and on their way, viz: One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, 38 officers and 578 men; One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, 29 officers and 582 men; Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Twelfth Virginia Volunteers, and Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, 21 officers and 255 men, Colonel Staunton commanding. Total, 88 officers and 1,415 men. Also two batteries complete, with men, horses, and three ammunition wagons.

In the meantime, I had the remainder of the troops on the ground fed at the Soldiers' Rest, while the trains were being prepared, and at 6.45 p. m. the balance of General Elliott's brigade, consisting of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, 20 officers and 362 men, Colonel Keifer commanding; One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, 15 officers and 370 men; One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 36 officers and 668 men; Sixth Maryland Volunteers, 32 officers and 333 men; orderlies, 7 (103 officers and 1,740 men), were started, following the Philadelphia trains. At 8.30 p. m. the One hundred and seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were embarked and started for Frederick.

After 1 o'clock, when Mr. Koontz, railroad agent, personally took charge of the management of the railroad, affairs assumed a more satisfactory shape than they had in the morning, and the business was transacted promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS M. GREENE,

Lieut. Col., Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE,
Wilmington, Del., July 7, 1863.

Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I arrived here Saturday p. m., and put myself in communication with the military and civil authorities, as you will see by the inclosed order.

General Meade's great victory has changed the face of affairs here very much, and for the moment all opposition to the Government seems squelched out; not a word disloyal to the Government has been heard from any one in the department, and I cannot but think that the completeness of General Meade's victory may enable us to disband a large part of the Delaware volunteer force at an early day. These men are called into service at harvest time, and are suffering great loss, which I shall obviate as far as the good of the service will permit by giving authority to furlough a portion of the men.

Governor Cannon left last evening for Washington. On his return, I shall visit Kent and Sussex Counties, and examine personally into the state of things there. To-day or to-morrow I propose to inspect Fort Delaware, where I hear the water is bad, and if I find it so, shall attend to the matter at once.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 7, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Major-General BROOKS, *Pittsburgh, Pa. :*

All available troops in your department should be sent by Grafton, to co-operate with General Kelley on the enemy's flank. Report how many you can send, and when they leave.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PITTSBURGH, *July 7, 1863.*
(Received 2.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

There are 650 six-months' volunteers in camp here, all armed and equipped. Also 2,600 three-months' militia that can be ready to move to-morrow night.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

GETTY'S STATION, VA.,
July 7, 1863.

Captain BARSTOW,
Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

Please say to Major-General Dix that I can spare 700 of the best mounted men of the First New York Rifles, and that I respectfully beg leave to suggest that they may be ordered to proceed via South Mills, Chowan River, crossing Cawamas Ferry, thence to Murfreesborough, there cutting off telegraphic communication with Petersburg, and then to Weldon, destroying all railroad and other bridges, &c. I think this perfectly practicable, and can be done without extra risk.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 183. } *July 8, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys is announced as the chief of staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Major-General Humphreys will report at these headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. H. M. Naglee, with his command, instead of reporting for duty in the Third Army Corps, will proceed to Harper's Ferry, and, upon his arrival, will assume command of that post by virtue of his rank.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 8, 1863.*

Attention is called to existing orders from these headquarters forbidding batteries to be withdrawn from the field because of a want of ammunition. This was done in several instances in the recent battle, and in one instance a large quantity of ammunition was found upon the ground so abandoned. As rapidly as ammunition is expended, caissons will be emptied by transfer to other chests; and as soon as two caissons at most are emptied, they will be sent to the trains for supplies. Wagon-loads can no longer be sent to batteries. The privilege of thus sparing the labor of battery horses has been abused to the injury of the service.

The practice of taking a number of rounds of shot, shell, and shrapnel from the chests, and bringing them near the gun when in action, is positively prohibited. Proper pointing gives ample time under all circumstances for procuring ammunition, one round at a time, from the limber chests; the only exception is in the case of canister at close range. Large quantities of ammunition have been left upon the ground as a result of the bad practice referred to.

Commanders of batteries will be held responsible for compliance with the foregoing instructions. In all clear cases of violation or neglect of these orders, the battery commanders will be recommended for dismissal.

Immediately after each action, commandants of artillery will send direct to the chief of artillery of the army a brief statement of losses, and requirements to put their batteries in order. The report will be in the form of a field return, and will note the losses of officers and men, horses, and the number of guns, limbers, caissons, &c., shot or damaged sufficiently to require being replaced. It is impossible to make the necessary arrangements to refit the artillery after an action without prompt information on these subjects. The returns will be brief, and in addition to all returns and reports required by corps commanders.

A copy of the foregoing will be furnished to every battery commander in this army by corps commanders and Artillery Reserve.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 9, 1863:

The Sixth Corps to move by the main pike from Middletown to Boonsborough; the Fifth Corps to move on the old Sharpsburg road to the crossing of the road through Fox's Gap with the road between Rohrer'sville and Boonsborough; the Twelfth Corps to Rohrer'sville; the Third Corps to follow the Fifth Corps; the Second Corps to follow the Twelfth Corps; the Eleventh Corps to take position in rear of the Sixth; the First Corps to occupy the Boonsborough [Turner's] Pass; the Artillery Reserve to take the main pike, and encamp with the First Corps; the Engineer Battalion to encamp with headquarters; headquarters to be near the Mountain House.

The commander of the Cavalry Corps will make such dispositions of the cavalry as the location of the several corps may demand.

Each corps will move at 5 a. m. Such necessary supplies as have not been received must be sent forward to the troops. No trains but ammunition wagons, medicine wagons, and ambulances will be permitted to accompany the troops. Supply and baggage wagons will be parked in the Middletown Valley, on the roads taken by their respective corps. No special guards will be left with the trains. Every man able to do duty must be in the ranks.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MIDDLETOWN, July 8, 1863—6. a. m.

Brigadier-General WARREN,

Acting Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, Frederick, Md.:

GENERAL: I have not yet gotten shoes and stockings. About one-half of my command are now destitute, or have shoes too poor to march. I have taken measures to get them up.

I expect my supply train by Frederick this morning. The moment I get supplied with provisions, as the rations in the haversacks are out, I will push forward as ordered.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

MIDDLETOWN, July 8, 1863—6 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel LE DUC,

Chief Quartermaster, Eleventh Corps:

(Care of Brigadier-General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, Frederick, Md.)

One-half of the effective strength of the corps cannot march for want of shoes and stockings, and will be left here, under a proper commander. Draw 3,000 pairs of shoes and 5,000 pairs of stockings at once from General Ingalls, and forward them to this place. The remainder of the corps moves as soon as provisions arrive.

You will use your utmost endeavors to render the corps effective again by refitting the same. Answer.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
In front of Middletown, Md., July 8, 1863—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

GENERAL: Two divisions of my corps and the artillery are now in camp at this place. The other will be here shortly.

General Sedgwick requested me to state that two divisions of the Sixth Corps will follow the First Corps. He thought the artillery of the Sixth Corps and the Third Corps entire would consume at least all day in getting here. This delay has been in consequence of the extremely bad roads over the mountain.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick City, Md., July 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you collect all the detachments of your command which are in the vicinity of this place; march with them to the vicinity of Boonsborough, where you will take command of the brigade of your division now serving with General Kilpatrick. The remainder of your command will be ordered to join you there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONSBOROUGH, July 8, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

The enemy has forced General Merritt back near the town. General Buford is about to withdraw to the mountain, and take position. I shall hold the town as long as possible, and then retire, fighting, on Buford.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you forthwith move your corps to the top of South Mountain. We have information that the enemy is driving in our pickets at Boonsborough. The accompanying dispatch* shows the urgency of the movement. Should you require supplies, they can be sent up to you.

Report your arrival at the position to which you are ordered.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Kilpatrick to Pleasanton, preceding letter.

SANDY HOOK,
July 8, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

My train has just arrived here by cars. The bridge sent by canal arrived at 2 a. m. The enemy's sharpshooters are still on the other side, and the bridge in the canal was hauled down out of range by the advice of General Briggs, to whom my officer had reported by my direction. General Warren's dispatch just received. The trucks for pontoons can only be obtained within two days by ordering them by railroad from Washington and having the right of way. The Antietam Creek, at the late battle-ground, I learn is only about 10 or 12 yards wide. If wanted there, I would suggest another bridge as by rafts.

We can probably mount pontoons for 30 to 50 yards of bridge upon pairs of army wagons connected by long poles, but could not get 1,000 feet, really, without much time. Shall I telegraph for the trucks?

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1863—3.20 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I do not know the strength of the Boonsborough Pass. I have twenty-four pieces of artillery and 3,300 old infantry. I am obliged to leave behind the Vermont brigade (new troops), about 1,700 strong, because they have already made one march to-day, without rations. They may follow after rations are issued, for which immediate orders have been given. If the Pass requires more infantry, you can send them. It may be too late on my requisition. The Vermont brigade are ordered to follow in an hour. If the Boonsborough Pass is worthy of being held, I think a large force is necessary. The pass at Crampton's Gap was held by 5,000 infantry against an equal number.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Your dispatch of 3.20 received. The Eleventh Corps is also ordered to the South Mountain Pass, and the Sixth Corps will be held in hand as a support.

We have no later intelligence from the enemy than that contained in General Kilpatrick's dispatch, with a copy of which you have been furnished.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The commanding general directs that you send a sufficient force to relieve the troops now occupying the Crampton Pass, and direct them to rejoin their brigade on the Boonsborough Pass, north of them.

General Buford still holds Boonsborough, and the infantry that drove in his pickets has been driven back in turn by his cavalry.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 8, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: My column left camp at 3.30 p. m., and arrived at the top of the mountain at 5.20. General Buford applying for support, I sent General Schurz's division, and one battery, now posted on the first ridge beyond Boonsborough. The enemy were retiring before General Buford at sunset.

My First Division is posted just beyond the mountains, toward Boonsborough, on the left of the pike, and the Second, Colonel Smith commanding, within supporting distance. General Newton's First Corps connects with me on the right of the pike.

My men are suffering for want of shoes. I want 3,000 pairs. I shall make every exertion to get them before morning. Cannot a load be sent me to-night?

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863—6.45 p. m.

General HOWARD:

Your note, stating you had sent General Buford support in General Schurz's division, is received, and your service approved. I requested General Pleasonton to telegraph Buford as to whether he could hold the place without infantry, and was awaiting his reply.

There is an operator at Boonsborough, and one on the mountain, so that you can, through the latter, communicate with Schurz or myself.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863—6.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

Your dispatch received. The commanding general thinks the batteries sent by way of Frederick will be over to-night. I am directed

to add that you are correct in the interpretation you have placed upon the order assigning you to the command of the right column. The order ceases to have effect upon the arrival of the troops at Middletown.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, July 8, 1863—7 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Dispatch just received. I have telegraphed to the depot at Washington that 50 pontoon trucks be sent at the earliest possible moment. I shall trust to the army wagons here whose teams are sent me, to carry the necessary planking. I shall need 50 teams of 8 mules, and 25 teams of 6 mules each, with their wagons, and 2 teams of 6 mules each, without wagons, to be sent here to meet the trucks.

On the other side of the river there appear to be less than 100 men. They shot 2 of our men yesterday, and have been firing this afternoon.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 8, 1863.

The following copies of a dispatch from the President to the major-general commanding, and of the reply to the same, are communicated to corps commanders, in the earnest hope that they will use their best efforts to assist the commanding general in meeting the wishes of the President.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

WASHINGTON,
July 8, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

There is reliable information that the enemy is crossing at Williamsport. The opportunity to attack his divided forces should not be lost. The President is urgent and anxious that your army should move against him by forced marches.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 8, 1863—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

General HALLECK:

My information as to the crossing of the enemy does not agree with that just received in your dispatch. His whole force is in position

between Funkstown and Williamsport. I have just received information that he has driven in my cavalry force in front of Boonsborough.

My army is and has been making forced marches, short of rations and barefooted. One corps marched yesterday and last night 30 miles.

I take occasion to repeat that I will use my utmost effort to push forward this army.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Harper's Ferry, July 8, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General WARREN:

I have just learned that, in obedience to your orders direct to the depot at Washington, the necessary trucks and wagons for 1,000 feet of bridge were started with our own animals, to be hauled up by land to-day. I fear they cannot possibly reach here as soon as the trucks might have done by railroad, but if the animals are not too much exhausted, we shall not probably need those I expected to call for from General Ingalls.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Frederick. July 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that one division of my corps is at Burkittsville and the other at Jefferson. The Second Corps is now in camp for the night about 4 miles from here, and has been ordered forward at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FREDERICK, July 8, 1863.

General G. K. WARREN,
Acting Chief of Staff:

Went over both gaps on the mountain. The roads are frightful. Colonel Reynolds has been trying all day to get the Sixth Corps batteries over. It will take until to-morrow noon before he is entirely across, and then the horses will be unfit for use. The trains have all gone to Frederick. None attempted the Mountain road to-day. General Humphreys will be there about 10 o'clock. I met him at 7.30, 2 miles out of town, going to Middletown.

W. A. ROEBLING,
Lieutenant, &c.

FREDERICK, *July 8, 1863.*

(Received 4 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General:

Colonel Price was ordered to remain at Gettysburg with a regiment of cavalry until relieved. Captain Rankin, however, has just reported that General Smith has not arrived, and no troops are there. I will report the facts to General Meade when I join him at Middletown to-night. I saw citizens carrying off arms, and doubt not it will require coercive steps to recover them. A large quantity, though, was already delivered at the depot, which had been gathered from the field. The people there are doubtless loyal, but they seemed to be very simple and parsimonious, and evinced but little enthusiasm.

RUFUS INGALLS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, Md., July 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM:

The proper arrangements having been made for the laying and the care of the pontoon bridges at Harper's Ferry from the trains now *en route* to that place by railway and canal, you will return to Washington, organize your bridge material, and the balance of your brigade, remaining there; and you will have prepared as early as practicable a light field bridge of canvas pontoons, of about 1,200 feet in length; for the expedition of which you are authorized to visit Baltimore or New York City.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANDY HOOK, *July 8, 1863.*

General MEADE,

Middletown:

SIR: I am in command at Harper's Ferry of five iron-clad cars, proof against musketry, and, I think, against 12-pounder solid shot. I expect five more to-morrow. I intended to rebuild the track over the Harper's Ferry Bridge, and press on building the road and the telegraph as far as I could go, perhaps even to Martinsburg. I am not afraid of the heavy masses of the enemy, provided they cannot get heavy artillery to work at me. May I build the bridge to-morrow and go on? I will have a corps of railroad men and sufficient material. Will you at least permit me to build a part of the bridge, leaving a gap which can be filled in an hour?

* River rising here rapidly; a few pontoons coming down with current.

JOHN R. MEIGS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Iron-Clads.

[P. S.]—I have clumsily mounted in my cars a 6-pounder and four mountain howitzers.

SANDY HOOK, July 8, 1863—12 m.

General R. C. SCHENCK :

SIR : I am guarding the railroad, but I wish to push over the river with my cars, reconstructing the railroad and telegraph as I go. Have men and materials, and have telegraphed to General Meade for permission to build the bridges, as I understand he has forbidden. Want outside cars while the enemy is at a distance, in order to get room, and they will be fairly protected by cars [*sic*]. Will carry a mountain howitzer up the Heights to-morrow, to keep rebels quiet while building bridge.

JOHN R. MEIGS.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieut. J. R. MEIGS,

Engineer in Charge of Iron-Clad Cars, Sandy Hook, Md. :

What are your operations and plans? Why do you want gun-carriages? You must be cautious as well as active. How many iron-clads have you with you? Have you reported to General French and taken his views? Remember that the duty assigned you is not to seek a fight, but to help keep open and protect the railroad.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

Major-General, Commanding.

FREDERICK, July 8, 1863.

General D. H. RUCKER :

I am under great obligations, and so is the army, for the many and successful efforts made by you to serve us. I am not unmindful of your exertion, and shall co-operate with you all in my power.

The number of horses forwarded by you exceeds what I expected. In my dispatch of last night, I meant to request that no more horses should be sent by rail until we get a start on provisions, clothing, and forage, and regulate the trains, which will all be done by to-morrow, I hope. We have bootees somewhere on the way, and need them fearfully. I am asking railroad agents about them. Will you also inquire and urge them forward quickly?

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

FREDERICK, July 8, 1863.

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

W. W. WRIGHT,

McClellan House, Gettysburg :

In consequence of the bad condition of the roads, I will go to Gettysburg via Northern Central Railroad. The Cumberland Valley Railroad must be re-opened to Hagerstown as soon as we get possession. I expect to place you in charge of that line. Hope to reach Gettysburg to-morrow.

H. HAUPT,

Brigadier-General.

FREDERICK CITY,
July 8, 1863—12.30 a. m.

General HERMANN HAUPT:

I know nothing of the detention of trains at Sandy Hook, beyond the fact that there was some skirmishing there on the reoccupation of the Heights.

At this place the troops on arriving had to draw rations to fill their haversacks before I would send them where there were none. Had this been attended to at Baltimore and Washington, it would have obviated a delay here.

I rode to Monocacy myself early this morning, and regulated matters there. I doubt if there will be a recurrence of the difficulty.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—I leave to-morrow for the front.

FREDERICK, July 8, 1863.
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The difficulty here arose from the detention of twenty trains at Frederick, while fifteen more were on the road, bound west. General French should have allowed the first trains to be unloaded and sent back, and taken others for troops when he was ready for them. The Cumberland Valley road is now becoming an important route. I am needed here no longer. The blockade is relieved. Fifteen or more trains have been returned, and I anticipate no further trouble. I will return immediately, go to Harrisburg, and push through the line to Hagerstown as fast as we can get possession. We should be able to capture many prisoners and take wagons and ambulances, and perhaps artillery, before the enemy can cross the river. The late rains and bad roads will help us, but I do not believe we can prevent Lee's army from crossing. I could build trestle-bridges of round sticks, and floor with fence rails. It is too much to assume that the rebels cannot do the same.

If they get across, we should not follow at their heels, but strike at once for White Plains, use the railroad from that point, and head them off at Staunton. It seems to me that every effort must be made by the rebels to save Lee by sending him supplies via the Shenandoah Valley.

If we could find force enough to occupy the passes of the Blue Ridge, we could capture supply trains, and reduce the rebels to such a state of destitution as would compel a surrender. Our course seems to me to be a clear one, and, if you concur in this opinion, I hope you will talk it over with General Halleck.

In making your arrangements, if it becomes necessary to send troops from this vicinity to be transported south over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, much time and confusion will be saved by marching to White Plains. They should not be sent through Washington by rail. I have mentioned this to Ingalls, and he concurs in the opinion.

H. HAUPT.

PLANE No. 4, MD.,
July 8, 1863. (Received 8.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The blockade at Frederick is raised. Everything now works smoothly. I am on my way to Harrisburg, to open the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which is now very necessary for army operations.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The troops arriving this morning from the Department of Virginia will be forwarded immediately by railroad to Frederick City, unless they receive other orders at Monocacy Junction.

By direction of Major-General Halleck:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Send to General Meade the New York regiments *en route*, and everything else you can spare.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 8, 1863—10 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Scouts sent yesterday by Colonel Pierce to Clear Spring, west of Williamsport, report Imboden at the latter place, with 7,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, guarding 5,000 wagons [*sic*], using every means of transportation. Up to noon yesterday, he had crossed but few wagons and 20 men at a time. General French, after considerable cannonading and cavalry skirmishing, failed in his attempt to reach Imboden. Potomac still rising, rains being heavy in all that region up to Hancock.

If General Kelley could send a force to the Clear Spring country, it would be of service to General Meade, as the army may attempt to cross the river west of Williamsport.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 8, 1863—1 p. m.*

General LORENZO THOMAS:

Your suggestion of orders to General Kelley was anticipated several days ago. He cannot be far from that point now.

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your views in regard to repair of railroad are approved. I think that all the available forces in your department should be thrown forward to assist General Meade. They can be of no use at present elsewhere.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 8, 1863.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

General HALLECK:

Everything is being thrown down that can be to join Meade, excepting my forces at Loudon, which have been ordered into Clear Spring country, to keep the rebels from seizing stock, flour, &c., to feed themselves. In my judgment they cannot be better employed. That force has taken 700 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 100 wagons up to this time, as well as help drive in their trains, that have now been six days without forage.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, July 8, 1863—11 p. m.

General G. K. WARREN:

My headquarters will probably be at Chambersburg to-morrow. I am putting troops in the Valley as fast as railroad can do it, having had some ten regiments organized and equipped in last ten days. I will endeavor to effect a junction with Smith and your army.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAYNESBOROUGH,
July 8, 1863—4 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS:

My command arrived here to-day, and, finding General Neill here, I have encamped so as to render him all possible assistance till definite instructions are sent to me. My command is an incoherent mass, and, if it is to join the Army of the Potomac, I would suggest that the brigades, five in number, be attached to old divisions, and thus disperse the greenness. They cannot be maneuvered, and as a command it is quite helpless, excepting in the kind of duty I have kept them on in the mountains. I have here about 4,000 men, and I suppose 2,000 have straggled away since I left Carlisle. General Knipe is the only one I have with me who is at all serviceable, and he is anxious to get back to his own brigade in the Twelfth Corps. I am utterly powerless, without aid and in the short time allotted, to infuse any discipline into these troops, and for the reasons given above make the suggestion as being for the best interests of the service.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 8, 1863—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Pierce at Loudon reports to-day having sent some cavalry and Colonel Hawley's command, 700, into a strong pass on the National road, near Clear Spring, to make a show of force, and keep the wagon train from leaving Williamsport; the rest of his effective cavalry sent in the direction of the enemy, to make raids. He makes no report of any advance to the rear from Lee's army. From Reading one regiment will arrive here to-night, and two to-morrow. They will at once go forward. DuPont's battery, Fifth Artillery, will leave to-morrow; six guns.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 8, 1863.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Yates, with three regiments and a battery of artillery of twelve 4-pounders, is beyond Carlisle. He will be joined by two regiments, ready to move from this place. This force can make a junction with Pierce, and move down the Cumberland Valley on the enemy's rear. Four regiments are nearly ready at Reading. These will also be pushed forward. We have no definite information this morning of the enemy's movements or position.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Harrisburg, Pa.:

Your dispatch of this morning to the Secretary of War is before me. The forces you speak of will be of no imaginable service if they cannot go forward with a little more expedition. Lee is now passing the Potomac faster than the forces you mention are passing Carlisle. Forces now beyond Carlisle to be joined by regiments still at Harrisburg, and the united force again to join Pierce somewhere, and the whole to move down the Cumberland Valley, will, in my unprofessional opinion, be quite as likely to capture the "man in the moon" as any part of Lee's army.

A. LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 8, 1863.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram of the President received. It is a slow business to organize militia and put them in march. I am afraid the President

supposed the troops in advance were to delay until those behind came up, but not so, as the orders are to press forward. Pierce's infantry have been ordered to the Clear Spring country. The Forty-fifth Regiment, just arrived from Philadelphia, will go forward to Shippenburg without change of cars. Nothing of interest from the front.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, July 8, 1863.

Major-General WOOL, *New York*:

The Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery, three years, ordered here from Rochester, is of so little use (men having refused to march to the front with rifles), that it will be ordered back. Shall I send it to the city, or to Rochester?

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 28. } *Harrisburg, Pa., July 8, 1863.*
* * * * *

XXV. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding at Philadelphia, will report in person without delay to the major-general commanding, for temporary duty in the field. He will direct Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, aide-de-camp, to assume command during his absence.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } CAV. HDQRS., DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 3. } *July 8, 1863.*
* * * * *

I. Col. John E. Wynkoop will at once take command of the regiment* composed of the companies which were assigned "temporarily" to his command by Special Orders, No. 2, section 1, dated July 6, 1863, from these headquarters. He will move without delay to the front, by way of Carlisle, proceeding toward Chambersburg as far as practicable. He will guard with his force the country in that direction, and will protect the railroad going to Scotland.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PITTSBURGH, July 8, 1863. (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Many of the three-months' militia object to leaving the State. The question, however, is under consideration, and will be decided this

* The Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. Joseph T. Rothrock's company added, as the twelfth company, July 10, 1863.

afternoon. . It is expected a portion of them will go as desired. The result will be telegraphed as soon as known.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

PITTSBURGH, *July 8, 1863.*

(Received July 9, 12.05 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

The following troops will leave for Grafton to-morrow : Two regiments three-months' militia, numbering 1,300 ; one battalion six-months' volunteers, 650 strong ; and one battery, fully equipped, 100 strong. A regiment of three-months' militia, commanded by Colonel [Thomas F.] Gallagher, objects to leaving the State.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 302. } *Washington, July 8, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIV. The telegraphic order from this office, dated June 29, 1863, directing Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, to report for duty to Major-General Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pa., is hereby revoked.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 9. } *Charleston, W. Va., July 8, 1863.*

The Thirty-fourth Mounted Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, and the two companies First [West] Virginia Cavalry, under Captains Gilmore and Delaney, will constitute a brigade, under the command of Col. John T. Toland, and, until further orders, be designated as the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon :

JAS. L. BOTSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Boonsborough Gap, July 9, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General Meade,

Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Major-General Schurz reports that our cavalry has been withdrawn from his front and flanks at Boonsborough. Shall I draw his division back into the Gap?

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 9, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD :

The cavalry in your front and flank was withdrawn without authority. You must maintain your position at Boonsborough until General Sedgwick arrives. He is now advancing. When he occupies it, you can withdraw your division, but General Sedgwick will want the artillery of that division until his own comes up.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
*Intersection of old Sharpsburg, Rohrersville,
and Boonsborough Roads,*

July 9, 1863—9 a. m. (Received 11 a. m.)

General [HUMPHREYS] :

My leading division is going into camp. A scout sent to me from Kilpatrick reports no enemy at Sharpsburg. A single Confederate soldier was there yesterday. Antietam very high and swift. The scout also reports that the enemy had ceased crossing at Williamsport. He confirms the flat-boat story. I will communicate with Slocum after awhile.

Respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *July 9, 1863.*

General HUMPHREYS :

A deserter reported to me this morning that the engagement of yesterday was by mounted men—riflemen and sharpshooters being mounted; said it was a reconnaissance, feeling our strength, and retired as soon as they saw the (infantry) re-enforcements approaching. He says they have a bridge at Williamsport, recently brought from Winchester and put down, and that the whole army is on this side of the Potomac, located between Funkstown and Williamsport. He thinks they have taken position beyond the Antietam, their right resting some distance south of Funkstown. Says the men are in good spirits; expect a battle, and think if they can once get us agoing, they can recover all. They have not been informed that Vicksburg has surrendered.

I have forwarded this deserter to headquarters. Name, Gacher, from Fitz. Lee's cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 9, 1863—11.30 a. m.*General NAGLEE, *Commanding at Harper's Ferry :*

The major-general commanding is informed by Major-General Halleck that the re-enforcements for this army are being sent to

Harper's Ferry. He directs that, by correspondence with the proper Departments in Washington, you equip and supply fully, with the utmost expedition, all these troops, so far as they need it (equipment and supply), and that you report to him constantly their strength and condition. You will have them ready to march at a moment's notice, and, upon such notification, will leave at Maryland Heights merely such force as may be necessary to hold the position against a *coup de main*.

Your dispatch of to-day, asking for six 30-pounder Parrotts and four 12-pounder howitzers and ammunition, is just received. Apply for them at Washington.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Rohrersville, July 9, 1863—12 noon.

General S. WILLIAMS:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My corps has arrived here in good order. The Second Corps is still some way back, say 8 or 10 miles. I get no information of the enemy whatever. I find a very good map of the county here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
*Junction of Rohrersville and Boonsborough Road
with old Sharpsburg Road,
July 9, 1863—12 noon.*

General SLOCUM:

I have been here since 9 a. m. A scout reports no enemy at Sharpsburg; also that Lee has ceased crossing at Williamsport. Howard had a division at Boonsborough yesterday. I suppose he is still there. Nothing else to communicate.

I am, yours, respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 10, 1863:

1. The Twelfth Corps, followed by the Second Corps, will move at daylight, passing through Centreville (Keedysville), and take post near Bakersville.

2. The Fifth Corps will proceed as soon as the Twelfth Corps reaches Centreville, as directly as may be, to the bridge of the Antietam, on the road from Boonsborough to Williamsport, taking post near the branch road leading to Tilghmanton. (A guide will be furnished.)

3. The Third Corps will follow the Fifth Corps, and take post at the bridge on the Antietam. It may be called on to move either to the support of the Fifth or Sixth Corps.

4. The Sixth Corps, followed by the First Corps, will proceed along the Hagerstown pike, and take position on the north side of Beaver Creek.

5. The Eleventh Corps will take post on the northwest side of Boonsborough, and be held in readiness to support the other corps.

6. The Reserve Artillery will take post on the west side of Boonsborough.

7. Corps commanders will keep themselves in communication with the columns on the right and left, and be prepared to move forward if the developments of the day should require.

8. Headquarters will be near the position of the Third Corps to-morrow night. During the movement to-morrow they will be as at present established.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 9, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Information obtained from reconnoitering parties and scouts indicates that the enemy is concentrating in our front to meet our attack. The commanding general therefore directs that, immediately on receipt of this dispatch, you will move up your corps to the immediate vicinity of the corps in your front, on the same road.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(For information of Major-General Sedgwick.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,

July 9, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General HOWARD:

A heavy line of infantry, not less than a division, is advancing on the Harrisburg road; also a line in plain sight on our right, and working to our right front.

Respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY,

July 9, 1863—5 p. m.

General WARREN,

Acting Chief of Staff, Middletown:

I have three-years' troops, 1,633; troops, term nearly out, 4,150; cavalry, 280; Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, 70; three light bat-

teries, 340. Three regiments from Washington have arrived, and are included. I have telegraphed to Baltimore for all deficiencies, excepting transportation.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Will you please specify the force to be left, if I am ordered to join the Army of the Potomac?

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 9, 1863—5 p. m.

General WILLIAMS:

I have received the circular of this date, directing the Third Corps to close upon my command. Everything is quiet in my front. As far as I can understand, I am about equi-distant between Rohrersville and Boonsborough. I have communicated with General Slocum, who reached the former village about 11 a. m.

Nothing of moment to send to headquarters.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
July 9, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

The two bridges are in the canal, and ready to be towed anywhere they may be needed up the river.

I doubt if they will be required at this place, as the railroad bridge can be easily repaired, and I have ordered my men to clear the wreck ready for its repair. I see no further immediate action for me here, and propose to leave at 11 o'clock for Washington, to arrange other trains as directed, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding in charge of bridges here.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

SANDY HOOK, *July 9, 1863.*

General SCHENCK:

I climbed on the iron work just now as far as the beginning of the last span, and was not fired at. I do not believe there is an armed rebel nearer than Bolivar Heights, a mile and a half beyond Harper's Ferry, where there seems to be a picket. I have ordered the timbers that can be collected brought to the end of the bridge, so as to be ready the moment General Meade orders its construction. Will you tell Colonel Donaldson it will require 1,200 running feet of 6 by 6 scantling, and 16,500 feet, board measure, of 2-inch plank, to make a good artillery road across it?

JOHN R. MEIGS,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 9, 1863—9 a. m.*

(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

The following sent by operator at Altoona, as received by him from operator at Loudon at 9 a. m. :

A sharp Connecticut horse-drover left Hagerstown yesterday morning. He mingled among the rebel officers and soldiers, and says he heard them say their engineers had raised sunken canal-boats at Williamsport and constructed them into pontoon bridges, and were passing their sick and wounded men on Tuesday night, and had begun passing their baggage train early yesterday morning. This is reliable. Meade and Couch had been furnished with the above information.

L. THOMAS,

*Adjutant-General.*HANOVER, *July 9, 1863—1.20 p. m.*

General M. C. MEIGS :

I am on my way to Gettysburg again. Find things in great confusion. Road blocked; cars not unloaded; stores ordered to Gettysburg, where they stand for a long time, completely preventing all movement there; ordered back without unloading; wounded lying for hours, without ability to carry them off; all because the simple rule of promptly unloading and returning cars is violated.

I have ordered my track gangs from Alexandria to Gettysburg, to be sent to Chambersburg by wagon, to repair Hagerstown road.

H. HAUPT,

Brigadier-General.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

July 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster :

Your two telegrams received. There has been great difficulty here in regard to the road the past three days, and many vexatious delays, owing to a want of men and management. It has not been under my control. This is now corrected, and the road to-day working under military authority. The bridge will be completed to-morrow, I am informed, and the trains can run into the depot in town. Three hundred thousand rations are now on hand here in the depot. The officers of subsistence have notified their chief to send no more at present. I have this moment telegraphed General Rucker to hurry forward the laborers. They have not yet been heard from. Forage is coming in plentifully. General Haupt has just been in my office, and railroad matters to this point are arranged so that there will be no confusion hereafter.

W. G. RANKIN,

Captain.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

July 9, 1863.

General INGALLS :

We are about straight again at Gettysburg. I have put the road in charge of our own men. I have also 150 track men, on special

train, on way to Gettysburg. I will march them over the mountain, and set them at work at Chambersburg to reconstruct the road. The Northern Central Railroad is open to York, but the opening to Harrisburg will be delayed a couple of days by the loss of some of our bridges by high water. Telegraph me, at Gettysburg, the position of affairs. Have the rebels possession of Hagerstown; if so, how much of the railroad? Have they bridges, and have any crossed the river? We hear nothing in this place.

H. HAAPT,
Brigadier-General.

GETTYSBURG, *July 9, 1863.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

JONATHAN LETTERMAN,
Medical Director, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Inspector [George K.] Johnson has been here since the battle, but has assumed no authority. Inspector [Edward P.] Vollum has come and taken charge of the transportation of the wounded, much to my satisfaction. J. [M.] Cuyler telegraphs that he will be here by next train. I have sent away from this place 3,500 slightly wounded. The railroad authorities say that 4,000 have gone from Littlestown and Westminster. The number of wounded here probably exceeded 20,000. We have been short of nurses, surgeons, and transportation, both ambulance and railroad. I shall be able to begin the permanent hospital soon, if I can get the hospital tents. There are not enough in the corps hospitals for the purpose.

HENRY JANES,
Surgeon, in Charge of the Hospitals.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
July 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I would respectfully present a few facts and suggestions for the consideration of the commanding general.

During the recent engagements, large numbers of soldiers were passed to the rear, not only by surgeons, but by commanding officers, without specifying place; consequently, they were scattered over the whole country in the rear of the line of battle. Large numbers of enlisted men were also found beyond the line of fire, in charge of pack mules, officers' horses, mess establishments, and company and regimental property, as well as guards of general officers, pioneer detachments, entirely unarmed, regimental bands, and field music, scattered all along the rear, all of which were on no duty whatever.

I would respectfully suggest that all musicians be put on hospital duty, in order that others, on such duty, may be relieved; that pioneers be compelled to remain with their regiments; that personal guards, excepting such as are absolutely necessary, be ordered to the ranks, and that no enlisted man whatever be permitted to take charge of officers' private property; that all company and regimental property be carried with the regimental baggage, and that all permits to fall to the rear from line of battle, in time of action, shall specify to what hospital.

Corps and division commanders should point out to their provost-marshals, respectively, their line of battle so soon as formed, that their guards may be deployed in rear, at proper distances, to check disorder, and, in a crisis, to be put in with the troops. With their respective reserves the provost-marshals should habitually be found. Provost-marshals should keep themselves acquainted as to the position of the hospitals of their commands, making frequent inspections of the same, to see that no stragglers and skulkers are gathered there.

On marches, passes given by medical officers to fall out of the ranks are taken advantage of by the men, to quarter themselves at houses along the road, and at considerable distances from it, thus losing all knowledge of the whereabouts of their regiments.

Excepting in cases of absolute necessity, they should be prohibited from entering any house whatever, and this cannot be done so long as officers, both regimental and staff, are in the habit of congregating at houses along the line of march. Excepting for water, there is no need of stopping at private houses.

Teamsters and train guards are especially lawless in this respect, demanding food and committing depredations more than any other of our troops; quartermasters in charge of trains, in many instances, appearing to take no notice whatever of these acts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. R. PATRICK,

Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. LIGHT DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS :

SIR : Baldy [W. F.] Smith is here with his command. Colonel Gregg, with a brigade of cavalry, who leaves for Boonsborough to-night, will send this. A scout brings information that Lee has one corps intrenched on the Williamsport pike from Hagerstown; another on the Boonsborough pike; and Early is said to be up toward Middleburg (*quien sabe?*), between Newcastle and Hagerstown.

The news of the capture of Vicksburg is confirmed. Have sent a cavalry reconnaissance toward Hagerstown this morning. It has not returned.

Since writing the above, have felt the enemy's pickets with a regiment of cavalry at a bridge 4 or 5 miles from Hagerstown. They are stubborn. We drove them away, but they returned as we retired.

General Smith is in with his mixed command. Am delighted to have the benefit of his counsel and advice. We are all right; but watch Early's division on my right, toward Middleburg.

THOS. H. NEILL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 9, 1863—9 a. m.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH :

The army will occupy the line from Boonsborough to Rohrer'sville to-day. The army (both men and animals) is very much exhausted, and cannot advance as rapidly as desired. Although the informa-

tion respecting the position of the enemy is not very definite, yet he is believed not to have crossed any large part of it over the Potomac, but to be concentrating it between Hagerstown and Williamsport. Under these circumstances, definite instructions cannot be sent to you. You will look to the security of your command; join this army when you can do so with security, unless the operations of General Couch require you to unite with him. Definite instructions will be sent you as soon as practicable. Although highly desirable that General Neill should rejoin his corps, yet he must be governed by your instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to General Couch for his information.)

CAVALRY HDQRS., DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
July 9, 1863.

Colonel WYNKOOP,
Commanding Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

The major-general commanding has received your report of this morning, and desires you to express his thanks to the officers and men of Captain Singiser's company for their success in their recent expedition, resulting in the capture of 50 rebels, and 2 commissioned officers. He requests that you keep your command well in hand, and continue to molest and injure the enemy all you can. The State authorities have designated your regiment the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

By order of Major-General Stahel:

H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLISLE,
July 9, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General SMITH:

I am coming down with a large force. Hope to communicate with you from the point you designate as necessary to have troops.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAYNESBOROUGH, July 9, 1863—3 p. m.
Major-General COUCH:

I am here, awaiting orders from you or General Meade, and am much in want of shoes, and will be happy to ride over and see you when you arrive at Shippensburg.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

*Subsequently designated Twentieth Cavalry.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

July 9, 1863—7 p. m.

Captain CAREY :

I visited Greencastle this a. m. Took the Williamsport pike to near Cunningham's Cross-Roads; then over to Muttontown, or Middleburg. While on the latter trip, we saw a number of wagons foraging; gave chase, and had a skirmish with some 80 infantry. We drove them, but were unable to get the wagons, as it was within 1 mile of their camp. We retraced our steps to Middleburg, and then here. While at Middleburg, I learned that Lee's headquarters were on the pike between Hagerstown and Williamsport, and a corps is camped on one side of the road this side of Hagerstown; another, near Hagerstown, and another on the Leitersburg road. One hundred men of the First New York Cavalry are here, besides my command. General Couch, I learn, is at Shippensburg; will be here to-morrow.

Received order about returning to Wayne'sborough. Will attend to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BOYD.

[P. S.]—No casualty on our side.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

July 9, 1863—1 p. m.

Colonel LOWELL,

Commanding Cavalry, Poolesville, Md. :

The major-general commanding directs that you withdraw your cavalry and supplies from Poolesville, and report with your command at these headquarters.

Please execute this order as soon as possible. Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.

Respectfully,

CARROLL H. POTTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

July 9, 1863—1 p. m.

General GEORGE G. MEADE,

Commanding Army of the Potomac, Middletown, Md. :

I have withdrawn the cavalry I had guarding the north bank of the Potomac from the mouth of the Monocacy to this place.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md. :

Can you not squeeze out some more troops to send to Harper's Ferry? Try it. Baltimore and the railroads are perfectly safe.

Every available man should be sent to assist General Meade. There are more troops to arrive at Baltimore, which can be used there should it be necessary. In the meantime, everything possible must be sent to the front. There is another big battle pending.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Received 6.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Seventeenth New York State Militia, 299, and the Eighteenth, 160 strong, have but just arrived. They are perfectly raw, and not fitted out. I will supply them with ammunition, rations, &c., and get them off by daylight to Frederick or Harper's Ferry.

After General Naglee reported here, we overhauled the Forty-third Massachusetts Infantry, and the result was that I got off yesterday 200 of the men with their officers to go to General French, and sent 300 of them to Boston.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
No. 8. } *Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9, 1863.*

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters of the Army, July 7, the following troops will proceed without delay and report at the places indicated:

II. Lieut. Col. J. C. Lininger's battalion six-months' volunteers will report at Hancock, Md., via Wheeling and Cumberland.

III. Col. S. B. Dick's three-months' militia will report at New Creek Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Md.

IV. Col. R. B. McComb's regiment three-months' militia will report at Parkersburg, Va.

V. Capt. J. M. Knap, Battery A, Pennsylvania militia, will report at Beverly, Va.

The commanding officers when they arrive at their respective destinations will report by telegraph to Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, Hancock, Md.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Brooks:

[WM. R. HOWE,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANCOCK, MD., July 9, 1863—10.30 a. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

A citizen who left Hagerstown yesterday reports that Lee's army is all in that neighborhood; that Longstreet has pushed through town toward Sharpsburg; Ewell is toward Williamsport, and that

General Hill was encamped north of the town. Don't know that this is reliable. General Averell not yet arrived with his cavalry. Is on the way.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 9, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Hancock, Md.:

If Lee gives battle, do not be absent, but come in and help General Meade gain a victory. A battle is not far off.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 9, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

It is important that the troops be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and also that they arrive here ready for the field. Another great battle is pending, and I wish to get them in time to take part.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 9, 1863.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I ordered two regiments to be embarked for Washington, as I passed Yorktown last evening, and another to-day; two have gone. I have ordered two to be embarked at Norfolk. Three brigades will embark at Yorktown as soon as they reach there, and one from Norfolk on General Getty's arrival. The One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania, which left Yorktown at 4 o'clock this morning, has been trained for six months to heavy artillery.

JOHN A. DIX,
[Major-General.]

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1863.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We are doing everything possible, and our capacity is abundant for more than all you require, if we can only have trains promptly unloaded at destination, and the military authorities will permit their early return. Our men are laboring most faithfully, although many are greatly exhausted. The round trip should be made in thirty hours, whilst our enginemen, firemen, and conductors have been kept without sleep for seventy-five to ninety hours. Some rest must be had, or sleep on duty and accidents will follow. I explain this,

that you may aid us in accomplishing our important work by instructing officers in command at Monocacy, Frederick, and Harper's Ferry on this subject. Our agent at Frederick telegraphs this morning that 30 car-loads of ammunition have been held for two days, the parties having it in charge refusing to have it unloaded. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, we have succeeded in getting equipment to Washington for all the troops, &c., offered to-day.

On receipt of your dispatch, I asked our agent at Washington to report particulars of any delays. He telegraphs thus:

I do not know of any delay whatever to troops or anything else at this point, unless it was last night. We had two regiments loaded, which were detained about an hour on account of engine 125 failing to make good time to Washington. She had the track, and, if she had made in, we could have started about one hour sooner. This is the only delay that has occurred.

Pray instruct that I be immediately advised if any delays occur. Our master of transportation reports to me that his arrangements are perfected for a very large business. We are moving promptly all troops and supplies presented at Baltimore. The work thus far, with all the embarrassments, has been accomplished without accident.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1863.

(Received 12.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just forwarded the following to Major-General Meade. Allow me to submit it for your information and any action you may deem judicious:

General MEADE:

Our engineer visited the Maryland side of the river at Harper's Ferry to-day with his men and materials, to reconstruct the burned portions of the bridge at that point. He reports by telegraph that the enemy are in view there, in squads. These two bridges and 1,000 feet of trestling on the Virginia side are not yet destroyed. He fears that if we commence work on the river spans, the enemy will burn this important structure described, which would retard the opening of the road to Martinsburg, when you may desire it, at least one week. Under these circumstances, it appears injudicious to attempt the reconstruction in river until you occupy Harper's Ferry in force. I beg your advice on this subject, and will await your instructions before taking further action.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 11, 1863:

1. The Fifth Corps will move forward, and take post with its right resting on the Antietam, and uniting with the left of the Sixth Corps, as it is now posted. Its left will be extended toward Jones' Four Corners.

2. The Second Corps will move forward to Jones' Four Corners, where its left will rest, and extend its right toward the left of the Fifth Corps, and unite with it.

3. The Twelfth Corps will move through Fair Play, and take position between Jones' Four Corners and Marsh Run, in the general direction of the position taken by the Second and Fifth Corps.

4. The Third Corps will be massed in the vicinity of the Antietam Bridge, on the Boonsborough and Williamsport road, about the center of the line of advance, and held in readiness to move at short notice.

5. The points named in these instructions are intended to indicate the general direction and extent of the position to be taken, not to define it with exactitude. Corps commanders will select the ground to be occupied by their troops.

6. The cavalry will be so disposed as to protect the flanks and the line of communication.

7. These movements will be made as soon after daylight as practicable.

8. Corps commanders will report as soon as troops are in position. It is enjoined upon them to throw their pickets and advance guards well out, and to maintain as long as possible the greatest extent of ground practicable on their front. They will study with care the ground held by them, and in advance, in order that their reports upon it may convey all the information desired by the major-general commanding.

9. The Reserve Artillery will be moved forward on the Boonsborough and Hagerstown pike, to take a central position as nearly as the features of the ground will admit, so that batteries may be sent to all parts of the position in the shortest time practicable.

10. Corps commanders will take measures to have rations brought up in time to fill the haversacks as soon as emptied.

11. Headquarters will remain as at present established during the movements to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 10, 1863.

Col. P. HUEY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: After having uncovered the bridge on the Williamsport and Boonsborough pike, you will move on toward Williamsport, in front of the Fifth and Twelfth Corps. The detachment of the Third Division, which has gone toward Bakersville, has been ordered to communicate with you.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 10, 1863.

Major KERWIN,
Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Detachments:

MAJOR: You will proceed to Smoketown, east of Boonsborough, with the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Scott's Nine Hundred,

From Smoketown you will throw out pickets to Cavetown and Smithsburg. You will closely observe the movements of the enemy in that direction, and report anything of interest at once to these headquarters. The senior officer present with the force which will remain in the present camp after your departure will exercise command until your return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

JULY 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

Brigadier-General Kenly, commanding a brigade which left Harper's Ferry to-day, is ordered to report to you with his command.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE,

Commanding Harper's Ferry:

In future, send the re-enforcements to Boonsborough, with directions to halt there, and report their arrival to these headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
South Mountain, July 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Capt. A. C. PALMER, Engineer,
Frederick, Md.:

SIR: Proceed at once to Harper's Ferry, and have loaded up on your strongest teams bridging for 200 feet. Report your arrival there, and await orders.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Colonel SPAULDING, Engineer,
Harper's Ferry:

SIR: Events are yet to determine where we shall want the bridge across the Potomac, and when. Directions will be sent you in time. I have ordered the transportation train to join you, and to load up 200 feet of bridge, which we may require on the Antietam Creek.

By order:

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

By direction of the major-general commanding, I inclose for your information copies of dispatches received from Major-General Sedgwick and General Buford. The inclosed copy of a note to General Sykes embodies some information received this morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

I inclose a copy of dispatch received from General Buford, and also a copy of a dispatch received from General Sedgwick, for your information. The latter has been instructed to communicate with you by the bridge which is near his left. The major-general commanding desires that you use the same route to communicate with General Sedgwick.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 10, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps up immediately, to unite with General Sedgwick, and report to that officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—This movement is made in consequence of information just received from General Sedgwick.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 10, 1863—5.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

The major-general commanding deems it judicious that the interval between General Slocum and General Sykes should be filled, and directs that you move with your corps to Tilghmanton. General Sykes' pickets extend to that place.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Doub's Mill, July 10, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: The corps left Boonsborough at 1.30 p. m., and arrived at this place at 4.30 p. m., reported to General Sedgwick as ordered, and has taken post on his right, near the farm of Mrs. Adams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, July 10, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps*:

GENERAL: Captain Dilger, who has just returned from a reconnaissance, reports that the rebel infantry pickets are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from my front, extending about 1 mile beyond our right, behind a stone wall; that their cavalry pickets are about 3 miles from our outpost line, to the right. On a farm, about 2 miles from here, I learned that from 70 to 100 rebels had been there this morning, and about 5 rebels this afternoon. The rebel pickets could be seen from that farm, and extended considerably beyond our right, in a northerly direction. The infantry pickets of the enemy are placed behind a stone wall, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our front, and the smoke of their camps can be seen behind. My pickets are about 1 mile in my front. General Kilpatrick is on our right with two brigades of cavalry.

I have examined our position, and find that the wooded ridge in our rear is occupied by only one regiment and a battery, while the First Corps seems to occupy a front perpendicular upon the front of the Sixth Corps.

I am, general, most respectfully, yours,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 10, 1863.

Capt. CHARLES B. WAGNER,

Assistant Quartermaster, Frederick City, Md.:

It is the order of General Meade that all troops arriving at Frederick from Washington, to re-enforce this army, be ordered to stop there until further ordered. You will serve this notice on the commanding officers of all that come, until the arrival of Colonel [Edmund] Schriver, who has been ordered to Frederick, to take command of all forces there.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

South Mountain, July 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HERMANN HAUPT,

Superintendent of Railroads, Gettysburg:

The enemy is in force at Hagerstown. We move toward that place to-day. General Meade wishes you to refer to General Couch for in-

formation as to affairs north of that place. We only know that the enemy is there. I hope Generals Couch and Smith will push up rapidly and vigorously. Now is the time.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,
July 10, 1863—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Benham, I report the arrival here of pontoon wagons sufficient to transport 1,000 feet of bridge material; also teams sufficient to haul the empty trucks.

I am ordered, as above, to await your orders.

Respectfully,

A. C. PALMER,
Capt. Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, Comdg. Train.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1863—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

General Halleck desires that you be informed that three brigades, on their way from Fort Monroe to join General Meade, are sent forward by General Dix, for sake of speed, without baggage wagons. It is hoped that for a short campaign you can fit them for the field from the trains of the Army of the Potomac. When called for hereafter, their own trains can be forwarded. At present everything gives way to the necessities of pushing forward the re-enforcements with speed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
July 10, 1863—12 m.

Maj. W. A. P. WOOD,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Alexandria:

There are now in the distribution camp about 500 men belonging to the Army of the Potomac. The major-general commanding desires to know if there is any way by which these men can be forwarded to the Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully,

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The following regiments: One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania, One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania,

and One hundred and sixty-eighth New York, will arrive to-day from Fort Monroe, and will be forwarded by rail to Harper's Ferry with all dispatch.

Please see that these regiments are furnished with everything necessary, as they will go at once into battle.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 10, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Washington:

Some three more brigades will arrive to-day and to-morrow. They should be pushed on to Harper's Ferry with all possible dispatch.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 10, 1863—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Last night, when I came to send off the Seventeenth and Eighteenth New York Militia, which had arrived, I found their aggregate only about 400, and men and officers so raw and ignorant of the simplest things, that I considered them not only of little account, but unsafe. I put them in the fort, and took out of the garrison, and sent to Harper's Ferry instead, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, who are admirably trained, also in infantry drill and tactics, and thus have given Meade a first-rate regiment, of about 560 effective men.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SANDY HOOK, *July 10, 1863.*

General SCHENCK,
Baltimore:

SIR: Had a flag of truce to Harper's Ferry to-day to get a child across. Learned that rebels there are in ignorance of events. They seemed to think we were cut off from Baltimore. Wanted to know the name of commanding general. Found out that the pontoons coming down the river are some that were lost a week and a half ago; that they thought Lee in Frederick, and that he had captured thirty-six regiments. Too hazy to see Williamsport.

JOHN R. MEIGS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Iron-Clads.

(Similar to Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1863.

Generals SMITH and NEILL,
Waynesborough:

There is an abundance of rations at Gettysburg. You have wagons. If more are necessary, make requisitions on Captain Rankin, at Gettysburg, or impress them from the country people. While in your present position, you must supply yourself from Gettysburg.

No further instructions can be sent to you than to occupy the enemy to the best advantage in your front, and be prepared to join us or General Couch, as the movements of the enemy will permit or may require.

We are advancing to-day. Our left to-night will be at Bakersville, and our right on the Boonsborough and Hagerstown road, between Antietam and Beaver Creeks.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—The commanding general directs that you communicate frequently with these headquarters by telegraph, by way of Gettysburg.

WAYNESBOROUGH, *July 10, 1863—8.30 p. m.*
(Received *July 11, 10.30 a. m.*)

General WILLIAMS:

I had proposed to move the command to join the Army of the Potomac to-morrow morning, but, in consequence of your dispatch, shall await orders, and do my best here. The cavalry made a scout to-day, and found the rebels strongly posted on the right bank of the Antietam, below Leitersburg. I fear, if I am kept here to make a long march, I shall not be able to get into the fight.

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1863.

J. W. GARRETT, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

The general commanding desires me to say that he cannot occupy Harper's Ferry in force at present, and that it would be best, under the circumstances, not to attempt reconstructing the bridge.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 10, 1863.*
(Received *10.09 a. m.*)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

No information during the night or this morning. Goodwin's battery of four 10-pounder rifled breech-loading guns went forward this morning. The Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery, excepting

Goodwin's battery, which rendered good service, left this morning for New York City, to report to General Wool. This is the regiment which refused to go forward as infantry when the rebels were advancing and near this place. Three hundred and thirty-eight prisoners captured at Greencastle. The Fifth go to the rear this morning as guard. Lieutenant Cron and 93 men, of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, of Milroy's command, as guard, will be instructed to report to General Schenck.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 10, 1863—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.05 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Copy of General Ingalls' dispatch to General Haupt, at Gettysburg, of this morning, received and communicated to General Couch at Shippensburg. Another regiment from Camp Curtin goes forward to-day. Every effort will be made to get the troops in the field. General Smith was yesterday in Waynesborough, Franklin County, near the Maryland line. He and General Couch were in communication, and both, I judge, with General Haupt, at Gettysburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
July 10, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General HERMANN HAUPT,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

SIR: Inform General Meade that the following is the description of our forces, as near as can be ascertained:

General Smith, commanding First Division, was yesterday at Waynesborough. He had asked for 100 wagons, which go forward to-morrow. His force, officers and men, two batteries of artillery, 240, with twelve guns; fourteen regiments of infantry, 7,422; aggregate, 7,662.

General Dana, commanding Second Division, to-day at Chambersburg. Two batteries of artillery, 240 men, and eight guns; fifteen regiments of infantry, 10,777; aggregate, 11,007.

Two batteries of artillery, 240 men and twelve guns, and three regiments of infantry, 2,100—aggregate, 2,340—leave here to-morrow. Cavalry near the two divisions, 900.

Col. L. B. Pierce's Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Loudon. Artillery, two guns, 11 men; cavalry, 400; infantry, 2,300; aggregate, 2,700.

Colonel Hawley, with 100 cavalry, two regiments infantry, 1,200—aggregate, 1,300—from Mount Union, has by this time joined Colonel Pierce, making the latter's force 4,000.

Total: Artillery, 731; guns, 30; cavalry, 1,400; infantry, 23,799; aggregate, 25,930. Major-General Hall, New York militia, commands the works opposite. Garrison, 1,300. A few additional troops are guarding bridges. General Couch is at Chambersburg.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 10, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SMITH:

Note received, &c. I cannot give you an order to join Meade, not knowing about your position in reference to the Army of the Potomac. With my present force, if you go forward, I must remain here for a time. If it is in accordance with Meade's wishes, go by all means. Captain Potter will see you to-night and explain matters.

There is no difficulty in getting provisions now. I have set that all right. Provisions have been sent to Gettysburg for you. Let me know if you leave.

Respectfully, yours,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—I ordered 1,000 pairs of shoes from Shippensburg for you, to be brought here to-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 10, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General DIX, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

Send the troops first; all you can possibly spare.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 10, 1863.*
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Gordon's division and four batteries of artillery are embarking at Yorktown, and two regiments of infantry at Norfolk. Two more brigades will embark as soon as I have transportation. I expect steamers back to-day. Have no transports for army wagons.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

Troops in the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, July 10, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. George C. Morton.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

Michigan Light, 10th Battery, Capt. John C. Schuetz.	New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
1st New York Light, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.	Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.	West Virginia Light, Battery A, Lieut. George Furst.

* Battery B, Maryland Artillery; the 12th, 30th, and 32d New York Batteries; Battery C, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; and the Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, sent to the Army of the Potomac since last return.

RAILWAY GUARD.

109th New York, Col. Benjamin F. Tracy.

CITY GUARD.

Alexandria, Va.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH, Military Governor.

1st District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Towers.
 153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.
 7th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Henry C. Bolinger.
 8th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Silas M. Baily.
 Pennsylvania Light, Battery H, Capt. William Borrowe.

Washington, D. C.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Military Governor.

2d District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.	150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.	157th Pennsylvania (battalion), Maj. Thomas H. Addicks.
178th New York,‡ Lieut. Col. Charles F. Smith.	11th New York Cavalry, Col. James B. Swain.
27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. John M. Carson.	U. S. Ordnance Detachment, Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsay.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William Birney.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.§

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Augustus A. Gibson.
 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. James M. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel Chaplin.
 7th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Lewis O. Morris.
 9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph Welling.
 9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schuber.

* Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Col. Horatio G. Sickel. The other regiments of the brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvy's command.

† The 34th and 39th Massachusetts sent, July 10, to the Army of the Potomac.

‡ En route from Defenses South of the Potomac.

§ The First Brigade at Forts Bunker Hill and Slocum; the Second Brigade at Advance Battery and Forts Reno, Simmons, and Sumner; the Third Brigade at Fort Baker.

Third Brigade.

10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Alex. Piper.

DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.*

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.

- 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
(eight companies), Col. Thomas R.
Tannatt.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Jo-
seph N. G. Whistler.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (3d Bat-
talion), Maj. Gustavus F. Merriam.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEVERETTE W. WESSELLS.

- 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col.
Leverette W. Wessells.
15th New York Heavy Artillery (battal-
ion), Lieut. Col. Louis Schirmer.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.

- 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col.
Henry L. Abbot.
47th New York (National Guard), Col.
Jeremiah V. Meserole.
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Bat-
tery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.
Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one com-
pany), Capt. Charles C. Meservey.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. HENRY H. HALL.

- 4th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Henry H. Hall.
Union Battalion.†

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

- 16th Indiana Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
4th U. S. Artillery (regimental headquarters).

CAMP CONVALESCENT, PAROLED PRISONERS, ETC.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

- 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. William Briner.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Woolworth.

CAVALRY.

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM.

2d Massachusetts, Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr.
Detachments.

* The 27th Maine sent home, July 4, for muster-out. The First Brigade at Forts Albany, Bennett, Cass, Corcoran, Craig, De Kalb, Haggerty, C. F. Smith, Tillinghast, Whipple, and Woodbury. The Second Brigade at Forts Ellsworth and Lyon, and at Redoubts A, B, C, and D. The Third Brigade at Battery Garesché and Forts Barnard, Blenker, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth. The Fourth Brigade at Battery Martin Scott, and Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

† From convalescent camp.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters.....	22	68	93	95
Artillery Camp of Instruction (Barry).....	27	596	664	728
Railway Guard (Tracy).....	34	765	892	918
City guards:				
Alexandria (Slough).....	96	1,594	1,927	3,339
Washington (Martindale).....	117	1,972	2,827	3,682
Garrisons:				
North of the Potomac (Haskin).....	227	5,291	6,820	7,047
South of the Potomac (De Russy).....	245	5,161	6,551	7,871
Fort Washington (Merchant).....	5	110	146	150
Provisional brigades (Casey).....	22	853	955	968
Cavalry (Wyndham).....	44	654	1,248	1,680
Camp Convalescent, &c. (McKelvy).....	57	783	8,415	8,631
Total.....	896	17,847	30,538	35,164

Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, July 10, 1863.

SECOND SEPARATE BRIGADE.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

5th Delaware, Maj. Edgar Hounsfield.	21st New York (National Guard), Col. Joseph Wright.
5th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies), Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.	55th New York (National Guard), Col. Eugene Le Gal.
8th New York Heavy Artillery,† Col. Peter A. Porter.	69th New York (National Guard), Lieut. Col. James Cavanagh.
17th New York (National Guard), Lieut. Col. John P. Jenkins.	179th Pennsylvania (two companies), Capt. Amos Drenkel.‡
18th New York (National Guard), Col. James Ryder.	2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

DEFENSES OF BALTIMORE.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

1st Delaware Cavalry (battalion), Maj. Napoleon B. Knight.	84th New York (National Guard), Col. Frederick A. Conkling.
Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.	3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Battery H (one section), Lieut. William M. Runkel.
Baltimore (Maryland) Battery, Lieut. H. Eugene Alexander.	Convalescents (two companies).
5th New York Heavy Artillery (two companies), Maj. Caspar Urban.	Exchanged and paroled prisoners.
	Independent Baltimore companies.
	Union League battalions.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.§

Col. CARLOS A. WAITE.

3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Charles Gilpin.

* Headquarters at Fort McHenry. The 6th New York (National Guard) not accounted for.

† Ordered to Harper's Ferry. See p. 632.

‡ Serving in the Defenses of Baltimore.

§ Company A, 2d Maryland Cavalry, assigned to duty at this post July 3, not accounted for.

FORT DELAWARE.

Brig. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Francis H. Reichard.
 Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Stanislaus Mlotkowski.
 Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery G, Capt. John J. Young.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.*

7th New York (National Guard), Col. Marshall Lefferts.

CAMP CHESEBROUGH.

1st Connecticut Cavalry, Capt. Charles Farnsworth.

*Abstract from return of the Middle Department, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck,
 U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	24	.....	24	24	25
Second Separate Brigade (Morris)	91	1,851	2,317	3,258	3,172
Third Separate Brigade†					1,048
Provisional Brigade†					1,208
Defenses of Baltimore (Tyler)	31	702	704	880	.....
New York Militia, convalescents, &c. (Tyler)	81	1,994	2,086	2,114	.....
Annapolis (Waite)	2	3	5	12	663
Fort Delaware (Schoeopf)	22	386	695	908	888
1st Connecticut Cavalry (Farnsworth)	4	45	296	376	376
Total	255	4,981	6,217	7,572	7,380

*Abstract from return of the troops at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Brig. Gen. Henry
 M. Naglee, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	5	5	5	Spinola's brigade, consisting of the 158th, 168th, and 171st Pennsylvania, left this place July 11, to join the left wing Army of the Potomac. § A detachment of the 50th New York Engineers (504 effectives), under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, are at this place; also a detachment of 87 men, under Lieut. John R. Meigs, with four railroad monitors. Kenly's brigade left for Army of the Potomac, July 10.
Briggs' brigade,† Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs.	123	2,024	2,317	3,928	
Keystone Brigade, Brig. Gen. F. B. Spinola.	95	1,496	1,679	2,231	
43d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.	20	162	204	883	
175th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel A. Dyer.	32	473	508	627	
6th Michigan Cavalry (detachment), Capt. C. W. Deane.	4	84	112	179	
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. M. L. Miner.	3	90	94	101	
Total	282	4,329	4,919	7,954	

* Not accounted for on original return, Colonel Lefferts' regiment being there reported as at Baltimore. It was assigned to Briggs' brigade, and ordered to Frederick City, July 5.

† Transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

§ 9th and 10th Maryland, 8th, 46th, and 51st Massachusetts, detachment 1st Connecticut Cavalry; and Batteries B, Maryland Artillery, and H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.

§ A return of this brigade for July 14, Colonel Bierer commanding, reports also Battery B, 1st New York Artillery, and Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Artillery, as present with the command.

*Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, July 10, 1863.**

BAINBRIDGE, PA.

20th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William B. Thomas.

CAMP CURTIN, PA.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER.

67th New York (National Guard), Col. Chauncey Abbott.	50th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Emlen Franklin.
37th Pennsylvania Militia,† Col. John Trout.	4th New York Artillery (National Guard), one company.
44th Pennsylvania Militia, Maj. Charles W. Smith.	Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. William C. Ermentrout.
47th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James P. Wickersham.	Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Edward Fitzki.
49th Pennsylvania Militia (five companies), Col. Alexander Murphy.	Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Robert J. Nevin.

Provost Battalion ‡ (five companies), Capt. Joseph F. Ramsey.

FENWICK, PA.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES YATES.

5th New York (National Guard), Col. Louis Burger.
12th New York (National Guard), Col. William G. Ward.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HALL.

Infantry.

New Jersey Militia (three companies), Capt. William R. Murphy.
4th New York Artillery (National Guard), four companies, Col. Daniel W. Teller.
8th New York Artillery (National Guard), Company I, Capt. Robert Brown.
Pennsylvania Militia, one company.
26th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Jennings.
Philadelphia Union Battery, Capt. Benoni Frishmuth.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment).

Artillery.

Maj. JAMES BRADY.
4th New York Artillery (National Guard), Companies D, E, and H.
New York Battery,§ Capt. William F. Goodwin.

* According to tri-monthly return for that date, which, however, fails to account for many "emergency" organizations at this date, either in the State or the United States service in Pennsylvania. Nor does it account for Battery B, 5th U. S. Artillery.

† Ordered, July 9, to Shippensburg.

‡ Organized, July 1, as the 1st Battalion Pennsylvania (six-months') Volunteers,

§ Ordered, July 9, from Bridgeport to Shippensburg.

*Cavalry.**

Maj. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

Anderson Troop, Capt. William Blackburne.	Lancaster Troop, Capt. C. B. Hebble.
Chester County Troop, Capt. J. Harry Thorp.	Lancaster City Troop, Capt. George Leonard.
Curtin Horse Guards, Capt. John W. Jones.	Luzerne Rangers, Capt. Henry H. Brown.
Harrisburg City Troop, Capt. Val. B. Hummel.	Russell Light Cavalry, Capt. Theodore F. Singiser.
Johnstown Troop.	Wissahickon Cavalry, Capt. Samuel W. Comly.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

29th Pennsylvania Militia (five companies), Lieut. Col. Norris L. Yarnall.
 46th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John J. Lawrence.
 Pennsylvania Militia (seven unattached companies).
 Pennsylvania Cavalry Company, Capt. James M. Bell.

LOUDON, PA.

Col. LEWIS B. PIERCE.

18th Connecticut.	87th Pennsylvania.
5th Maryland, Company D.	1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company K.
1st New York Cavalry (detachment).	3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies D and E.
116th Ohio.	12th West Virginia Infantry.
122d Ohio, Company D.	1st West Virginia Artillery, Company D (detachment).
123d Ohio, Company D.	
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Col. JOSEPH W. HAWLEY.

65th New York (National Guard), Lieut. Col. William F. Berens.
 74th New York (National Guard), Col. Watson A. Fox.
 29th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Joseph W. Hawley.
 Pennsylvania Cavalry Company, Capt. B. Mortimer Morrow.

PHILADELPHIA.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA.

19th Pennsylvania Cavalry.†
 Pennsylvania Militia (one company), Capt. George W. Hubbell.
 Provost-guard,† Company A, Capt. Charles Fair.
 Provost-guard,† Company B, Capt. Oliver C. Cunningham.
 Provost-guard,† Company C, Lieut. John K. Brooker.

YORK, PA.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt. Thomas S. McGowan.

* But see special orders from cavalry headquarters of July 6 and 8, pp. 563, 613.

† In process of organization, and not reported on original return.

‡ Became Companies A, B, and C, 154th Pennsylvania.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

8th New York (National Guard), Col.
Joshua M. Varian.
71st New York (National Guard), Col.
Benjamin L. Trafford.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

13th New York (National Guard), Col.
John B. Woodward.
28th New York (National Guard), Lieut.
Col. David A. Bokee.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JESSE C. SMITH.

23d New York (National Guard), Col.
William Everdell, jr.
52d New York (National Guard), Col.
Mathias W. Cole.
56th New York (National Guard), Col.
John Q. Adams.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN EWEN.

11th New York (National Guard), Col.
Joachim Maidhof.
22d New York (National Guard), Col.
Lloyd Aspinwall.
37th New York (National Guard), Col.
Charles Roome.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM BRISBANE.

68th New York* (National Guard), Col.
David S. Forbes.
28th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James
Chamberlin.
32d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles
S. Smith.
33d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William
W. Taylor.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. JACOB G. FRICK.†

27th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Jacob G.
Frick.
31st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John
Newkumet.

Cavalry.

Pennsylvania Cavalry (two companies).

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. Henry D. Landis.
Pennsylvania Battery, Capt. E. Spencer Miller.

*Consolidated morning report of the First Division, Department of
the Susquehanna, commanded by Brig. Gen. William F. Smith,
U. S. Volunteers, July 11, 1863.*

8th New York.....	257	28th Pennsylvania.....	409
11th New York.....	510	31st Pennsylvania.....	402
13th New York.....	310	32d Pennsylvania:	
22d New York.....	482	Gray Reserves	765
23d New York.....	416	Blue Reserves	894
28th New York.....	311	Pennsylvania Cavalry (two compa-	
37th New York.....	307	nies)	120
52d New York.....	180	Miller's battery	94
56th New York.....	324	Philadelphia Battery	87
68th New York (not reported)		Commissioned officers, &c	402
71st New York.....	450		
27th Pennsylvania.....	696	Aggregate	6,723

* But see Colonel Forbes' statement of the composition of Knipe's brigade, Part II, p. 263.

† Assigned, July 4.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863.

Stations and commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re-turn.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	12		12	12		
Bainbridge, Pa. (Thomas).....	39	860	939	1,003	1,038	
Camp Curtin, Pa. (Beaver).....	155	3,183	3,338	3,711	1,304	
Fenwick, Pa. (Yates).....	75	977	1,135	1,205	1,219	
Harrisburg, Pa. (Hall).....	128	1,979	2,351	3,195	1,031	20
Huntington, Pa. (Miles).....	73	1,514	1,612	1,659		
Loudon, Pa. (Pierce).....	98	2,040	2,373	3,199	3,273	2
Mount Union, Pa. (Hawley).....	70	1,090	1,174	1,332	1,730	
Philadelphia, Pa. (Dana).....	12	232	277	1,388	597	
York, Pa. (McGowan).....	4	74	399	412	412	
First Division (William F. Smith):						
Infantry.....	490	6,357	7,255	7,916	7,135	
Cavalry.....	4	120	127	129	129	
Artillery.....	10	178	211	226	226	10
Total.....	504	6,655	7,593	8,271	7,490	10
Grand total*.....	1,170	18,604	21,203	25,388	18,066	32

Abstract from return of the Department of the Monongahela, Maj. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863; headquarters, Pittsburgh.

Stations, &c.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re-turn.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	5		5	5	5	
Pittsburgh, Pa. (Capt. C. C. Churchill)...	3	75	78	86	70	One company 154th Pennsylvania and provost-guard.
Camp Howe, near Pittsburgh† (Lieut. Col. John C. Lininger).....	29	997	1,042	1,042	534	Lininger's infantry battalion; four companies (Eberhart's, Murphy's, Steel's, and Williams') of cavalry, Pennsylvania six-months' militia.
Fort Herron, near Pittsburgh, (Capt. H. K. Tyler).....	3	96	99	103	.....	One company of Pennsylvania artillery, six-months' militia.
Pulaski, Pa. (Lieut. James M. Brown).....	1	37	38	51	.....	One company Departmental Corps.
Somerset, Pa. (Capt. Felix C. Negley).....	3	97	100	100	.....	One company Pennsylvania cavalry, six-months' militia.
Wheeling, W. Va. (Capt. W. C. Thorpe).....	7	99	200	233	175	Two companies West Virginia infantry, and Company D, 1st West Virginia Artillery.
Total‡.....	51	1,401	1,562	1,620	784	

* Does not account for the 30th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 45th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 59th, and 60th Regiments Pennsylvania Militia.

† But Colonel [Joseph B.] Kiddoo was assigned to command June 18, and appears not to have been relieved till July 21.

‡ But return does not account for the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th Regiments Pennsylvania Militia, or Knap's battery.

Abstract from return of the Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863; headquarters, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	Stations.
	Officers.	Men.					
General headquarters	6		6	6	6		
Scammon's division*	233	4,579	5,536	6,467	6,495	14	
Averell's brigade†	179	3,950	4,724	5,547	5,519	10	
Campbell's brigade	72	1,774	1,999	2,321	2,322	9	Hancock, Md.
Mulligan's brigade	81	1,702	1,878	2,366	2,388	4	Do.
Wilkinson's brigade	61	1,830	1,987	2,195	2,175		Clarksburg, W. Va.
15th West Virginia (McCaslin)	27	616	661	788	791		Hancock, Md.
Total						37	

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863.

Stations, &c.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	10		10	10
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Brown)	5	62	114	167
Fort Lafayette, N. Y. (Wood)	1	59	79	110
Fort Richmond, N. Y. (Franklin)	1	77	86	93
Fort at Sandy Hook, N. Y. (Putnam)	2	86	97	105
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (Spratt)	3	132	198	205
Fort Wood, N. Y. (Campbell)	1	66	70	70
Fort Ontario, N. Y. (Lewis)	1	11	15	15
Fort Trumbull, Conn. (Gates)	8	100	189	206
Fort Adams, R. I. (Shepherd)	3	51	73	100
Portsmouth Grove, R. I. (Blanding)	3	67	84	88
Fort Independence, Mass. (Gordon)	11	353	438	461
Fort Warren, Mass. (Dimick)	17	440	562	579
Fort at Clark's Point, Mass. (Allen)	4	82	101	145
Fort Phoenix, Mass. (Cook)	1	42	43	43
Fort Preble, Me. (Andrews)	6	57	82	115
Portland, Me. (Warren)	3	9	28	68
Total	80	1,604	2,264	2,580

* Hayes' and White's brigades reported on face of return as at Charleston, W. Va., and in "List of regiments," &c., as at Hancock, Md. See Scammon's order of July 8, p. 614.

† Not reported on original. Strength now given is that reported for June 30. See Averell's report, Part II, p. 209.

Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863; headquarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

Stations and commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	18	.....	18	18	18
Camp Hamilton (Cassella).....	2	68	72	82	82
Fort Monroe (Roberts)	28	869	1,143	1,222	1,177
Norfolk (Viele).....	118	2,124	2,508	2,678	2,683
Portsmouth (Corcoran).....	196	3,448	4,189	5,049	5,073
Yorktown:					
Foster's command*					3,971
Getty's command	379	6,325	7,234	11,573	9,741
Keyes' command†					16,612
Spear's command*					1,069
Spinola's command†					2,231
Wistar's command	202	3,866	4,575	5,477	1,397
Total	943	16,700	19,739	26,099	44,054

Abstract from return of the Department of North Carolina (or Eighteenth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 10, 1863; headquarters, New Berne, N. C.

Stations and commands.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	20	.....	20	22	22
District of Beaufort (Heckman).....	59	1,245	1,592	1,979	1,979
District of the Albemarle (Wessells).....	91	1,397	1,764	2,223	2,240
District of the Pamlico (McChesney).....	41	1,061	1,418	1,604	1,604
New Berne, N. C. ‡	258	5,529	7,321	9,066	9,074
Department of the South (detached).....				10,065	10,065
Total	469	9,232	12,115	24,959	24,984

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 11, 1863—9 a. m.

Hon. J. K. DUBOIS,

Springfield, Ill.:

It is certain that after three days' fighting at Gettysburg, Lee withdrew and made for the Potomac; that he found the river so swollen as to prevent his crossing; that he is still this side, near Hagerstown and Williamsport, preparing to defend himself; and that Meade is close upon him, and preparing to attack him, heavy skirmishing having occurred nearly all day yesterday.

I am more than satisfied with what has happened north of the Potomac so far, and am anxious and hopeful for what is to come.

A. LINCOLN.

* Transferred to Getty's command.

† Transferred to Washington, D. C.

‡ Colonel Amory commanding First Division, Colonel Jourdan commanding brigade, and Brigadier-General Wild commanding U. S. Colored Troops.

GETTYSBURG, *July 11, 1863.*

(Received 10.30 a. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The provost-marshal-general, Patrick, has ordered General Trimble, of the Confederate Army, now wounded in this town, to be sent to Baltimore and immediately paroled.

From his knowledge of the railroads in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, he is a dangerous man. He burned the bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore in the beginning of the rebellion. Within the last ten days he directed and superintended the burning of the bridges between Baltimore and Columbia, and York and Harrisburg. He resided in Baltimore for twenty-five years, and is in close connection with all the rebel sympathizers in that city.

He is now living in comfort at the house of a rebel sympathizer in this town, while some of our wounded soldiers are still unattended. While he should and would receive from loyal men all the care a wounded man requires, he ought not to be allowed communication with persons who would transmit from him information useful to the enemy.

I therefore respectfully recommend that he be removed to and confined in Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, as a prisoner of war.*

SIMON CAMERON.

SANDY HOOK,

July 11, 1863—11.45 a. m.

General G. K. WARREN:

Lieutenant Mackenzie is absent with General Naglee, and I opened your dispatch to him.

The Potomac above the railroad bridge at this point has fallen 4 feet within the past forty-eight hours, and is still falling slowly. It is still 4 to 5 feet above the stage of water which renders it fordable here.

The troops of the Engineer Brigade under my command now here have been constantly at work or making forced marches ever since the army left Falmouth, and I take it for granted they are liable at any moment to be called up for extraordinary exertions. Is it desirable that they should be kept incessantly at work here by General Naglee upon work not indispensable to the efficiency and success of the army?

I. SPAULDING,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

Fair Play, July 11, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to inform you that my corps is in position, pursuant to order, the right resting at Jones' Four Corners and the left near Marsh Run. I regard the position utterly untenable. There are two ranges of hills in my front, the first of which commands my position, and the second commands the first. Both ranges are occu-

* Transmitted by the President to General Schenck. See Schenck's dispatch of July 12, p. 663.

pied by the enemy. I have been informed that the enemy have been constructing works on the second range.

The officer in charge of the picket line of the First Division reports a force of the enemy—infantry and cavalry—moving from my right to my left, in the direction of Downsville. Unless a cavalry force is sent out on the Sharpsburg and Williamsport road, there is nothing to prevent the enemy from passing around my left, and cutting off my trains.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

Your dispatch just received. The commanding general regrets to hear that your position is untenable, and desires to be advised if there is any position in your front or rear which you regard more tenable, your right resting on Jones' Cross-Roads. General Buford's division of cavalry was ordered out this morning on the Bakersville, Downsville, and Williamsport road, with directions to feel the enemy.

Since writing the above, Lieutenant Baker, of your staff, has reported, and the major-general commanding learns that your position extends along the Sharpsburg pike.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Kilpatrick advanced his cavalry this morning along the Cavetown and Chewsville road, to within a mile of Hagerstown, without meeting the enemy, and is unable from this position to discover any enemy around Hagerstown. The general desires to have the result of your observations this morning, and wishes to know whether the ford in your vicinity, which the engineers were directed to open and make passable, has been rendered practicable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps immediately, and mass it in the rear of the Fifth Corps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

Advance your line of battle to near the position now occupied by your skirmishers, and make your skirmish line connect with General Sedgwick's, on the Antietam Creek. Then push forward to reconnoiter between the creek and Sharpsburg pike, and drive the enemy toward Funkstown, till he is found in superior force.

It is not the intention that you should support this force further than to assist its return, if pressed. The Third Corps will be moved up to the rear of your line. Similar reconnaissances will be made by the Sixth Corps on the opposite side of the Antietam, and by the Second Corps on the Sharpsburg pike.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 11, 1863—3 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

From news derived from the cavalry, there does not seem to be any enemy on your side of the Antietam.

You will push forward sufficient force to ascertain the truth of this, in your front, and take possession of the bridges below Funkstown.

General Sykes is going to make a strong reconnaissance toward Funkstown.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

You will push forward a reconnoitering force, one brigade, on the road toward Hagerstown, on the Sharpsburg pike. Send a brigade, and let it move till it finds the enemy in superior force. General Sykes will reconnoiter between this road and the Antietam Creek. General Sedgwick is also feeling the enemy on the other side.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, Frederick, Md.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he learns, from dispatches this morning from Washington, that the three brigades intended to re-enforce him were arriving there. He wishes to know whether any have reached Frederick, or if you have heard of them. He desires to be advised immediately upon the arrival of troops at Frederick.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, July 11, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

In reply to your telegram, I have to say that only three regiments (nine-months' men) have as yet reported to me. Their arrival was telegraphed to General Williams.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 11, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 4.05 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am astounded. Here is a fine regiment, Thirteenth Vermont, 663 strong, just arrived from Middletown, from the very presence of the enemy, on their way home because their nine-months' term expired on the 9th. Can nothing be done to stop this? This regiment is of General Newton's corps. I suppose I must give them transportation, but I cannot help denouncing them.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR FUNKSTOWN, July 11, 1863.
(Received 9 p. m.)

General MEADE:

Citizen reports that the enemy had only 6,000 men in Hagerstown yesterday; that the rest had gone to Williamsport. My observation confirms this.

W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a division and a brigade to advance upon Funkstown. Take possession of that town, and effect a lodgment upon the high grounds beyond, overlooking it. Should the enemy endeavor to prevent this by a very large force, you will bring forward as much of your command as may be necessary to support your troops.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 11, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a brigade (1,500 men) to make a reconnaissance, in conjunction with Kilpat-

rick's cavalry, of Hagerstown and the vicinity. This command should march at the earliest hour practicable to-morrow, the 12th instant.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 11, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The battle of Gettysburg has brought down my command to about 1,500 men. If general officers are to have commands according to their rank, this would certainly seem too small for a major-general. I also understand that junior major-generals and brigadiers are placed in command of corps, which might be construed as a reflection upon the character of those who are thus set aside. While I would not trouble the general commanding the army with direct requests to change arrangements which he has seen fit to make, yet I would deem it proper to bring this matter to his notice, so that he may act according to his judgment, upon a full knowledge of circumstances as they exist. I would not trouble him with claims arising from my rank. If he can give me no corps to command, I shall cheerfully submit to his judgment; but it would seem to me that in the distribution of re-enforcements among the different corps, things might be arranged so as to increase my command to a respectable size, and to render it more efficient. I want to be understood, however, that in any case, even if neither of these requests be complied with, I mean to do my duty faithfully in this army as long as I have a platoon to command.

You would oblige me, general, by submitting these representations to Major-General Meade for consideration.

I am, general, most respectfully, yours,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, =
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I notice that a brigade of new troops has re-enforced the First Corps this morning. I think mine now is the only corps that has not been strengthened; but, however that may be, it will increase the efficiency of this corps more than proportionately to the number of troops sent. If I could have only one regiment to a division, it would do me much good; so that if it is possible for me to be re-enforced, I entreat this for the benefit of the service. I have one regiment whose time is out on the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *July 11, 1863.*

(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE, *Army of the Potomac:*

My latest information is that the enemy have evacuated Hagerstown. This was 8 o'clock this morning. Part of Ewell's corps fell back, it is supposed, toward Clear Spring. A few cavalry were on the road to Funkstown. I have no information that is positive of the enemy having taken the direction of Clear Spring, across the Conococheague.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, *July 11, 1863—8 p. m.*General WARREN, *Army of the Potomac:*

Cavalry reports that the enemy are apparently falling back near Hagerstown. They, however, send out foraging parties composed of the three arms of the service. If possible, I will get off Dana's division, two brigades, this evening, to march toward Waynesborough.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, July 11, 1863.

[General WILLIAM F. SMITH:]

DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch received, and I think that I will move down under Dana, and probably go along with, what troops we can move. Unless Meade desires us to join him, nothing could be better than do as you suggest; and, in my opinion, we can help more by remaining in an attitude to fall upon the enemy at the proper moment than doing anything else.

I dread the effect on the Army of the Potomac, if our men should conclude not to fight in Maryland or break on the field; I think, however, that a good many of the Pennsylvania troops would do well. Potter went through to Meade last night with certain propositions, and I hope to hear shortly. It appears that your movement through by Pine Grove was the very best thing you could have done.

If you hear anything, please keep me advised. The shoes have gone forward.

Truly,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 11, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

[General WILLIAM F. SMITH:]

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. It is all right, your moving down. On the receipt of information that Hagerstown was evacuated, I intended moving down as soon as I could get Dana's troops in motion. It will trouble me a good deal to supply the command with provisions. I will try and press teams to-morrow for this use.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

INDIAN SPRINGS, MD., July 11, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I moved to this place last night. It is at the west base of North Mountain. Will cross the mountain to-night, and camp on the east base. My force is small, but I cannot well be driven out of the mountain. I am blockading with fallen timber all the roads between the turnpike and the river, so as to prevent any detachments making their escape to fords above. My cavalry scouts had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Clear Spring yesterday; several wounded on both sides. River falling slowly. Telegraph line repaired to Cherry Run, opposite this point. Weather cloudy, and strong indications of rain. General Averell has not yet come up. His movement is exceedingly slow. I could now use his cavalry to a good purpose.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 11, 1863.

General NAGLEE,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the engineer troops at Harper's Ferry are there for the purpose of being used in an emergency, when they will be required to work day and night. It is important that they should be kept fresh, and he directs, therefore, that you will not call upon them excepting in case of an emergency, such as that of an actual attack upon your post. Lieutenant Mackenzie has been sent for the purpose of laying out such works as you may deem necessary, and in such work will, no doubt, obtain all the aid necessary from the engineer troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp on the Antietam, Md., July 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Since the issue of my circular of March 10, 1863, regulating the allowance of transportation and camp and garrison equipage to this army, several orders have been issued from this office changing it, and I have found it necessary in the late movements of our army to make still further changes.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that my circular may be canceled, and the following allowance of transportation and camp and garrison equipage may be established, and that the order regulating it may be issued from your office:

I. For headquarters Army of the Potomac, including the chiefs of the various staff departments, with their aides-de-camp, employés, servants, retainers, and camp followers, such wagons for baggage and supply trains, ambulances, spring wagons, extra saddle-horses, with equipments complete, for contingent wants, and camp equipage, as may be from time to time actually required, provided it does not exceed the allowance as established by existing orders.

II. For the headquarters of an army corps: 5 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 two-horse spring-wagon for contingent wants; 5 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

III. For the headquarters of a division: 4 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 two-horse spring wagon for contingent wants; 2 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

IV. For the headquarters of a brigade: 3 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

V. For each full regiment of infantry and cavalry of 1,000 men, 6 wagons for baggage, camp equipage, &c. For each regiment of infantry less than 700 men and more than 500 men, 5 wagons. Less than 500 and more than 300 men (infantry), 4 wagons. Less than 300 men (infantry), 3 wagons. For each regiment of infantry and cavalry, 3 wall tents for field and staff; 1 shelter tent for every other commissioned officer; 1 shelter tent for every 2 non-commissioned officers, soldiers, servants, and camp followers.

VI. For each battery of six guns: 3 wagons for baggage, commissary stores, forage, &c.; 4 wagons for ammunition; 2 wagons for supply train; 3 wall tents for officers. For each battery of four guns: 2 wagons for baggage, commissary stores, forage, &c.; 3 wagons for ammunition; 2 wagons for supply train; 2 wall tents for officers. Shelter tents for non-commissioned officers, &c., same allowance as in infantry regiments.

VII. The supply train for forage, subsistence, quartermaster's stores, &c., to each 1,000 men, cavalry and infantry, 7 wagons. To every 1,000 men, cavalry and infantry, for small-arms ammunition, 4 wagons. To each 1,500 men, cavalry and infantry, for hospital supplies, 3 wagons. To each brigade, cavalry and infantry, for commissary stores for sales to officers, 1 wagon. To each division, cavalry and infantry, for hauling forage for ambulance animals, portable forge, &c., 1 wagon. It is expected that each ambulance will carry the forage necessary for its own team. Every wagon, whether in baggage, supply, or ammunition train, will carry the supply of forage necessary for its own team.

VIII. The chief quartermasters of army corps will be held strictly responsible that these allowances are not exceeded; that the means of transportation, &c., now in the respective corps, be at once reduced to conform to the foregoing, and that all excess be immediately turned in to the nearest quartermaster's depot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

JULY 11, 1863—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL,

Commanding at Waynesborough:

The major-general commanding directs that, on the receipt of this dispatch, you take up the line of march to rejoin the Sixth Corps. It may be necessary for you, in order to avoid the enemy in superior

force, to take inner and circuitous roads, but it is left to your discretion to determine the route of march. The general wishes you, however, to join by the shortest line that you may think it safe to move upon. The Sixth Corps is at present upon the Boonsborough and Hagerstown pike, about 2 miles from the former place.

I am directed to add that you will bring with you Colonel McIntosh's brigade of cavalry.

Show this to General Smith.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 11, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Waynesborough, Pa.:

Your dispatch of 8.30 p. m. yesterday received. I am directed to say that the major-general commanding has no active orders or instructions to give you at present other than those with which you have already been furnished.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1863.

General R. INGALLS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The Northern Central Railroad through to Harrisburg will not be opened before Tuesday. With great exertion, I have impressed 4 teams, and my force of 180 track men is now started to march to Chambersburg. The report of damages leaves me to expect great difficulty in procuring materials to reconstruct the Hagerstown road. I go to Chambersburg to-morrow, and will spare no efforts to open the communication.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS DELAWARE DEPARTMENT,

Wilmington, Del., July 11, 1863.

Col. DONN PIATT,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: During the week, I have inspected the troops at Fort Delaware and those along the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad to Bush River, and, to meet the necessity of the case, have ordered all the Fifth Delaware to Fort Delaware, where they are most wanted for guard and other duty, and have distributed the Sixth Delaware along the line of railroad, leaving four companies at Havre de Grace, at regimental headquarters, Havre de Grace, and the balance at Bush River, Gunpowder, Back River, and Perrymansville, giving ample protection to the railroad, and distributed the men in such a way as will give them convenient quarters without any additional expense.

Next week I purpose to accompany the Governor to the lower counties, and look into matters there. During the week I have sent 2 men to Fort Delaware for treasonable language—one of them, William Bright, of Wilmington, a man of some position; and thus making him an example is undoubtedly doing good to the community. I think political asperity is wearing away here, and another victory will make Delaware a very loyal State.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAN. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, *July 11, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

I have embarked and sent you since yesterday morning 12,000 troops.* I shall send 1,000 immediately, and 3,000 more as soon as General Getty reaches Norfolk. He has marched all the way from the White House. I expect him here to-night; at farthest to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

[FORT MONROE], *July 11, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

I sent you a dispatch by mail this evening, the telegraph line by Cherrystone being interrupted, in which there was a mistake. Please accept this instead of it. Ten thousand men have been sent you since yesterday morning. I shall send from 4,000 to 5,000 more; enough, with Spinola's brigade, to make about 17,000.

I am waiting for transportation. Expect transports to-night.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 191. } *Fort Monroe, Va., July 11, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. M. Corcoran will embark his brigade without delay (as soon as transportation can be had), and proceed to Washington direct, for duty with Major-General Keyes, reporting to the General-in-Chief.

Composition of brigade.—Sixty-ninth [One hundred and eighty-second] New York Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

The Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, at present temporarily attached to this brigade, will also embark at the same time for Washington direct, for duty with the division of Brigadier-General Gordon, now

* But see dispatch following.

at Washington, and to which division it originally belonged, reporting to the General-in-Chief at Washington, D. C.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Dix:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
July 16, 1863.

This brigade and the Tenth New Jersey, temporarily attached to it, will report for orders to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding department, &c., to be sent to the front.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 307. } *Washington, July 11, 1863.*

* * * * *

XVII. So much of Special Orders, No. 296, current series, from this office, as assigned Brig. Gen. E. L. Viele, U. S. Volunteers, to the command of the depot for drafted men at Annapolis Junction, Md., is hereby revoked, and Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of said depot.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 12, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

At 6.30 a. m. my reconnaissance about 2 miles from Hagerstown. No enemy in sight. No firing heard at Funkstown. Pickets heard artillery moving from Hagerstown and Funkstown, in a southwesterly direction, during the night.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

JULY 12, 1863—7 a. m.

GENERAL: It is so foggy that it is hard to discover anything. There seems to be but a few cavalymen between here and Downsville. At or near Downsville is a division of Longstreet, intrenching themselves. Their line is on a height just this side of Downsville. It extends south toward the river, in a very rugged country, with many stone walls parallel to their front.

The country on my left next to the river is impracticable for any considerable force to advance. I have come on to their infantry pickets; have been in range, but no shots have been exchanged. My ammunition is just coming up. During this fog I shall confine myself to scouting as closely to their line as I can.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD.

NEAR FUNKSTOWN,

July 12, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

GENERAL: The enemy is intrenching himself on the crest of a hill one-half mile east of Funkstown, and has batteries, supported by infantry, on the hills north of Funkstown.

N. DANIELS,

Captain, and Signal Officer.

JULY 12, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: General Wright is on the heights beyond Funkstown. Met but little opposition. His skirmishers are well out toward Hagerstown. I have telegraphed headquarters. Expect orders to move up. Perhaps you had better make preparations to move.

JOHN SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 12, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General COUCH:

By direction of the major-general commanding, I transmit herewith copy of his dispatch of yesterday to General Halleck,* which will inform you of the position of this army at that time. This morning Sedgwick took possession of Funkstown and the heights overlooking it. But little opposition was met with. A strong reconnaissance, which marched at the same hour as Sedgwick's detachment, and from the same vicinity, is now being made on Hagerstown. As yet it has met with no opposition.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1863—9.10 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

GENERAL: I have information confirming the information that the enemy is not crossing the river. Nothing but sick and wounded go over. At Williamsport there is but one flat-boat, which crosses the river in about seven minutes. It crosses by means of a wire rope.

* See Part I, p. 90.

The river is not fordable. This morning several horses with equipments floated down the river in front of my pickets. All quiet in my front. It is reported that cannonading can be heard toward the right of our army. Is it so?

Very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

My chief of staff reports that our cavalry has possession of Hagerstown, 8.15 a. m. A regiment of rebel cavalry is going north of the town; Kilpatrick following close. General Ames' division has possession of the crest this side of the town. Artillery shelling rebel cavalry.

Stuart, with his cavalry and some infantry, is reported massed on the other side of the town. No artillery firing from the enemy yet.

O. O. HOWARD.

HAGERSTOWN,
July 12, 1863—9.15 a. m.

General MEADE:

Have full possession of the town. Cavalry on the other side of it. Enemy has thrown up earthworks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of town; has got infantry there. The rebels have not yet opened fire on us. The enemy, however, appears to be in considerable force. General Couch's forces are reported to be advancing toward Hagerstown. General Ames sent an aide to find out.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

General Sedgwick, having occupied the heights above Funkstown, will place his command in position there. The major-general commanding directs that you throw forward your right, so as to occupy a position in the general direction of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike, closing in on your left upon General Hays, who has been directed to close in toward Jones' Cross-Roads. You will indicate to General Sedgwick the point upon which your right will rest.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The commanding general directs that you place your corps in position, the right on the heights beyond Funkstown, your left connect-

ing with General Sykes' right, who has been directed to take a position in the general direction of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike, his left connecting with General Hays. You will dispose of the Eleventh and First Corps so as to cover your right flank in the direction of Hagerstown.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you close in on your left, which rests on Jones' Cross-Roads. General Sykes will be directed to close in, to connect with your right.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

Colonel Huey's cavalry has been directed to move out from Jones' Cross-Roads into the Williamsport road. The major-general commanding directs that you furnish him such infantry supports as he may need. Information having been received from General Hays, confirmed by statements from other sources, that Hill's corps moved from Hagerstown in the direction of Downsville yesterday afternoon, General Hays has been directed to close in on his left at Jones' Cross-Roads, General Sykes to close in on Hays' right, and at the same time throw forward his right, so as to be in position in the general direction of the Hagerstown pike.

General Sedgwick has possession of Funkstown and the high ground beyond it. He has been directed to connect his left with General Sykes' right, and dispose the First and Eleventh Corps to protect his right flank.

The commanding general desires to know the result of your examination of the grounds in the vicinity of your present position, and whether you have found such as will afford a strong position for the left of the army—your corps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

July 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

I have advanced my line to the crest in front of my former position, which I consider much stronger than the one held yesterday. My line is too long, but think I can hold it until re-enforcements could be sent me. A Virginia refugee represents Longstreet's force

along from Dam No. 4 to Downsville, and Ewell from there along to the heights toward Saint James' College. This man is not certain that the whole of Longstreet's force is there. He thinks he has about 7,000 men.

I am now going to see General Buford, and find what information he has.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Hays called on me for re-enforcements. I gave him 2,500 men to strengthen his line, and have a brigade of 3,000 in reserve. Two divisions are massed a mile in rear. The line taken by the Second Corps is at the base of a sloping ridge, and untenable. The ridge this side is strong, and can be held. It would involve the throwing back of the left of Sykes.

Respectfully,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

NEAR SAINT JAMES' COLLEGE,
July 12, 1863.

General PLEASANTON:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my skirmishers are within very short range of the college, on the right of the road. I find them in large force on my right, and a strong line of skirmishers in front. I have driven them from their first position on the left of the road. They have a long line of rifle-pits just back of the college, covering the ground in that vicinity. I cannot advance farther till the infantry are ready to support me, my line in front has to be so much extended.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PENNOCK HUEY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

Colonel MCMAHON,
Of General Sedgwick's Staff:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the right of his line will not rest at the point lately indicated to you by him, but will be farther to the left, and nearer to Jones' Cross-Roads,

GEO. SYKES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he presumes you are in communication with General Kilpatrick, and receive all the information he obtains respecting the enemy, and are governed accordingly in the disposition of your troops.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

FREDERICK, MD., July 12, 1863—10.15 a. m.

received 11 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

General Tyndale's brigade, consisting of the One hundred and sixty-eighth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and soon after left for Middletown and Boonsborough, excepting a part of the One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which remained to attend to the brigade stores and property, but will leave this morning. The One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, all three-years' men, arrived here this morning, and are now preparing to leave for the front.

The delay which has occurred in the transportation of the above is owing to the railroad between the Relay House and this place being overstocked with trains (a greater portion of the road having but a single track), and to a want of men at this place in sufficient numbers to unload the trains rapidly as they arrive. Two hundred additional men are wanted for that purpose. The quartermaster says that civilians and negroes cannot be had. Can they be detailed from one of the regiments yet to arrive—say of the nine-months' men, if any?

GEO. THOM,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

[HAGERSTOWN, MD.,]

July 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

General MEADE:

Our infantry occupies the town. One brigade of cavalry on the right and another on the left of town. General Wright's column of the Sixth Corps moved up from Funkstown, and his advance is within one-half mile of town, on our left.

The enemy had two pieces of artillery near the town, which they withdrew after firing a few shots. They have a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts in position on the Williamsport road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town, which fired a few shots. The battery is supported by infantry, and the road is lined with skirmishers.

The best news I can find from Union men is that the enemy has taken position, his right resting on the Potomac, near Williamsport, his left within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here, Longstreet commanding the right, Hill the center, Ewell the left, Stuart's cavalry covering the flank.

All agree that no ammunition has been received by the rebels, and the way they received our attack shows that they are saving their powder. They have, however, plenty of provisions.

We captured wheat enough in one of the mills to feed the army a week. Shall await further orders.

O. O. HOWARD.

JULY 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,

Commanding at Frederick:

The commanding general directs that if the One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers have ten days or more to serve, you send them at once to join the First Corps, General Newton commanding. The First Corps is now in the vicinity of Funkstown, 2 miles from Hagerstown. Do not send forward any troops that have a less time to serve than ten days, unless they pledge themselves to serve until the present emergency is over; that is, until the battle is fought and the immediate ulterior operations concluded.

The general commanding likewise directs that you post the troops for the defense of Frederick so as to cover the Monocacy depot and bridge. General Naglee was ordered to send the two batteries of artillery to report to you. Communicate with him respecting them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers have been ordered to join your corps this day from Frederick, provided they have more than ten days to serve, or, if less than ten days, provided they pledge themselves to serve until after the present emergency has passed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you mass your corps in rear of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike, your left near the Boonsborough and Williamsport road, in the vicinity of Jones' Cross-Roads.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the occupation of Hagerstown renders it unnecessary for you to throw back

the First and Eleventh Corps on your right flank to the same extent as if the enemy occupied Hagerstown. You will post them so as to cover and strengthen your right flank.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 12, 1863—11.15 a. m.

General MEADE:

I am doing well. Have taken 110 prisoners. Heavy skirmishing 1 mile west.

GEARY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

General Hays has been directed to occupy the crest instead of the foot of the slope. The major-general commanding directs that you mass such of your troops as are not forming part of General Hays' line near Jones' Cross-Roads, as ordered, and hold them ready to march in support in any direction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 12, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received, War Department, July 13, 12.15 a. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

With due respect to Messrs. Cameron and Moorhead,* I must say that I do not think there is a city in the Union where Trimble would be as little likely to get a chance for intercourse with traitorous associates as in Baltimore. He has constantly been favored with opportunities at Gettysburg, which he could not have had here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 12, 1863—12.30 p. m.
(Received 5.15 p. m.)

General WARREN,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

It is reported that the rebels crossed a good many horses yesterday at Williamsport, swimming the river, and that fourteen flats were nearly completed yesterday. I cannot find out that any large force of the enemy is at Fairview. My Second Division will move down so soon as my provisions are up.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

* See Cameron to Lincoln, July 11, p. 646.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Funkstown, July 12, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I did not send an entire division this morning, and not more than 1,200 men, under the command of General Ames. I have posted my corps on the right of General Sedgwick. My extreme right holds the bridge on the road from Hagerstown to Smoketown; two divisions on a high hill, slightly in front of the crest occupied by General Sedgwick.

After I was posted, General Sedgwick's corps moved by flank a short distance to the left. The gap has been filled by a small portion of General Newton's command. The balance of his command is massing in my rear and left.

I have ordered the withdrawal from the town of the division sent to support Kilpatrick. It is still within supporting distance. Do you regard it important for me to hold Hagerstown with any strength?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Your dispatches are received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that it was his intention that a brigade only should act in conjunction with the cavalry in the operation upon Hagerstown; that General Sedgwick is authorized to post the Eleventh and First Corps to protect his right, and requests that you will communicate and co-operate with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR SAINT JAMES' COLLEGE,
July 12, 1863—2 p. m.

General MEADE:

The enemy occupy the heights in rear of Saint James' College, where they are throwing up intrenchments. I see them for at least a mile on the crest, and busily engaged intrenching.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 12, 1863.
(Received 2:40 p. m.)

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg:

My troops occupied Hagerstown this morning, the enemy retiring before them toward Williamsport. The enemy are intrenched on a

line one mile and a half from Hagerstown, in the direction of Dam No. 4, on the river. The road is open for you to Hagerstown.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Sykes appears to be deploying to his right, and constructing at the same time his line, so as to absorb 3,000 men of the reserve to fill the vacancy on the front line, between the Second and Fifth Corps.

Respectfully,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

General French reports that your corps is extending to the right, and leaving a vacant space on your left which will require 3,000 men of the reserve to fill. This reserve has been already reduced one-half by the necessity of filling a vacant space between the Fifth and Second Corps.

The major-general commanding directs that you connect your left with the right of the Second Corps, in accordance with the instructions of this morning, and not call upon the Third Corps to fill vacancies between the two corps. General French is directed to hold his corps in reserve, in rear of the Second Corps, and near Jones' Cross-Roads.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 12, 1863—5.45 p. m.

[Major-General HUMPHREYS:]

SIR: I desire to say that I have carried out my instructions, and that my left connects with the Second Corps; that there is no interval between the Second and Fifth Corps. There was an interval yesterday evening. I was not informed that the Third Corps had filled it, and could not find out that French's troops were there temporarily or not. Supposing that corps (Third) to be in reserve, I closed up on the Second, passing French's troops, until General Sedgwick could move down and connect with me. I suggested to General French that he keep his troops in their position. My troops were not extended to the right to-day; they simply changed front on the left.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The present arrangement of the front line of attack leaves but 6,000 reserves, viz, the First and Second Brigades, original Third Army Corps.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The commanding general directs that you send no more of your corps to fill vacancies between the Second and Fifth Corps, but retain in reserve the two divisions of the original Third Corps. Major-General Sykes has been directed to close his left up with the right of the Second Corps, as ordered this morning, and that he will not call upon you to fill vacancies caused by his extending to the right.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—5 p. m.

Commanding Officer Artillery Reserve:

The commanding general directs me to say that, as all the army has now crossed the Antietam, and is posted along the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike, a more suitable position for the Reserve Artillery will be found in the vicinity of Jones' Four Corners, the intersection of the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown pike with the Boonsborough and Williamsport road. He directs, therefore, that you examine that vicinity, and, after reaching a suitable point, move your artillery to it after night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—6 p. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Hays will advance his line to conform to the configuration of the ground, and directs that you make the position of your left conform to his, so that the connection of the line will not be lost.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—6 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Hays has been ordered to advance his line, in order to occupy the best ground in his vicinity. Should you have any part of your command in the front, the major-general commanding directs that you make its position conform to that of General Hays' command, so that there will be no break in the line of the army.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, *July 12, 1863—9.55 a. m.*
 (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: General Sedgwick directs that you move forward your command, and take position on the right of General Wright's division of the Sixth Corps, in front of Funkstown, disposing your troops so as to cover the right of the Sixth Corps in the direction of Hagerstown.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 12, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Commanding at Frederick:

The commanding general directs that the One hundred and forty-first New York Regiment join the Eleventh Army Corps, which it will find in the neighborhood of Funkstown.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 12, 1863.

[Major-General MEADE:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: When you asked me last evening how to obtain information of the enemy, I did not, perhaps, fulfill what you may think the requirements of your question. You are, however, to a certain extent, to-day answering for yourself.

Good topographical maps, spies, prisoners, deserters, well-affected citizens, reconnoitering parties, and preparatory attacks—these are the means absolutely within our power.

There is one of two things which will happen. (1) Lee has a chosen position in which he awaits our attack; or (2) we will stum-

ble on him in our present advance. Whichever has the advantage of a previous study of the configuration of the country, water-courses, roads, ridges, extension of roads, &c., with the best order for marching, and the best routes of direction, will have so far the advantage.

Should your attack be unexpected by General Lee, I do not fear the result.

Very sincerely,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp on the Antietam, Md., July 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor of calling your attention to the loose and irregular manner in which private property is taken by certain officers in this army. Citizens are calling on me daily, and presenting papers for property taken, but on which no disbursing officer could make payment. This irregularity exists principally in the cavalry and artillery service.

I have issued orders to officers of the quartermaster's department, stating the circumstances under which private property can be taken, and that payment must be made for it at the time, or the proper papers given. My records are not with me at present, or I would send you copies of my orders on the subject. The instructions given, however, are as follows:

No private property can be taken for the use of this army as far as relates to the quartermaster's department, excepting by an officer of that department, and he must have the authority of his commanding officer for taking it. Payment must be made at the time, or properly certified accounts given, on Form No. 12, and the property must be accounted for on the returns of the officer signing the certificate. The accounts must also be approved by the commanding officer.

Papers given in this form will be paid on presentation to Capt. John McHarg, assistant quartermaster, at Frederick City, who has been detailed for that purpose.

I respectfully request that a similar order may be issued from your office, stating the circumstances under which private property can be taken for the use of this army, and that all officers may be held to a strict accountability for the proper observance of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, July 12, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have ordered a brigade, under General Briggs, 1,648 men, to Boonsborough, to report to your headquarters.

The engineer troops were straggling, and pilfering the neighborhood. The roads in Sandy Hook stunk for want of a little drainage.

The other troops are engaged on the Heights, and I employed the engineer troops four hours per day, of which they complain. Your instructions will receive prompt attention.

I have 3,383 men left.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SANDY HOOK, MD.,
July 12, 1863—12 m.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Chief of Engineers, Army of the Potomac:

The river has fallen here 18 inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is still falling.

A citizen states that he is acquainted with the river above here, and that he judges from its appearance at this place that the fords near Shepherdstown and Williamsport are now practicable for infantry.

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp on the Antietam, July 12, 1863.

General HAUPT,
Superintendent of Military Railroads, Gettysburg:

Our troops are now beyond Funkstown. We expect to uncover Hagerstown to-day, and shall be glad to have railroad connection with the east opened as soon as possible.

We are doing well for supplies so far.

The enemy seems to be in a defensive position in front of Williamsport.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863—10.20 a. m.

The major-general commanding has directed General Warren, chief engineer, to examine the position of the army. Corps commanders will conform the disposition of their troops to such changes in the line as General Warren may deem necessary.

3.15 P. M.

Commanders of corps are hereby directed to advance their line of pickets till the pickets of the enemy are encountered, and report the character of the country in front.

By order of the commanding general:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863.

Intelligence having been received which satisfies the commanding general that the enemy are taking position behind Marsh Run, extending from Downsville to the vicinity of Hagerstown, he directs that corps commanders will move their commands with the utmost celerity into the positions heretofore designated, and be prepared to meet an attack from the enemy.

Requisitions should be made immediately upon General Tyler for any additional artillery that they may require. General Tyler will be found near the crossing of Beaver Creek by the Boonsborough and Hagerstown pike.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 12, 1863.

The following order will be strictly observed by all commanders :

No private property can be taken for the use of this army as far as relates to the quartermaster's department, excepting by an officer of that department, and he must have the authority of his commanding officer for taking it.

Payment must be made at the time, or properly certified accounts given, on Form No. 12, and the property must be accounted for on the returns of the officer signing the certificate. The accounts must also be approved by the commanding officer.

Papers given in this form will be paid on presentation to Capt. John McHarg, assistant quartermaster, at Frederick City, who has been detailed for that purpose.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 308. } *Washington, July 12, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, will return to the Department of Virginia, and report for duty to Major-General Dix.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAGERSTOWN, *July 13, 1863—5.30 a. m.*

General MEADE :

The enemy have left the works in front of Hagerstown. No enemy can be seen in any direction.

NICODEMUS,
Captain.

JULY 13, 1863—11.15 a. m.,

Col. E. SCHRIVER,

Commanding at Frederick:

The commanding general directs that the One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers join the Twelfth Corps, the headquarters of which are at Jones' Four Corners, or in that vicinity, on the road leading from Boonsborough to Williamsport.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 11TH ARMY CORPS, July 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

(Received 12 m.)

General MEADE:

From a church steeple in Hagerstown I have made the following observations:

The enemy's left seems to rest on a detached work one-fourth of a mile north of the National pike, on the farm of Wingert, or Zeller (see county map); thence running through Hilliard's, Heyser's, and Morler's estates, which is as far as I could see. Between the detached work above referred to and the pike there seems to be a battery of heavy guns; farther to their right another battery, and on Morler's farm two batteries. They appear to be very busy intrenching. Their position is on a ridge, and very strong.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

JULY 13, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Frederick:*

General Meade is absent from camp, and may not be back until late in the day. The One hundred and sixty-sixth, One hundred and seventy-third, and One hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, after being supplied, had better be ordered to Boonsborough, there to await further orders. Similar instructions had better be given to the companies of sharpshooters that have reported to you. I have ascertained that the Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is with General Briggs.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,

July 13, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

My headquarters are three-quarters of a mile from Funkstown, on Antietam Creek, near the Hagerstown pike.

I shall state my views with regard to the dislodgment of the enemy's work as soon as scouts and reconnoitering parties have returned.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding Eleventh Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863—4 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

You are at liberty to take up the position you suggested (by the brick house) through Major Ludlow, if you consider it best. It is not designed to hold any of these lines, unless the enemy attacks us before our other arrangements are made.

You can inform General Sedgwick if you are masking any part of his line. If your pickets and his cross, withdraw the part that laps over.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS,
July 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Colonel SPAULDING:

We may want a bridge put across the river before long. If sending away the 100 men to repair the canal will not interfere with laying the bridge, it is desirable to have it done.

G. K. WARREN,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
July 13, 1863—4 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

The line of Sedgwick's corps (Sixth) is parallel with the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg pike. The line of Hays' corps (Second) is nearly perpendicular to it. General Warren directs, through Major Ludlow, that my troops are to connect with the right of Hays and the left of Sedgwick.

The lines will then run thus:*

My position of this morning is far better for the use of artillery, infantry, and as a commanding one.

The interval between Hays and Sedgwick is not large enough for two divisions of my corps. I have thrown Crawford on the right of Hays. To bring Griffin on Crawford's right throws him in a hollow, with dense woods 200 yards in his front. I have, therefore, posted one of his brigades on Crawford's right and rear, and the rest of my troops remain as they were this morning. My front is so contracted by the Second and Sixth Corps that I have only the front of a brigade.

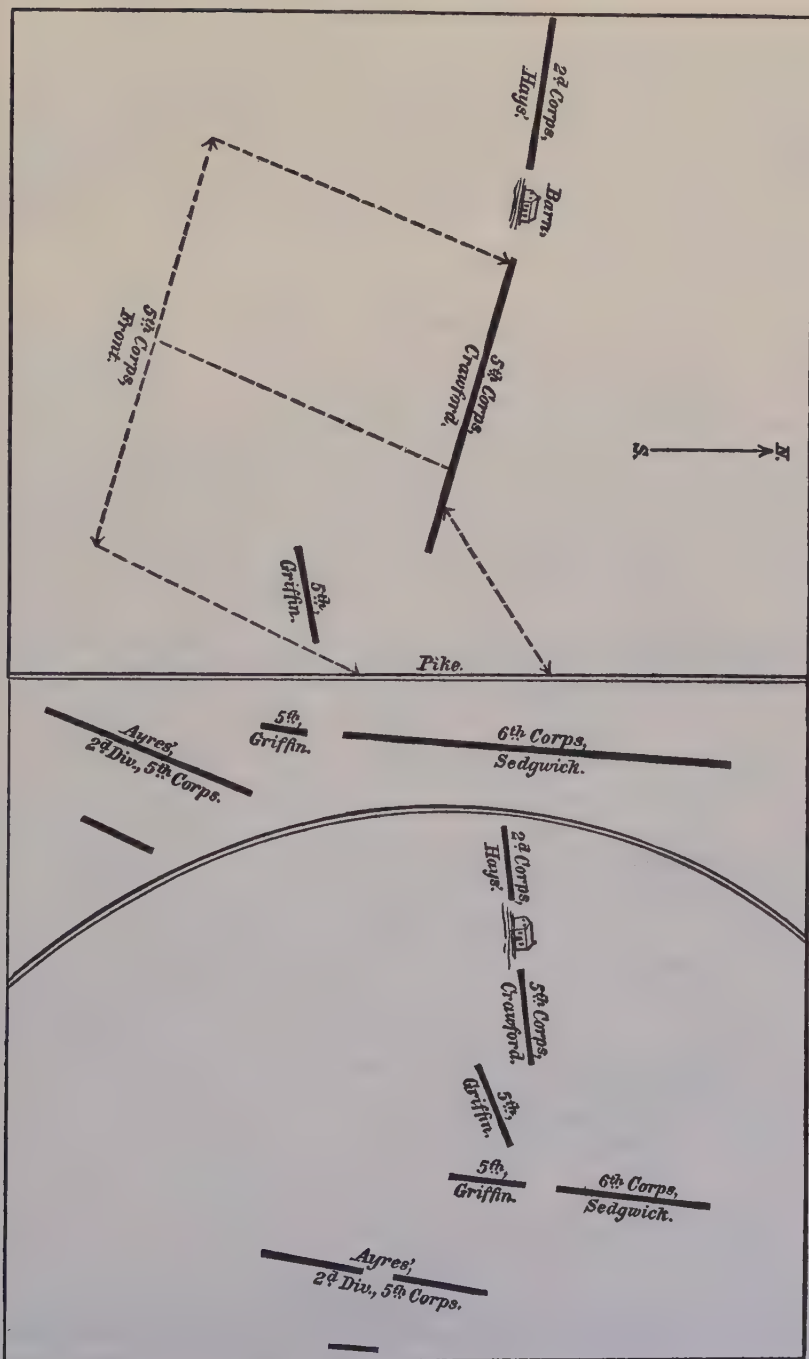
I await further instructions.

Respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, &c.

P. S.—Major Ludlow can explain the positions.

* See sketch on opposite page.



HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

July 13, 1863—6.35 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

General Kilpatrick is conducting a reconnaissance in force. My opinion is that their left, resting on Zeller's Hill, may be turned. Have not been able, owing to woods, to get near enough yet to determine the exact extent of their works after turning toward the Potomac. The reconnaissance is now being pushed up on the Merceburg road. The works near the National pike are apparently small.

O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,

July 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: The line of this corps extends from a short distance to the right of the Funkstown and Williamsport road, by Eyerly's farm, to the right of the Sixth Corps, about three-fourths of a mile.

The picket line runs along a ridge 500 yards in front of the first line. Average distance of enemy's skirmishers, 300 yards from our men. Ground rises gradually from about 300 yards in front of our line to the enemy's line of battle, in edge of heavy woods, 1 mile from our front line. They have thrown up intrenchments along the edge of these woods. They fired three or four shots from a battery of rifled pieces on this line, near the house of Mr. Stover, to-day. Another battery is reported in front of the left of this corps.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JULY 13, 1863.

Col. L. W. SMITH,

One hundred and Sixty-ninth Pa. Vols., Boonsborough:

The commanding general directs that your regiment join the Eleventh Army Corps without delay, as already ordered.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 13, 1863.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

The One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and forty-third New York Regiments left Frederick yesterday, and should join you in the course of to-day.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 13, 1863.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Commanding at Frederick:*

The commanding general directs that the One hundred and sixty-seventh, One hundred and seventy-third, and One hundred and sev-

enty-seventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers be distributed as follows : The One hundred and sixty-seventh to the First Corps, One hundred and seventy-third to the Eleventh Corps, and One hundred and seventy-seventh to the Twelfth Corps. The First and Eleventh Corps are near Funkstown, and the Twelfth Corps is at Jones' Four Corners, on the Boonsborough and Williamsport pike. The First Battalion New York Sharpshooters will be ordered to join the First Army Corps. If these troops have left Frederick, please have these orders communicated to them.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863—9 p. m.

The major-general commanding directs that the commanders of the Twelfth, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps each make a reconnaissance in force in front of their respective positions to-morrow, the 14th instant, the movement to commence punctually at 7 a. m. The reconnoitering force from each corps will be commanded by a general officer, and will be not less than a division, with such artillery as may be deemed necessary. These commanding officers will act in concert, so that the movements and operations will be simultaneously conducted.

The enemy's pickets, supports, and guards will be driven in until a distinct view of his position, defensive works, force, and its arrangements can be had. If it should be necessary to obtain this information, and should be practicable, the enemy should even be made to display his line of battle.

The character of the ground passed over, the facilities it affords, and the obstacles it opposes to the movements of artillery and infantry, will be carefully noted, as well as the advantages it affords for offensive and defensive operations.

The position of the enemy, the arrangement of his troops, the number, strength, and position of his batteries, rifle-pits, and other defensive works, will be carefully noted, and a full report will be made of all the facts of importance ascertained.

The cavalry on both flanks will co-operate in the movements.

The commanders of corps will hold their troops under arms in readiness for a general engagement, should the enemy offer one in front of his line of supposed intrenchments.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a division to the Twelfth Corps and one to the Second Corps, while the reconnaissances are being made to-morrow, to supply the places of the

divisions of those corps which form the reconnoitering forces. These divisions of the Third Corps will be massed close to the positions vacated by the absent divisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. 123D NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
July 13, 1863.

Captain PITTMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report as follows:

I advanced the pickets on the left of the line, according to instructions. Those on the right I judged already near enough the enemy. The picket line of the division to-night, therefore, reaches from its connection with the pickets of the Second Corps, a little to the right of the turnpike, along a ridge to the pickets of the Second Division, making in all the distance about a mile. The two lines (ours and the rebels') are in sight of each other, and about 400 or 500 yards apart. There has been brisk firing at intervals along the line, from both sides, during the day.

Just in front of our line is a hollow, through which a creek used to run, but the mill-pond has been broken, and the stream is a mere brook now. I placed a few men in the old mill and in a house and barn in front of the line, to act as sharpshooters. The rebel line on the left or south side of the road, is just in front of a thick woods, along the edge of which they have thrown up rifle-pits or breast-works. I could not discover any redoubts or batteries. Between the lines the ground which rises from the brook toward the woods is open and cultivated (corn and wheat fields), with the exception of a thick orchard on the left, and scattered fruit trees. On the north of the road their line runs along a rail fence just in front of the seminary or college. There are no woods immediately behind their line on this side of the roads, and no fortifications that I could see.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. ROGERS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 123d N. Y. Vols., General Officer of Day.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, July 13, 1863—9 p. m.
Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Report is confirmed that a part of the enemy's cavalry swam the river at Williamsport last night. You will, therefore, proceed early to-morrow morning, with the two brigades of your division at Boonsborough, to Harper's Ferry, where a bridge will be prepared for you to cross the river at that point. You will cross to the opposite side, and move in the direction of the enemy's line of communication from Williamsport and Winchester, to annoy their trains and communication.

Communicate from time to time with Harper's Ferry. Go by way of Rohrer'sville to Harper's Ferry, to conceal your movement. Take whatever artillery you may need.

Huey's brigade will remain for the present where it is.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863.General PLEASANTON, *Cavalry Headquarters:*

Orders have been sent to retain the First Brigade Horse Artillery (Robertson's), and let them refit where they are.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

JULY 13, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,
Commanding at Frederick:

The commanding general directs that Colonel Gibbs' regiment, One hundred and thirtieth New York Volunteers, join the Fifth Corps, which is in the vicinity of Jones' Cross-Roads, on the Boonsborough and Williamsport pike.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

General Smith arrived last night at Cashtown with some 7,000 new troops. They come without supplies, or means of transporting them. It seems incredible that these troops of Generals Couch and Smith should be in such a destitute condition, having had so long a time for preparation in a country of ample resources. Our department at Harrisburg must have acted on a small scale. These troops have, however, but a few days to serve, and were not too happy to march here. They will be distributed among our old corps for the expected battle. Should further operations call for fitting out commands within reach of this army, I will be responsible for its being well done, if you will intrust the duties to my direction. I have suitable officers who will execute your orders and mine.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
July 13, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The part of General Milroy's troops serving with me, infantry and cavalry, were last evening ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, via Greencastle. I trust they will be with you to-morrow. Dana's division, 12,000 strong, including fourteen Napoleons, Pennsylvania militia, I hope will get to Greencastle to-morrow night. If it is your wish for them to march into Hagerstown, I think they can be supplied from this point. My transportation is increasing. The roads south of this point are not in condition to haul any great amount of supplies.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 13, 1863.*

(Copy received, War Department, 7.25 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac :

The Second Division of my forces, about 9,000 men, eight guns, is here. Wholly unable to move it upon Leitersburg, on account of want of transportation for supplies. It may be twenty-four or forty-eight hours before it can go forward. The railroad cannot be repaired to this place in at least five days. The pike to Greencastle is badly cut up. Information that the enemy have a pontoon bridge at Williamsport is not wholly reliable.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 13, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,

Chambersburg, Pa. :

Your telegram to General Meade, that you cannot move for want of transportation, is received. Take it wherever you can find it, and, if you can find none, go without it, and live on the country. Do not stop at trifles at this crisis, but prove yourself equal to the emergency.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chambersburg, July 13, 1863.

Major-General DANA,

Commanding Division :

You will move your command at daylight to-morrow morning beyond Greencastle, to where a cross-road from the Greencastle and Middleburg road strikes the Greencastle and Williamsport pike.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

*Composition and strength of division commanded by Maj. Gen.
N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, July 13, 1863.*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES YATES.

5th New York (National Guard), Col. Louis Burger	647
12th New York (National Guard), Col. William G. Ward	519
20th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William B. Thomas	832
26th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Jennings	467
35th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Henry B. McKean	517
45th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple	805
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. James W. Piper	78
Total	8,865

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES NAGLE.

30th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William N. Monies	750
37th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John Trout	670
38th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Melchior H. Horn	790
39th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. James H. Campbell	870
41st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Edward R. Mayer	870
Goodwin's New York Battery (National Guard), Capt. William F. Goodwin..	67
Total	4,017

Third Brigade.

Col. EMLIN FRANKLIN.

40th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Alfred Day	850
42d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles H. Hunter	859
43d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Stott	723
44th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Enos Woodward	731
47th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James P. Wickersham	820
50th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus Stevens, jr.	779
Total	4,762

RECAPITULATION.

First Brigade	8,865
Second Brigade	4,017
Third Brigade	4,762
Total	12,644

*Troops at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee,
U. S. Army, commanding, July 13, 1863.*

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.

34th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William S. Lincoln.
43d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
175th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel A. Dyer.
1st Connecticut Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Erasmus Blakeslee.
6th Michigan Cavalry (detachment).
1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER A. PORTER.

9th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Simpson.
10th Maryland, Col. William H. Revere, jr.
8th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Richard W. Bates.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.
Maryland Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General SMITH :

DEAR SIR : Your note, informing me that you were to move on, and join your forces to Meade, is received.

If you return to me, there will be enough for us all to do.

The batteries will not be of much use to Meade, I am fearful, par-

ticularly [E.] Spencer Miller's. Will you leave the transportation or return it?

Respectfully,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—It may be that Meade will want you to command the corps. I should like to have you with me if there is to be any fighting done by us, but my opinion is that General Meade should give you a corps. In that case, I would feel that it was all right, and that it was for the best.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Commanding Division, &c.:

I think that you had better move from Cavetown toward Funkstown, via Chewsville, and notify General Meade as well as myself of your position. You might telegraph me from Meade's headquarters.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Wynkoop informs me that he is at Cavetown. I ordered him back to Greencastle.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
No. 10. } *Pittsburgh Pa., July 13, 1863.*

I. As Captain [William W.] Risher's company [G], of Colonel McComb's [Fifty-fifth] regiment, three-months' State militia, after having been clothed, armed, and equipped by the General Government, declined to go with the rest of the regiment to an adjoining State, where they would be of use in the defense of Pennsylvania, their services are no longer required by the General Government. After turning in their arms, clothing, and equipments to the proper officers, Captain Risher will report to the State authorities.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Brooks:

T. B. SWEARINGEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRVIEW, MD., via CHERRY RUN, VA.,
July 13, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

It is reported by deserters this afternoon that the enemy have completed a pontoon bridge at Williamsport, and are now crossing their wagons and a portion of their cavalry. Firing heard in that direction for some hours during early part of day. Rained nearly all last night and most of this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Fairview, Md.:*

Move up upon the enemy's flank and rear, and attack and harass him wherever you can. If you can reach his crossing, annoy him as much as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
July 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Washington:

On the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, I sent a letter to Colonel Hall, commanding at Fort Ethan Allen, who sent about 200 infantry and 15 cavalry, as much as he could spare, to Mrs. Jones' farm. They remained out all night, but no traces of any enemy were found, not even a horse-track, and reliable citizens in that neighborhood had no intelligence of any rebels being in the vicinity.

Very respectfully,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *July 13, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

You have doubtless heard already of the damage to the Washington branch road by the recent unprecedented storm. We have a very heavy force, under charge of our principal officers, upon the line, doing all that is possible for its earliest practicable restoration. We trust to have it opened through to-morrow a. m. Such was the extreme severity of the lightning that four magnets were destroyed at Washington Junction at different periods during the storm.

The obstructions upon the main stem were removed very promptly, and by report from Supervisor [Alexander] Diffey, dated Frederick at 5.45 p. m., we learn that trains are doing well on main stem. All trains that left Washington yesterday have arrived at destination. Artillery and their horses are being unloaded at Monocacy. Troops are being unloaded at Frederick promptly on their arrival, and can be returned to Baltimore. No troops have gone to Sandy Hook since Saturday. Everything that is possible shall be done at all points to accomplish the best results.

The damages to bridges and track on Washington road is serious, but will be all overcome, as stated.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

U. S. S. SEYMOUR, *James River, July 13, 1863.*
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Seventh Army Corps, Fort Monroe:

GENERAL: There are no casemates to Fort Powhatan; no guns mounted, and no garrison. This I discovered by a reconnaissance

which I made in this vessel this morning. Since then the iron-clads and some of the gunboats have passed up. We saw a few signalmen and cavalry.

The lower fort has five embrasures. The upper work is much more extensive, and has a water battery. Gunboats picket and cover the works. If you think it is expedient to occupy or raze the work, some clearing would be necessary.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,
S. P. LEE,

Acting Rear-Admiral.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 13, 1863—6 p. m.

(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

I sent General Keyes with the troops from Yorktown, because they consisted, for the most part, of his army corps. He telegraphs me from Baltimore that he is ordered back for duty here. I have no command for him. I have left only a brigade at Yorktown, and I design Norfolk and the new line for General Peck. I trust, therefore, he may be assigned to duty elsewhere. He will be in Baltimore till to-morrow evening.

JOHN A. DIX,

Major-General.

READING, July 13, 1863.

Colonel TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

COLONEL: I take leave to transmit to you a letter to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and respectfully request you to deliver it to him.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,

Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

READING, July 13, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

SIR: According to your order, I reported to Major-General Couch, at Harrisburg, and was assigned by him for duty as commander of the militia and volunteers at Reading.

Arrived at this place, I found 5,000 three-months' men, partly organized into regiments, and under marching orders for Harrisburg. I did my utmost to complete the organization of these troops, and sent every regiment forward as soon as it was armed and equipped.

To-day there is only one organized and armed regiment here, doing camp and provost-guard duty, whilst two others are under organization.

During this week the three regiments mentioned will leave Reading, and, to my best knowledge, no new enlistments of any consideration will take place here.

The idea of concentrating a force of 2,000 men here has not been realized, which I take leave to bring to your notice, so that you may know my position and functions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

MOUNTAIN STATION,

July 14, 1863—12.35 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: A battery, apparently ours, in action about 7 miles due west from here. Two lines of troops in rear of battery are advancing in that direction.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HAGERSTOWN, July 14, 1863.

Major-General MEADE:

The enemy has fallen back toward Williamsport. Reported crossing at that point.

NICODEMUS,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 14, 1863—6.35 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

My brigade commander in Hagerstown reports the works in his front evacuated.

O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—7.40 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

Your dispatch of 5.30 a. m. is just received. The major-general commanding desires me to say that the facts you communicate render the movement ordered last night still more necessary, and directs that you continue it until the position of the enemy is ascertained, supporting the reconnoitering force with your whole corps, if necessary, and following that up, if required, by the First and Eleventh Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

JULY 14, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

No enemy on the Williamsport road. Enemy's works very strong. Commenced moving at dusk; last left about midnight.

O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

The enemy is reported to have fallen back from before our right. Are there any indications of their having done so on your front? Direct the officer in command of the reconnoissance to report frequently, and send the reports to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Meade:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 14, 1863—8.20 a. m.

Colonel HUEY,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Move your brigade without delay up the Williamsport pike until you meet the enemy, and report at once as soon as you come in contact with him in force.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The reconnoissance ordered last night by the general commanding the Army of the Potomac is now being pushed forward, to ascertain the present position, strength, &c., of the enemy. It is to be supported by the Sixth Corps, and, if necessary, by the First and the Eleventh Corps. General Sedgwick desires that you hold your command in readiness to advance at a moment's notice, in support of the reconnoitering force.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, July 14, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: Your corps is to join General Sedgwick's, being on his right. I send this by one of your provost-guard, my horse being rather used up, and thinking you may have to turn back and go on the Hagerstown and Williamsport pike. I will be there soon.

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—General Sedgwick's right is directly behind the center of Williamsport.

JULY 14, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS :

I have received the general order to corps commanders to follow up reconnaissance. Shall I await orders from General Sedgwick, or push forward ?

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—8.45 a. m.

General HOWARD :

The major-general commanding directs me to say that orders have been sent to General Sedgwick respecting your corps, which should move immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
In the Field, July 14, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD :

GENERAL: General Sedgwick directs that you move with your command through Hagerstown, on the Clear Spring road; that, after passing the town, you halt, and send out a reconnoitering party in the direction of Clear Spring, to learn if any force of the enemy has moved in that direction, and that you keep up communication with the First Corps, on your left, and look well to your right.

The First Corps is directed to move to the Williamsport and Hagerstown pike and await orders. The Sixth Corps moves on the left of the First, and will advance until the position of the enemy is determined.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick :

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 14—9.15 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON :

GENERAL: I have advanced about a mile. See nothing. My information that the enemy commenced crossing last evening, and has succeeded, [was from] a citizen who has been detained in their camp. They have all crossed, excepting about a division.

Respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM :

The major-general commanding directs me to say that by the circular of 8.30 a. m. it was designed, if it was found the enemy

had fallen back, that the reconnoitering force should form the advance in pursuit of the enemy, to be followed up by the corps, and that every effort should be made to overtake and attack the enemy before he effects the crossing of the Potomac.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Colonel SPAULDING :

How are you getting along with laying the bridge ?

G. K. WARREN,
Brig. Gen., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

General G. K. WARREN :

We are getting along well with the bridge. Will have it done by 2 p. m.

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—9.45 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps :

The major-general commanding directs me to say that, having placed the Eleventh and First Corps under your command, he declines to give orders direct to either of those corps commanders, lest it should produce confusion. You will give them such orders as you may deem necessary for their co-operation with you, and will direct, if you think it necessary, General Howard to move along the Clear Spring road as far as you deem it advisable, and change the direction of his march toward Williamsport, when you consider it proper for him to do so.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Information having been received that the enemy has fallen back from our right, the major-general commanding directs that, upon receiving similar intelligence from the reconnoitering force, each corps commander will move forward with his corps to support the reconnaissance, which will be pushed until the enemy is met; that the Third Corps will follow the Second Corps; that corps commanders will keep up their communication with the corps on their right and left, and be prepared to deploy in line of battle upon overtaking the enemy.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 14, 1863—10 a. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

Orders have been sent you to push forward the reconnoitering party, and follow it up with your corps. The Third Corps has been ordered to follow you. All the information shows that the enemy is in full retreat and crossing the river, and the object of the major-general commanding is to overtake and strike him before he effects the crossing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 14, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch is received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that the circular of 8.30 this a. m. intended that the reconnoitering force should form the advance in the pursuit of the enemy, and come up with him, if possible, before he succeeds in crossing, and that each of the corps should follow closely in support of the advance.

All intelligence shows the enemy to be crossing or to have crossed the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Sedgwick.)

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,

*In the Field, July 14, 1863—10.30 a. m.***Brigadier-General WADSWORTH,***Commanding First Corps:*

GENERAL: General Sedgwick directs that you advance with your command, and take position on the Hagerstown and Williamsport pike, to the left of Hagerstown, and halt them, in readiness to move to the support of the Sixth Corps, on your left, or the Eleventh Corps, on your right. You will please keep up communication with both corps.

The Eleventh Corps is to move through Hagerstown out on the Clear Spring road, and halt after passing the town, sending forward a reconnoitering party.

The Sixth Corps will move on the Williamsport pike until the position of the enemy is determined.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD :

The major-general commanding directs me to ask if you know how far Kilpatrick's cavalry have advanced, what they have ascertained, and why they do not send information.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
July 14, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS :

The rear of the enemy crossed the river two and a half hours ago, our artillery shelling them. This report is from my scouting officers.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—11 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps :

General Kilpatrick was in Williamsport at 9 a. m., and reports the enemy across the river. The major-general commanding directs that you move forward, and take position at Williamsport.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD :

General Kilpatrick entered Williamsport at 8 a. m. The major-general commanding directs me to say that, having placed the Eleventh and First Corps under the command of Major-General Sedgwick, it would lead to confusion should he give orders direct to the corps. General Sedgwick is ordered to take position at Williamsport.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff :

The material is upon the ground, and the railroad bridge may be built for infantry at any time within two hours. We will have the pontoon bridge across by 2 p. m.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS,
July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

General NAGLEE, *Sandy Hook*:

The enemy all crossed the river last night. The railroad bridge will probably be restored by the company as soon as they are permitted. It should at once be made passable for infantry, if this operation can be done without using Major Spaulding's command, which are already fully occupied with the pontoons, and without interfering with the plans of the railroad company.

G. K. WARREN,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

[General S. WILLIAMS:]

GENERAL: The circular of 8.30 [a. m.] of this date was not received till 10.30 a. m. (subsequent to the hour of your last dispatch).

I immediately sent a staff officer to my advance. He has not returned, but I shall put my corps in motion at once, and support General Crawford, already in front.

Respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: General Sedgwick directs that you take the first left-hand road after passing Hagerstown, and move to the vicinity of Williamsport, taking position on the right of the First Corps. The First Corps is ordered to move on the Williamsport pike, to take position on the right of the Sixth Corps. The Sixth Corps will be stationed at Williamsport.

Appearances indicate that the enemy has crossed the river into Virginia.

By command of Major-General Sedgwick:

M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
July 14, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

GENERAL: General Sedgwick directs that you march on the Williamsport pike toward Williamsport, and take position on the right of the Sixth Corps. The Sixth Corps will be at Williamsport.

Appearances indicate that the enemy has crossed the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. McMAHON,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—12 m.

The commanding general, having reason to believe that the enemy has crossed the river, directs that corps commanders, as soon as they are satisfied that his whole force has crossed, halt their commands and report their positions.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 14, 1863—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

The bridge is finished. Will answer your message in a few minutes.

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

SANDY HOOK,
July 14, 1863—1.20 p. m.

General WARREN,

Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

If the canal is serviceable from here to Shepherdstown, I could be there by daylight to-morrow, and probably have the bridge completed by 11 a. m. How wide is the river there? In order to get material for more than 620 feet of bridge, I must dismantle the land train you ordered made up.

After receiving your order to build the bridge here, I could not spare men to work on the canal. The canal superintendent has gone down to do the work, but I don't think he has fairly commenced the work yet. It will take him two days to repair the break, with plenty of wheelbarrows, which he has not on hand.

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
July 14, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

General Crawford is ahead, not far from Falling Waters, say 2 miles. My other divisions (Ayres' and Griffin's) are within 2 miles of Williamsport, on the right of the Williamsport and Boonsborough road.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, July 14, 1863—2.15 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

One of my regiments occupies Bolivar Heights and the town of Harper's Ferry.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER,

Commanding at Frederick :

The major-general commanding directs that you retain all reinforcements in the vicinity of Frederick until further orders.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 14, 1863—3 p. m.

Major WOODRUFF,

War Department, Washington, D. C. :

The Maryland campaign is ended. Have sent to me at Harper's Ferry, as soon as practicable, all the maps you can spare of the Shenandoah Valley and the routes east of the mountains to Gordonsville.

G. K. WARREN,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

SANDY HOOK, July 14, 1863—3.15 p. m.

General H. W. BENHAM,

Commanding Engineer Brigade, Washington :

I have just completed a bridge across the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry. General Warren telegraphs me to be prepared to throw another bridge at Shepherdstown or Berlin, and that he has sent to you for more bridge material to be sent up.

If the bridge is built at Berlin, I shall want 600 feet more pontoon bridging. The material should be sent to Berlin by railway. There is a break in the canal below Berlin, so that the bridging could not be sent up by canal for several days. Please have better material sent up than was put in the last train. Most of the chasses are unfit for use.

Please ask Colonel Pettes to have our letters sent by mail to Sandy Hook.

I. SPAULDING,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 14, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Harper's Ferry :

The enemy has crossed the Potomac. You will endeavor to ascertain what direction he has taken, and his intentions. Harass him as much as you can. You will keep up communication with these headquarters through Harper's Ferry.

I send you Colonel Huey's brigade.

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

SANDY HOOK, July 14, 1863—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,

Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

There is a lock at Berlin, and the canal is good from here to that point. The break is about a quarter of a mile below this lock.

The width of the river at Berlin at very low water was 1,200 feet. I have just telegraphed General Benham that it will require 600 feet additional material if the bridge is ordered built at Berlin, and that this material should be sent to Berlin by railway, as it would probably take two days to put the canal in order. I will send a large force down to the break immediately. The great difficulty is the want of wheelbarrows. The canal superintendent has but 7. I understand General Naglee has sent for 50 more, but they have not arrived.

I. SPAULDING,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS,

Frederick, July 14, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

The One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers reported to me yesterday, and is no doubt by this time nearer your headquarters than this place. It was directed to join the Twelfth Corps at Jones' Four Corners. See your telegram of July 13, received here at 12 m. yesterday.

The nine-months' regiments which passed through Frederick and reported to me are the One hundred and seventy-second, One hundred and sixty-ninth, One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-seventh, and One hundred and sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, and One hundred and sixty-eighth New York.

Major-General Halleck has ordered the Seventh New York State Militia to be sent to New York, to report to Major-General Wool. This leaves me without an infantry soldier, excepting some worthless stragglers, collected here by the provost-marshal, without organization.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Inspector-General, Commanding.

FREDERICK, July 14, 1863.

(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, Washington:

In addition to the five regiments reported on Sunday, the 12th, there have since arrived eight regiments, four batteries, and four companies of New York sharpshooters. Of these eight regiments, five are three-years' men and three are Pennsylvania nine-months' men, whose enlistment expires on the 21st of July.

Col. Ed. Schriver is here, in command, and is sending forward the troops on their arrival, as instructed by General Meade.

No trains are expected from Washington before night, owing to a break in the Washington branch railroad.

GEO. THOM,

Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

JULY 14, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

The First Brigade is on the south side of the river. The Second Brigade is crossing. Met with very little opposition.

[JNO. BUFORD.]

[Indorsement.]

[General MEADE:]

This is just received from General Buford. It is all he sends. Shall I order him to return or go on?

A. PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Frederick, July 14, 1863—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Your telegram, directing all re-enforcements to be retained here until further orders, is received.

In this connection, I may mention that I have been informed there are several regiments from Southeastern Virginia at Washington, awaiting transportation to this place. If this be so, they might be stopped at that point.

ED. SCHRIVER,

*Inspector-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *July 14, 1863.*General A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

The rebels crossed infantry and cavalry at a ford just above Williamsport. The ford is reported to be from 4 to 4½ feet. I have sent to ascertain the exact depth. The flat-boat that the rebels used has gone down the river.* They constructed pontoons at this point, where there was lumber, and floated the bridge to Falling Waters, where the greater portion of the army crossed over. There seems to have been much confusion and demoralization among them. Should the general want me to-night at headquarters, will you ask him to excuse me, as I am very much worn out? I will cheerfully accede to any measures.

I have two days' rations in haversacks from to-morrow morning, and plenty of fresh beef.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

*Major-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *July 14, 1863.*General A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

My corps is encamped 1 mile from Williamsport, on the right of the Sixth Corps, my right resting on Conococheague Creek. My headquarters are at Leiter's Mills, 1½ miles from Williamsport, on the Greencastle pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commanding.

SANDY HOOK, July 14, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General WARREN,

Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Captain [Channing] Clapp, General Benham's assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs me that no order had been received from you at 5.30 p. m. to send bridge material.

I. SPAULDING,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Hagerstown, Md., July 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, I proceeded to Chambersburg, Pa., for the purpose of assuming command of the First New York and Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, doing duty in that vicinity, and removing them to the headquarters of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

While at Chambersburg, and on the evening of the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, I received orders from Major-General Couch, whose headquarters are at that place, to take command of that portion of Major-General Milroy's division that were in Pennsylvania, at and about Chambersburg, Loudon, and Greencastle, and march the same to the Army of the Potomac.

In obedience therewith, I had said force concentrated and moved to this place, where I arrived this evening. Finding the position of the Army of the Potomac changed, I deemed it advisable to await at this point further orders as to my advance, which I now respectfully ask. With this object in view, I have taken the liberty of dispatching to your headquarters Lieutenant Watkins, of the First New York Cavalry.

I beg to submit the following statement, exhibiting the character and strength of the command, viz:

Command.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men for duty.	Commanding officers.
Detachment 1st Virginia Volunteer Artillery	1	25	Lieutenant Harris.
12th Virginia Volunteer Infantry	21	433	Colonel Klunk.
116th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	19	397	Colonel Washburn.
122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	94	Captain Sells.
123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	174	Captain Kellogg.
18th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry	7	159	Captain Mathewson.
5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry	2	80	Captain Farquberg.
87th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry	9	223	Major Ruhl.
1st New York Cavalry	12	300	Major Adams.
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	16	275	Major Titus.
1st and 3d Virginia Cavalry, detachments	2	24	Lieutenant Clark.
	95	2, 184	

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
AND W T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 15, 1863 :

The Twelfth and Second Corps to move via Downsville, Bakersville, Mercerville, Sharpsburg, the Antietam Iron-Works, and River road, encamping in Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry.

The Third Corps, via Fair Play, Tilghmanton, Sharpsburg, and Brownsville, encamping in Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry.

The Fifth and First Corps by Williamsport and Boonsborough road, via Jones' Cross-Roads ; thence to Keedysville, by the road between the Sharpsburg pike and the Antietam, to Keedysville ; thence through Fox's Gap to Burkittsville, by the road nearest the mountain (the shortest road) ; and thence to Berlin.

The Sixth and Eleventh Corps, via Funkstown and Boonsborough, through Turner's Gap, to Middletown ; thence to Petersville and Berlin.

The corps will move in the order named, and the corps in advance will march at early daylight, and will be followed by the next corps as soon as the road is clear.

The Reserve Artillery will move by the way of the Boonsborough pike, through Turner's Gap, to Middletown, and thence to the vicinity of Berlin, by Petersville. It may take precedence as far as Middletown ; after which it will march between the Sixth and Eleventh Corps.

Headquarters will be at Berlin to-morrow afternoon. Corps commanders will direct their trains to meet them at their camps, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Berlin.

By command of Major-General Meade:

[S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 189. } July 14, 1863.

* * * * *

III. The division commanded by Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, and composed of the following regiments, is assigned to the Eleventh Corps :

First Brigade.—One hundred and forty-second, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-fourth, and One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Second Brigade.—One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers and Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The Fortieth Massachusetts and One hundred and forty-fourth New York Regiments, heretofore assigned to the First Corps, are transferred to General Gordon's division, Eleventh Corps, which they will join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863. (Received 6 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General*:

The enemy has recrossed the Potomac, and is now probably retreating down the Shenandoah Valley. This army will move by Berlin and Harper's Ferry. We must, therefore, look for our next supplies, after crossing the Potomac at Salem or Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We shall fill up our trains at Berlin as they pass. Will you please ask General Haupt to put the railroad in repair? I shall transfer Captains Wagner and Pitkin with their employes to Berlin.

It would be utterly fruitless to move this army down the Winchester Valley. The enemy occupied an almost impregnable position yesterday. I am happy he has been forced back so successfully. I shall be at Berlin to-morrow at 2 p. m.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAUPT,
In charge Military Railroads, Chambersburg:

Withdraw all your construction corps from Pennsylvania railroads, and bring them as quickly as possible to Alexandria. Lee has crossed the Potomac.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., July 14, 1863—5.30 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General*:

Construction corps will be ordered back immediately to Alexandria. This movement is precisely as I expected and predicted. I did not see how we could prevent the enemy from crossing. It is now of the greatest importance to occupy the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and push forces ahead to secure from destruction any bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad that may still remain.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., July 14, 1863.
(Received 10 p. m.)

General R. INGALLS, *Army of the Potomac*:

The Winchester road cannot be relied upon for any transportation whatever. The rail is strap iron, the supports rotten, and the lightest engines run off the track continually. I am moving my whole force to Alexandria. You cannot catch Lee by following in his rear. The bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad which are not yet burned should be saved, if possible; also on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 14, 1863.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

General HAUPT, *Chambersburg:*

Our headquarters will be at Berlin, Md., to-morrow night. General Meade desires that you will see that the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Railroads are in good running order. Couch will probably be left in command of this district. It would be well, I think, to have the Cumberland Valley Railroad repaired. He could draw his supplies from Frederick.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

SANDY HOOK, *July 14, 1863.*

General R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch received. It will take several days to repair the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. The railroad beyond there on Winchester road has been entirely destroyed. General Naglee ordered the break in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal repaired three days ago, and presume it is about completed. It is reported to me that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has the duplicate timbers to repair the bridge, but at what point I am not advised. Have inquired of W. P. Smith, master of transportation. The break in the canal was below Berlin.

E. P. FITCH,
Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *July 14, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

(Received 10.55 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

General Meade has declined to take the responsibility of ordering my forces to join him. Smith's division is with him. Dana's division, 12,000 strong, will probably be at Greencastle to-night. I have notified General Meade that it will be at his disposal.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July 14, 1863.*

(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Major-General COUCH,

Chambersburg, Pa.:

My command is still intact, but as the enemy has gone, I suppose I shall be left again subject to your orders. Shall I return to Chambersburg or remain here?

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *July 14, 1863*—6 p. m.
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There are in this department, including those with General Meade, about 20,000 militia and emergency men, organized and equipped. Shall more militia regiments be raised?

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg:

The enemy evacuated last night the very strong position he occupied yesterday. I was only able to overtake his rear guard at Falling Waters, where we captured over 2,000 prisoners, several guns, standards, &c. The rest of the army had crossed during the night.

I am about moving down the river to cross at Berlin, and move down the Loudoun Valley. I wish to take every available man with me now with my army. At the same time I think Hagerstown ought to be occupied and the river watched, till we know what has become of Lee.

If you can do this with the forces under your command, you will render me an essential service. I have directed General Smith to report to you for instructions, as the time of his men is so nearly out.

Please let me know by telegram whether you can comply with my wishes.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

FAIRVIEW, MD., *July 14, 1863*—3 a. m.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch received. Brigadier-General Averell has arrived with his cavalry. I will move on Williamsport in the morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FAIRVIEW, MD., *July 14, 1863.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Since my dispatch of this morning, I learn from prisoners captured that Longstreet with his corps is within supporting distance of Williamsport. I therefore defer my proposed advance against that place, but will operate against the enemy on his other flank.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 14, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Fairview, Md.:

General Meade telegraphs that the enemy's main army has crossed at Falling Waters. If so, you should also cross, to act on his flank. If any forces are still on the north side, try to cut them off.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., July 14, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Just arrived. Find that the enemy crossed the river during the night and early this morning. River now rising rapidly.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON DEPOT, July 14, 1863.
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report the following troops at this station: One hundred and fifty-second New York, 460 men; Twenty-sixth Michigan, 450 men; One hundred and sixty-fifth Pennsylvania, 730 men; One hundred and sixty-sixth Pennsylvania, 630 men; One hundred and seventy-eighth and One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, 960 men; Fourth Delaware, 630 men; detachment One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, 94 men; Sixth New York Cavalry, 80 men. Total in all, 4,034.

The damage to Laurel Bridge is such as to render it necessary to transfer troops at that point. As soon as the break at Paint Branch is closed, say at 1.30 p. m., the troops will be immediately forwarded.

D. C. MCCALLUM,
Colonel, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Move no more troops from Washington till further orders. They will remain for the present at the depot.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GETTYSBURG, July 14, 1863—6 p. m.
(Received July 15.)

JONATHAN LETTERMAN,
Medical Director, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Five thousand eight hundred Union and 1,500 Confederates have been sent from here, besides 4,000 supposed to have gone from Littlestown and Westminster.

I think about 3,000 Union and 6,000 Confederates remain. Probably 3,000 cannot be moved. Dr. Brinton has plenty of the kind of supplies sent from Philadelphia, but, at the request of Dr. Cuyler, has made requisition on Dr. [Christopher C.] Cox for some articles. Dr. Cuyler is here; also General Thomas, who has power to act for the Secretary of War.

Have selected a fine site for the camp. Am anxiously awaiting the tents.

HENRY JANES,
Surgeon in Charge.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 14, 1863.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I left the Army of the Potomac yesterday, believing that the decision of General Meade's council of war on Saturday night, not to attack the rebels, would allow them to escape. His army is in fine spirits and eager for battle. They will win, if they get a chance.

General Couch has a fine army between Carlisle and Greencastle, but will move no farther south without orders, under the strong belief that his duty is to guard the Susquehanna. In my opinion, the Susquehanna needs no guard. I have urged him from the beginning to join Meade. I hope in God that you will put forth your authority, and order every man in arms between the Susquehanna and the Potomac to unite with Meade, so that he may have no reason for delay in giving battle before the falling of the flood allows Lee to escape.

SIMON CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 14, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Major-General DIX,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

It was not deemed advisable to assign General Keyes to duty with the Army of the Potomac, as all re-enforcements were assigned to existing army corps there. As he is ordered to report to you, it is expected that he will remain on duty in your command till further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 312. } *Washington, July 14, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, for orders.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 15, 1863—8.45 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON,

Commanding First Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that orders have been sent to General Sedgwick to move forward your corps, which should follow in pursuit of the enemy immediately.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Sandy Hook, July 15, 1863—1 p. m.

Captain CLAPP,

Adjutant Engineer Brigade, Washington:

General Benham was ordered by General Humphreys, chief of staff, to send up at once, by the canal, all the serviceable bridge stuff you had to Berlin. Has any started yet?

G. K. WARREN,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

One raft of fifty-two boats started from here for Berlin at 9 a. m.; another, of thirty-two boats, will start at 12 m., to go by the canal. The officer in charge has orders to report to you by wire.

CHANNING CLAPP,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Send this to General Warren, Sandy Hook.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff.

SANDY HOOK,

July 15, 1863—2 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

The bridge over the Potomac will now let troops pass into the Shenandoah Valley. It will take us till morning to repair the bridge over the Shenandoah. We are at it. I am patching up boats, so as to get, if I can, the number of boats necessary for the bridge at Berlin, even if the boats do not arrive from Washington by to-morrow night. The wheelbarrows were to be here at noon to-day. If they come, the canal will be done to-morrow evening. The canal is dry above the dam, 1 mile above Harper's Ferry, owing to a break in the aqueduct at the mouth of the Monocacy.

G. K. WARREN,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Burkittsville, July 15, 1863—5 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

SIR: The head of my column will reach here in two hours. I cannot get farther. My men are exhausted. Several officers are reported sunstruck. The rear of my column cannot reach camp before 10 or 11 p. m. I shall pursue my march at 4 in the morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 15, 1863—7 p. m.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I left Williamsport at 4 a. m. to-day. By agreement with General Sedgwick, I took a road on his left, passing through Hagerstown on the old Hagerstown road, reaching Middletown about 6 p. m. My headquarters are at Mr. Cookery's, the first house on the left-hand side of the pike from Middletown to Bolivar. My train will encamp at Jefferson this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Burkittsville, July 15, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have to report my headquarters to-night at this place, near the Gap, and on the main street. The corps is in the Gap, on the west side of the mountain.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. McM. GREGG,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, at Shepherdstown:

General Averell will cross at Williamsport, and follow up the enemy on their flank; so look out for him.

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the brigade of your command which is to cross the river will take noartil-

lery with them. A squadron of dismounted cavalry will cross at this point at daylight, so be on the lookout for them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Berlin, July 15, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Shepherdstown*:

The orders sent this evening by Lieutenant [George W.] Yates, aide-de-camp, are hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1863—9 a. m.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Harrisburg, Pa.*:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Lee was already across the river when you sent it.

I would give much to be relieved of the impression that Meade, Couch, Smith, and all, since the battle of Gettysburg, have striven only to get Lee over the river, without another fight. Please tell me, if you know, who was the one corps commander who was for fighting, in the council of war on Sunday night.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, July 15, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have 1,500 three-years' troops, 700 six-months', two weeks old. The rest will claim their discharge within a few days. To hold the necessary points on both sides of the river when fordable, I must have a much larger force. Send me a battery to place on Bolivar Heights, and your instructions. Am I to watch Berlin and Point of Rocks? If so, provide for them also.

NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Berlin, Md., July 15, 1863.

General D. H. RUCKER,

Depot Quartermaster, Washington:

I sent Colonel Sawtelle to Frederick yesterday to transfer the officers and stores to this point, and to call on you for such other supplies as we may want until we can reach the Manassas Gap Railroad. I think the army will not all be over the river under four days from to-day.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 190. } July 15, 1863.

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IV. The troops composing the command of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith are relieved from further service with the Army of the Potomac, and will be reported to Major-General Couch for instructions.

The major-general commanding thanks Brigadier-General Smith and his troops for the zeal and promptitude which, amid no little privations, have marked their efforts to render this army all the assistance in their power; and especially commends the good conduct of the officers and men who participated in General Kilpatrick's engagement with the enemy on the 13th instant.

V. Col. A. T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, having reported to the major-general commanding, is, with his command, assigned to the duty of watching and guarding the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, or to such point as will enable him to connect with the forces of Brigadier-General Kelley. Colonel McReynolds will give his special attention to the ford at Falling Waters.

VI. Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-Chief, the portion of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry serving with this army, and a battery of regular artillery, will forthwith proceed to the city of New York, and, on arriving at that place, will be reported to Major-General Wool, commanding Department of the East. As soon as these troops can be dispensed with by Major-General Wool, they will rejoin this army.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARLINGTON, July 15, 1863.

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR, *Headquarters' Department of Washington:*

It is reported that the California battalion of Federal cavalry* had an engagement yesterday with Mosby's men at Ashby's Gap. Federal cavalry lost several officers and men killed and wounded, but captured a rebel major and 2 line officers. The cavalry force at my disposal consists of about 200 men, to guard my line, 16 miles long.

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 15, 1863—9.40 a. m.

(Copy received, War Department, 12 m.)

General MEADE:

Your dispatch of 9.40 p. m., 14th, is this moment received.

I will move a strong column to Hagerstown, and watch the river.

D. N. COUCH.

* Second Massachusetts,

JULY 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH:

The major-general commanding desires that you will await in your present position the instructions of Major-General Couch respecting the disposition to be made of your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH:

I want you to remain at Hagerstown for the present, and look to watching the river. I informed Meade to that effect. I can send you all the troops necessary for that purpose, besides having a large reserve under Dana to back you.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15, 1863.

(Received 8.50 a. m.)

General D. N. COUCH,

Chambersburg:

The commanding general directs me to inquire whether you received his dispatch of last evening, and whether any of your troops are moving down this way. Colonel McReynolds, commanding First New York Cavalry, has been directed to watch the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. Please acknowledge.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 35. }HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, July 15, 1863.

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XII. Col. James A. Beaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, and commandant at Camp Curtin, is hereby, at his own request, relieved from duty in this department.

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By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 15, 1863.

(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

The telegraph operator here complains that he cannot get the attention of the operator in Baltimore, sometimes for many hours, and that important telegrams do not pass over the wires in proper time. Owing to this, trains of wounded have arrived in Baltimore without

the proper officers to receive them. The notice is daily given of their departure from this place. Important telegrams yesterday, for General Meade and others, were only sent at 11 p. m. One of these was handed in the office as early as 9 a. m. Telegrams for General Meade, to Stanton's headquarters, of yesterday are still in the office.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GETTYSBURG, *July 15, 1863.* (Received 11.10 p. m.)

General R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac:

Everything is working to advantage at this depot. I am gathering in a good many horses and other property. The provost-marshals are bringing horses from a great distance. The farmers came in scores, and took them off to their homes, 50 and 60 miles from here. The hospital tents arrived to-day, and are being put up. I received 100,000 pounds of hay to-day from Stoddard; have had it all condemned. It was perfectly rotten and worthless. I am surprised that he should have sent such hay to me. I have ordered 100,000 pounds more.

General Thomas is still here. He told Captain Smith that he did not see what use he was here, and ordered him to turn over all property of the Quartermaster's Department to me, without my receipting to him.

I will have everything ready to close up here at the earliest moment; ready to join you when you desire. We all regret to hear of the escape of Lee.

W. G. RANKIN,
Captain, and Depot Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
No. 135. } *July 15, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command, without delay, of all the infantry now in this city waiting transportation to Frederick City, and march, via Alexandria, along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for the purpose of taking possession of and holding it, repairing bridges, &c.

II. The available cavalry of the department will, under Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, report for duty to Brigadier-General King, to precede the march of the infantry.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 15, 1863.*

(Received 12.40 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

If it be possible, will you now order back to my command General Lockwood, with the First and Second Eastern Shore Regiments of

Maryland Infantry, and the First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Infantry. I must have troops for the east and west shores of the Chesapeake, and for the Lower Potomac, or all will be in disorder there. The contraband traders are having a high holiday, even bringing armed guards over from the Virginia shores to protect them, and demonstrations are made of intended resistance to the draft.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

PITTSBURGH, PA., *July 15, 1863.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Out of three regiments ordered to West Virginia last week, one entire regiment (Colonel Gallagher's) and one company of another regiment refused to go. I ordered the company to turn over its arms, equipments, &c., and report to the State authorities, which has been done, as the Government had no use for such troops.

On Monday, I reiterated the order to the regiment, and they obeyed it to the extent of going on the cars and leaving; but at Wellsville and other points, over 100 men left the cars, refusing to go farther. In the meantime, for other reasons, the regiment was ordered to return here. I now respectfully suggest that this regiment be discharged.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., *July 15, 1863—2.50 p. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The retreat of Lee's army across the Potomac will probably render the much longer continuance of our militia in the service unnecessary, and I submit the great importance to the National Government that they should be paid at the time of being mustered out of service. Any failure at this point must work against the Government, and perhaps add much to any feeling of hostility that may exist in the minds of the people against the draft.

While the prompt performance of this duty will operate favorably to the draft, and be an inducement to many to enter the three-years' service of the Government, it will also be an encouragement to the militia to volunteer readily should any future exigency require them.

This is an important consideration, for I have felt the non-payment of the militia called out by the President last fall has been used against the Government during the calls recently made. I therefore urgently request that you will order the necessary arrangements to be made to have the militia paid as soon as orders are given for their being mustered out. It is unnecessary to add that I have no fund from which payment can be made. Were it otherwise, I would not hesitate to use it, leaving the settlement with the General Government for an after consideration.

Please give me an early reply.

A. G. CURTIN,

CHERRY RUN, VA., July 15, 1863.

(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram received. I moved back to this point this morning, and am now crossing my cavalry by swimming the horses over. River falling. Hope to cross a portion of my infantry and artillery to-morrow.

Jenkins' force is encamped near North Mountain Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I trust I shall be able to drive him from there soon. Jackson is again threatening Beverly. I will be compelled to send some force to re-enforce Colonel Moor, commanding there. As soon as I can possibly get my force across, I will follow the range of North Mountain, and annoy the enemy's flank all I can.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 313. } Washington, July 15, 1863.

* * * * *

XIV. Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to New York City, and report to Major-General Dix as commanding general of the city and harbor of New York.

* * * * *

XVI. Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes, U. S. Volunteers, and colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, will relieve Colonel Sackett on the retiring board ordered to meet in New York on the 21st instant, and Colonel Sackett will continue for the present on his inspection of invalids.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, July 16, 1863—10 a. m.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: My train and artillery and headquarters are on the farm of H. C. Duvall. The corps will be encamped on the Little Catoctin Creek, the advance division about 1½ miles from Berlin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Pleasant Valley, July 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL: My column is going into camp in rear of the Second Corps, about a mile on the road debouching at Sandy Hook. My headquarters are on the left of the road coming from Harper's Ferry.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 16, 1863.*

(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. HERMANN HAUPT,

Superintendent of Military Railroads:

Your dispatch is received. I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that his bridges are not yet completed, but that, when finished, he will pass over his cavalry and whole army, and give protection to the bridges your dispatch refers to.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*July 16, 1863—9.40 p. m.**Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:*

A staff officer from your headquarters having reported for orders, I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that orders for march cannot be given until the report upon supplies of rations and clothing to the corps is received. The major-general commanding desires to know whether there are regiments in your command whose terms of service are about expiring; how many such regiments there are, if any; their strength, and the dates at which their times are out.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,

July 16, 1863.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to report that the following regiments joined the corps since July 5: One hundred and twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, 565 men, First Brigade, First Division; One hundred and sixty-eighth New York Volunteers, 416 men, Second Brigade, First Division; One hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Militia, 572 men, Second Brigade, Second Division; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, 477 men, First Brigade, Third Division; One hundred and seventy-second Pennsylvania Militia, 671 men, First Brigade, Third Division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

July 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: In reply to circular of the 12th instant, I have the honor to inform you that no regiments have joined this corps since

the 5th instant, with the exception of the One hundred and seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and as their term of service expires to-day, they have not been assigned to any brigade or division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Berlin, Md., July 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HERMANN HAUPT,
Superintendent Military Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch to General Ingalls received. General Meade says that, as soon as this army crosses the Potomac, his cavalry will be sent to hold the gaps in the Blue Ridge. General Ingalls has gone to Washington to-day.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, *Frederick, July 16, 1863.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

As I do not know the composition of General Gordon's division, I am unable to answer your question whether the whole of it has passed through Frederick.

At different hours on the 12th July, the One hundred and twenty-seventh, One hundred and forty-first, and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, and the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, reported to me, representing at the time that they belonged to General Gordon's division. This is all I know on the subject.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Frederick, July 16, 1863.*

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Berlin:

Colonel Clendenin, to enable me to reply to your telegram, has just made the following statement:

There are here 900 mounted men, 744 dismounted men, and no horses can be obtained for the cavalry.

ED. SCHRIVER,
Inspector-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
July 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

My corps is in camp in Pleasant Valley, about 1 mile from Sandy Hook. My headquarters are on Mr. Miller's farm.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Berlin, July 16, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch to General Ingalls, concerning taking supplies from the country, is received. Orders had already been published from the Adjutant-General's Office and from this office on this subject. Upon the receipt of your dispatch, I caused them to be renewed, and have enjoined upon all quartermasters of this army to make use of all forage and other supplies which they may find in the country and of which they may be in need.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Lieut. Col., Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

FREDERICK, MD., July 16, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: The One hundred and fifty-eighth, One hundred and sixty-eighth, One hundred and seventy-first, and One hundred and seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments, composing a brigade under my command at Washington, N. C., were, during the month of June, engaged at work on the forts and defenses of that place.

General Foster, commanding the department, promised those regiments that he would send them home as soon as those works were finished. By the last of June they had nearly completed those works, when, hearing of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, those regiments asked to be sent to their State, and offered their services during the emergency of the invasion of the State.

That emergency is now over. The brigade arrived in Maryland about the 10th of July, three regiments, viz, the One hundred and fifty-eighth, One hundred and sixty-eighth, and One hundred and seventy-first, having been one week at White House, Va. We went to Harper's Ferry, and from thence arrived on the 13th at South Mountain Pass, leaving the One hundred and seventy-fifth on Maryland Heights. From South Mountain Pass I was ordered here yesterday with the other three regiments. This morning, by telegram from Washington, the One hundred and sixty-eighth is ordered to Harrisburg, for the purpose of being mustered out, although the other two regiments were mustered into service at the same time, or a few days previously, but the muster not dated back. The other two regiments, if retained longer in service, feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied as they do, will do no good.

I wish to reorganize two of those regiments, which I think I can do if sent home now, but if kept until August, I believe, under a sense of injustice, none of them will re-enter the service.

Pardon me this long telegram. I do hope, sir, that you will, under these circumstances, let the whole brigade, at least the three regiments now here, go home together to be mustered out. I believe it will be for the interest of the service.

I will send you by mail a copy of a circular I addressed to the brigade yesterday.

EVERARD BIERER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Please answer to Colonel Schriver as soon as possible.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH,
Chambersburg:

Col. A. T. McReynolds has been instructed to watch and guard with his command the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. He is in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Please give him such instructions as you may think necessary. I do not wish to give him any orders, excepting through you. I must look to you to guard the river above Harper's Ferry. I shall require, for active operations, all the troops I have with me.

Please acknowledge.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
July 16, 1863.

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

I expected to be able to keep, if necessary, 15,000 men at or near Hagerstown, but many are returning, having refused to cross the line. I will have 800 cavalry to assist McReynolds, and I hope a few thousand infantry that will do the fair thing. Three thousand of my infantry were at Hagerstown this morning.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CHERRY RUN, VA.,
July 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

General Scammon reports that he moved on the enemy at Raleigh Court-House, but was unable to cross the river in front with his main force. Two mounted regiments, sent to the rear, made demonstrations, and at midnight of the 14th instant the enemy evacuated his works, leaving a quantity of ammunition and some stores. The high water prevented his capture.

General Scammon reports his other expedition as progressing satisfactorily.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 16, 1863.

Corps and other independent commanders will immediately replenish their supplies from the depots at Berlin and Sandy Hook as follows:

Three days' cooked rations in haversacks; three days' hard bread and small rations in regimental wagons; and, in addition, two days' salt meat, and as many days' hard bread and small rations as the supply trains can carry. The shoes and clothing required for the troops will be obtained from the depots named.

Corps commanders will prepare their commands to continue the march at the earliest moment practicable, and will report to these headquarters when they are supplied, as above directed.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 291. } *Baltimore, Md., July 16, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. The Third Separate Brigade is reorganized, and for the present will be composed of the following troops, the brigade to be under the command of Col. Samuel A. Graham, Purnell Legion: Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, Col. Samuel A. Graham; Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles Gilpin; Third Delaware Volunteers, Col. Samuel H. Jenkins; Sixth New York State Militia, Col. Joel W. Mason; Company H, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, Capt. [William D.] Rank; Means' Independent [Virginia] Rangers, Capt. S. C. Means.

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By order of Major-General Schenck:

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 46. } *Fort Monroe, Va., July 16, 1863.*

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department,* the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relinquishes the command of the Department of Virginia to Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. Volunteers. Until the arrival of Major-General Foster at these headquarters, Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Volunteers, will perform the duties of department commander.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch received. You can obtain subsistence and forage at Sandy Hook. Your division train is near there. Get your command in readiness to move as soon as possible. Keep your pickets and scouts well out in the direction of Charlestown, Leetown, and Shepherdstown. You will march after the infantry corps have passed.

Acknowledge the receipt of this, and advise me of your wants.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

* See Part II, p. 919.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,

July 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Column *en route*. I have to report that the condition of both men and animals of this corps is physically excellent. Nothing is required but shoes for horses and mules, and this is but little felt. One battery is deficient 10 horses.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 17, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General FRENCH,

Commanding Third Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps across the Potomac immediately, by the Harper's Ferry Bridge, and across the Shenandoah at its mouth, and proceed up the Valley of Sweet Run some 3 or 4 miles, and bivouac for the night. The trains will accompany the corps.

The march of the Third Corps and those corps that follow it will be along the base of the Blue Ridge, leaving Hillsborough on the left, passing through Wood Grove, Bloomfield, &c. No other corps will cross the river to-night on your route, so that the bridge will be free to bring up such supplies of shoes, rations, and haversacks as your corps may not have received.

A division of cavalry was sent forward this morning to Snicker's Gap.

Upon reaching your bivouac, the commanding general desires that you send a staff officer to report the locality of your camp, and that you be prepared to move to-morrow to the vicinity of the Snickersville and Leesburg pike, near Wood Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,

July 17, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Orders for march just received. Will start at 5, or earlier. It will be dark before the First Division gets to the bridges. The distance is 6 miles.

WM. H. FRENCH,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 17, 1863—3.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Chambersburg:*

I am informed that there are about 200 sick and wounded in the rebel hospitals at and in the vicinity of Williamsport. These officers

and men should all be made prisoners of war, medical officers excepted, and removed at once to Hagerstown. None but our own troops should be at Williamsport. Will you please give instructions to have this matter attended to immediately?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SANDY HOOK, July 17, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM H. PETTES,
Comdg. Fiftieth New York Vol. Engineers, Washington:

We completed the bridge across the Potomac at Berlin this morning, piecing it out with about 700 feet of damaged bridge material, which we picked up in the canal and river here, and repaired.

The material from Washington arrived this afternoon, and we have commenced the second bridge. Captain Personius joined me to-day with about 35 men.

After to-day, my headquarters will be at Berlin.

I. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Sweet [Run] Valley, July 17, 1863—7.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the troops of my corps are encamped $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Shenandoah Bridge, near the road. My headquarters are on the left-hand side, and somewhat retired from the road.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 17, 1863—10 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say the order for the Third Corps to march at 6 a. m. to-morrow was given at a time when it was expected that it would be farther advanced, and he directs that the corps move to-morrow at 4 a. m., so as to clear the way for the Second Corps.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

JULY 17, 1863—10.35 p. m.

General WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Hagerstown:*

General Couch has been requested to have the rebel sick and wounded at Williamsport, numbering some 200, made prisoners of war, and removed to Hagerstown or some other place occupied by our troops.

Pending any instructions that Major-General Couch may give in the matter, General Meade desires that you will send a sufficient force

to Williamsport to prevent any communications between the rebels there and the rebel forces in Virginia.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 17, 1863—7 p. m.

Col. E. SCHRIVER, *Frederick*:

The following instructions are communicated to you for your guidance:

The One hundred and fifty-eighth and One hundred and seventy-first Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and Voegelée's (Thirtieth New York) battery will be so posted as to best guard the depots at Frederick and Monocacy Junction. The section of Captain Rank's battery now at the Junction will be ordered to report to General Schenck at Baltimore. The remaining batteries at Frederick will be sent, under the command of Major De Peyster, to Washington, to be reported, on arriving at that place, to General Barry, inspector of artillery. The attached infantrymen in MacConnell's battery (I), Fifth Artillery, will be sent at once to report to Captain Martin, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps.

The commander of the troops left in the vicinity of Frederick will be ordered to report to Major-General Schenck, at Baltimore, for further instructions.

Having given the necessary orders to carry the foregoing arrangements into effect, you will rejoin these headquarters, which will be to-morrow night at Lovettsville, Va. Please acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Berlin, July 17, 1863.

General R. INGALLS,

Chief Quartermaster, A. of P., 221 Pennsylvania Avenue:

The stores sent by canal have not yet arrived. The boats are about 12 miles below, and will probably be up to-night. The detention is due to the slowness with which the canal could be filled. I have ordered Stoddard not to ship any more grain until further orders. Have over a million pounds on hand not issued. The only stores now on hand are bootees and shelter tents. The failure in the arrival of the horseshoes and wagon wheels is most inconvenient.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Assistant Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, *Harper's Ferry, July 17, 1863.*
General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:*

I am informed that General Gregg encountered some of the enemy at Shepherdstown yesterday, with two batteries, and attacked, but was forced to retire after some of his men were wounded.

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
July 17, 1863.

Major-General PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry Forces, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have received communications from you, ordering me to forward to you the men belonging to regiments of the corps, and who are at present included in my command. I have the honor respectfully to state the following grounds for this not having been done:

When the cavalry of General Stuart passed north of this city, I was ordered by the General-in-Chief, through General Heintzelman, to gather together all the straggling cavalry in this vicinity, and to organize them for the defense of Washington. This I did, collecting some 3,000 men, and in a week had armed, equipped, and mounted 2,000 of them. As soon as the emergency was over, I was ordered to send a portion of these men forward to Frederick, where they were merged in your forces. The remainder, about 600 men, under Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, have been ordered to General King, to hold the Alexandria Railroad. As you will probably move toward them, these also will be added to your command.

The men left with me are the sick and disabled and those not yet equipped for the field, excepting the few required to do picket and patrol duty around the defenses of this city.

Thus, general, I have the honor to suggest that I have been carrying out as fully as possible the spirit of the orders contained in your communications. I would further suggest, that as a depot is thus formed here under my care, to which the men from hospitals and the camp of paroled prisoners can come and be equipped before joining their regiments, it would promote the efficiency of the cavalry if the dismounted men now with the army were sent here to be remounted and equipped. This can be done promptly now, and the men forwarded with greater speed and with less disorder than if they are left in the rear of the army, to have the horses and equipments forwarded to them.

There are some new cavalry regiments expected here. When they arrive, all men belonging to the Army of the Potomac can be at once sent forward to you.

Hoping that the foregoing explanation may prove satisfactory, and the suggestion appended may receive your favorable consideration, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 316. } Washington, July 17, 1863.

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and has leave of absence until further orders.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 17, 1863.*

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow :

1. The Third Corps will move forward from its bivouac in the Valley of Sweet or Piney Run, and halt for the night abreast of Hillsborough.

2. The Fifth Corps will move forward from its bivouac near Lovettsville, on the pike, and halt for the night near the North Fork of the Catoctin, where the road from Waterford to Hillsborough crosses the pike.

These corps will move at 6 a. m.

3. The Second Corps will move with its trains at 4 a. m., cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and the Shenandoah at its mouth, and march up the Valley of Sweet or Piney Run, along the base of the Blue Ridge, and bivouac in rear of the Third Corps.

4. The First Corps will move with its trains at 4 a. m., cross the Potomac at Berlin, and, passing to the left of Lovettsville, will take the Waterford road, and bivouac in the vicinity of that town.

5. The Reserve Artillery will follow the First Corps across the river by the bridge at Berlin, will pass through Lovettsville, take the pike toward Purcellville, and will be parked in rear of the Fifth Corps.

6. The train of the general headquarters will follow the Reserve Artillery, and pass through Lovettsville. Headquarters will be established near Lovettsville to-morrow p. m.

7. The Eleventh Corps, with its train, will follow the train of the headquarters, cross the Potomac at Berlin, pass to the left of Lovettsville, take the Waterford road, and proceed as far as practicable, bivouacking at dark.

8. If the bridge at Berlin should be cleared before dark, the Sixth Corps, with its trains, will follow the Eleventh, and bivouac near Lovettsville. With that object, it will move as near as practicable to the side of the bridge when the rear of the Eleventh Corps is crossing. Should it not be able to cross the river to-morrow, the Sixth Corps will cross on the morning of the 19th instant at 4 o'clock, and, passing through Lovettsville, will take the pike in the direction of Purcellville, following the Reserve Artillery.

9. The Twelfth Corps, with its train, will hold itself in readiness to follow the Second Corps by the Harper's Ferry and Shenandoah Bridges, and, with that view, will move as near as practicable to the Harper's Ferry Bridge.

10. The cavalry forming the rear guard will cross after the Sixth and Twelfth Corps.

Great care will be observed in driving the cattle over the bridges, particularly over the wire bridge across the Shenandoah.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 17, 1863.

The following is the allowance of transportation and camp and garrison equipage established for this army :

1. For headquarters Army of the Potomac, including the chiefs of the various staff departments, with their aides-de-camp, employes,

retainers, and camp followers, such wagons for baggage and supply trains, ambulances, spring wagons, extra saddle-horses, with equipments complete for contingent wants, and camp equipage as may be from time to time actually required, provided it does not exceed the allowance as established by existing orders.

2. For the headquarters of an army corps, 5 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 two-horse spring wagon for contingent wants; 5 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

3. For the headquarters of a division, 4 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 two-horse spring wagon for contingent wants; 2 extra saddle-horses for contingent wants; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every 2 officers of his staff.

4. For the headquarters of a brigade, 3 wagons for baggage, forage, subsistence, &c.; 1 wall tent for personal use and office of commanding general; 1 wall tent for every [2] officers of his staff.

5. For each full regiment of infantry and cavalry of 1,000 men, 6 wagons for baggage, camp equipage, &c. For each regiment of infantry less than 700 men, and more than 500 men, 5 wagons; less than 500 and more than 300 men (infantry), 4 wagons; less than 300 men (infantry), 3 wagons. For each regiment of infantry and cavalry, 3 wall tents for field and staff, 1 shelter tent for every 2 non-commissioned officers, soldiers, servants, and camp followers.

6. For each battery of six guns, 3 wagons for baggage, commissary stores, forage, &c.; 4 wagons for ammunition; 2 wagons for supply trains; 3 wall tents for officers; shelter tents for non-commissioned officers, &c., same allowance as in infantry regiments.

7. The supply train for forage, subsistence, quartermaster's stores, &c., to each 1,000 men, cavalry and infantry, 7 wagons. To every 1,000 men, cavalry and infantry, for small-arms ammunition, 4 wagons. To each 1,500 men, cavalry and infantry, for hospital supplies, 3 wagons. To each brigade, cavalry and infantry, for commissary stores for sales to officers, 1 wagon. To each division, cavalry and infantry, for hauling forage for ambulance animals, portable forage, &c., 1 wagon. It is expected that each ambulance will carry the forage necessary for its own team. Every wagon, whether in baggage, supply, or ammunition train, will carry the supply of forage necessary for its own team.

8. The chief quartermasters of army corps will be held strictly responsible that these allowances are not exceeded; that the means of transportation, &c., now in the respective corps be at once reduced to conform to the foregoing; and that all excess be immediately turned in to the nearest quartermaster's department.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 192. } *July 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. The General-in-Chief having directed that the First and Second Maryland (Eastern Shore) Volunteers, and the First Regiment

Potomac Home Brigade, be left in Maryland, those troops will re-enforce the garrison of Maryland Heights, and Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood is assigned to the command of the troops and defense at that place. Brigadier-General Naglee, on being relieved by General Lockwood, will report for duty to the commanding general of the Sixth Army Corps.*

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 18, 1863—8.20 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Corps:

If you are not already on the march, the major-general commanding authorizes you to remain in camp, and allow the Second Corps to pass you, moving up and encamping in its rear later in the day.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 18, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Leave one of your brigades to act as rear guard, after the Twelfth Corps passes Harper's Ferry, to Hillsborough. That brigade will report to these headquarters after reaching Purcellville.

With your other two brigades you will move to Berlin, and cross the river at that point, and then proceed, by way of Aldie, to Manassas Junction, to protect with your force the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Take your trains with you. You will be able to cross the river to-morrow evening. Report frequently to these headquarters.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Hillsborough, Va., July 18, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

My command moved at 4 a. m., and is now going into camp. Unless otherwise ordered, I will remain, and allow the Second Corps to pass to-morrow, as that is the spirit of your telegram.

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

* General Naglee left the Army of the Potomac on sick leave, July 18, and, on July 25, assumed command of the Seventh Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you of the following change in the order of movement of troops to-day:

Buford's division of cavalry will cross by the bridges at Berlin immediately after the train of the headquarters of the army, and the Eleventh Corps will follow Buford's cavalry.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1863.

Movements ordered for the 19th instant:

The Third Corps, followed by the Second Corps, will move to the vicinity of Wood Grove.

The Fifth Corps, followed by the Reserve Artillery, will move to the vicinity of Purcellville.

The First Corps will move to the vicinity of Hamilton.

Headquarters will be established in the vicinity of the crossing of the Lovettsville and Purcellville pike, by the road from Waterford to Hillsborough.

These movements will be commenced at 6.30 a. m., precisely.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General Howard will cross the river at Berlin at 4 a. m. to-morrow, the 19th instant; take the route assigned his corps in the order of march issued last night, and camp near the First Corps, which will move to the vicinity of Hamilton.

Major-General Slocum will cross with the Twelfth Corps and trains by the Harper's Ferry and Shenandoah Bridges at 4 a. m. to-morrow, move up the Valley of Sweet or Piney Run, and encamp in the rear of the Second Corps, about a mile from Wood Grove.

Major-General Sedgwick will follow the Eleventh Corps, crossing at Berlin; will pass through Lovettsville, taking the pike to Purcellville, and camp in the rear of the Fifth Corps and Reserve Artillery, which will move to the vicinity of Purcellville.

Headquarters will be established near the Lovettsville and Purcellville pike, where crossed by the road from Waterford to Hillsborough.

By order of Major-General Meade:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SANDY HOOK, MD.,
July 18, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

By order of General Meade, I have just assumed command of the defenses of Maryland Heights and vicinity. Can you inform me whether I am to regard myself as in your department and to report to you direct?

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Acting Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that there are at present 400 dismounted men in camp here; 200 men are expected to-day, and no doubt many more will reach here in a few days from the surrounding country. I think, therefore, that 700 will cover all that will be required to be mounted here.

C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES (LATE MILROY'S DIVISION),
Sharpsburg, Md., July 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Up to 8 o'clock this morning no general officer had reached Hagerstown. I am still acting under the original orders. Is this correct?

General Kelley has crossed at Cherry Run. Fitzhugh Lee, with a force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, supposed to number 5,000, was at Shepherdstown yesterday. I was prepared for him, but he kept out of range. I notified General Kelley.

AND'W T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

The telegraph operator at Harper's Ferry will please forward the above to the headquarters Army of the Potomac, and ask a reply.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION,
No. 1. } *Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.*

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 135, from headquarters Department of Washington, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the troops hereinafter mentioned, which, until further orders, will be organized as follows:

Infantry.—First Brigade, Brigadier-General Corcoran commanding: Sixty-ninth,* One hundred and fifty-fifth, One hundred and sixty-fourth, and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers. Second Brigade, Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Fourth Delaware Volun-

* National Guard Artillery, or One hundred and eighty-second Volunteers.

teers, commanding : Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and One hundred and sixty-sixth, One hundred and seventy-eighth, and One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted Militia.

Cavalry.—Colonel Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding : Second Massachusetts Cavalry ; detachment Sixth New York Cavalry, Major Hall.

Artillery.—Seventeenth New York Battery, Lieut. H. E. Sickles, commanding.

* * * * *

[RUFUS KING,]

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 1. }

FORT MONROE, VA.,
July 18, 1863.

In conformity with the assignment of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Department of Virginia, in addition to that of North Carolina.

All orders and regulations established in Virginia by Major-General Dix will remain in force until further orders.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 18, 1863—2 p. m.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that I arrived this morning and took command. I have reviewed and inspected the troops and forts to-day, and intend to go to Yorktown to-night, inspect that place, and return to Norfolk to-morrow. The following day I propose to inspect the defenses, and arrange for an offensive movement. On the following day, Tuesday, I hope to be able to return to New Berne, to organize a co-operating force.

A cavalry force started on a second raid on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad from New Berne this morning. This force will traverse a circuit of 200 miles, and will, I hope, do much damage.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Commanding Officer Sixth Corps:

By direction of the major-general commanding, the orders of march for to-day are so far modified that the Sixth Corps will halt and encamp at the crossing of the Lovettsville and Purcellville pike, by the Waterford and Hillsborough road, where the Fifth Corps were encamped last. The trains of the Sixth Corps will not pass the site of the present headquarters of the army until after the headquarters

train has passed. I will follow the troops of the Sixth Corps, and pass them at the point indicated for the camp of the Sixth Corps to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, July 19, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

The troops of the Twelfth Corps were all across before 9 o'clock. About one-half of the wagon train is now across, and the rest of the train is moving across without interruption.

J. C. BATES,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Wood Grove, Va., July 19, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The hours prescribed for the march of my corps for the 17th, 18th, and 19th were punctually complied with.

The column of infantry, artillery, and supply train, closed up, occupies nearly 6 miles *en route*.

The Second Corps has cut my supply train on the march from Harper's Ferry, and the commander of the head of its column, General Caldwell, has been reported to me as striking with his saber two teamsters of the Third Corps, and arresting a wagon-master.

This morning General Hays sent word that if my train was not out of the way, he would march through it.

I have followed other corps, and waited in rear of their trains with patience and also with confidence that the commanding officer in advance was doing his duty. I claim the same for myself now, and respectfully request that general officers be directed to communicate with corps commanders before cutting off their supplies, and, as in the first instance, kept my command engaged, after a tedious march, drawing supplies during the night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
July 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to report that my troops are in camp near Hillsborough, about 8 miles from Harper's Ferry. I came up with the trains of the Second Corps about 8 o'clock this morning, and, after

keeping my troops in the road until 4 p. m., without any prospect of getting farther, I went into camp.

I think it will not be safe for wagons to go back this way without a strong guard, as my troops were fired into to-day, and I understand several men of the Second Corps have been captured. I have met several wagons returning to-day without any guard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

JULY 19, 1863—11.20 a. m.

General H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Commanding Maryland Heights:

I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he will to-day leave the line of the Potomac, and that yourself and command will then fall under the orders of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, headquarters at Chambersburg, Pa., to whom you will look for further instructions.

The Potomac is picketed from Williamsport to Sharpsburg by Colonel McReynolds, commanding (late Milroy). General Kelley guards the river north of Williamsport, and a portion of his troops have crossed at Cherry Run. Colonel Franklin has six regiments of militia; one at Williamsport, and the other near Hagerstown. Colonel Brisbane has a force of 2,000 men in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Colonel Wynkoop's cavalry was at Falling Waters last night. General W. F. Smith's headquarters are at Greencastle. Rebel pickets were opposite Williamsport last night. The surplus stores that may remain at Berlin will be sent to Sandy Hook for the use of your command.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH, *Chambersburg:*

As I shall leave the line of the Potomac to-day, and thus be separated from communication with Harper's Ferry, I request that you will assume command of the troops at Maryland Heights and vicinity. These troops number about 4,000 men, and are under the command of Brigadier-General Lockwood, who has been directed to look to you for further instructions. If, however, you desire that General Schenck should command at that point, you can arrange for it, through the General-in-Chief. I have broken up the depots at Frederick, and surplus stores left at Berlin will be sent to Sandy Hook for the use of the command at Maryland Heights.

You can supply the troops at Hagerstown and Williamsport, while railroad communication with the former place is interrupted, by the way of Frederick.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 19, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 20, 1863:

1. The Third Corps will move promptly at 4 a. m., pass through Snickersville, and take position at or in the vicinity of Upperville, on the pike from Ashby's Gap to Aldie.

2. The Second Corps will move by the direct route to Bloomfield, and take position there.

3. The Twelfth Corps will move to Snickersville, and take position there.

4. The Fifth Corps will move promptly at 4 a. m., pass through Union, and along the road to Rectortown, taking position at or in the vicinity of the point where the road to Rectortown intersects the pike from Ashby's Gap to Aldie.

5. The Reserve Artillery will follow the Fifth Corps at 10 a. m., or sooner, if the road is clear, and, after passing through Union, will be parked at the first suitable ground.

6. The Sixth Corps will move at 10 a. m., follow the same route as the Fifth Corps, and halt, after crossing the Snickersville and Aldie pike.

7. The First Corps will move promptly at 4 a. m., taking the route to Middleburg, leaving Philomont on the right, and will take position at or in the vicinity of Middleburg.

8. The Eleventh Corps will follow the First Corps as soon as the road is clear, and take position near the crossing of Goose Creek, by the Snickersville and Aldie pike.

9. Those corps the hour of march for which is not fixed will move as soon as the column in front is fully in motion. Corps commanders will keep themselves informed upon this point, and will see that every effort is made to move all parts of their commands promptly and to keep the columns well closed.

10. Headquarters will be established in the vicinity of Union.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
July 19, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. DONN PIATT, *Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.:*

I have as follows: First Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Maulsby; First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Wallace; Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Rodgers; One hundred and seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Wiestling; One hundred and seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Dyer; Eighth New York Volunteer Artillery, Colonel Porter; Ninth Maryland Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson; Tenth Maryland Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Wells; Snow's (Maryland) battery; Seventeenth Indiana Battery, Captain Miner; Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Lieutenant Rosney; 343 Connecticut and Michigan cavalry, and Duvall's cavalry.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHERRY RUN, VA., July 19, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

A young man, formerly of Martinsburg, and member of Wise Battery, deserted last night at 8 o'clock, and has just arrived at my camp. He says Lee's forces are encamped at or near Bunker Hill, and that Lee is there himself. Ewell's corps is 4 miles out on the Martinsburg road. Hampton's brigade is in or near Martinsburg. General Averell is skirmishing sharply with him to-day, and has taken several prisoners.

The young man says it was said in camp before he left that the army would commence intrenching to-day. This, however, was only camp rumor. His other information is unquestionably reliable, as it is corroborated by other deserters, by citizens, and by Captain Greenfield, who is now on scout up Back Creek to Shanghai.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Meade.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cherry Run, W. Va.:

No definite intelligence of Lee's position. Meade's cavalry, sent in pursuit, report that he was moving on Winchester. Scouts out in all directions, but none have as yet reported.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEDGESVILLE, VA., July 19, 1863—6 p. m.,
Via CHERRY RUN, VA., 8.25 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

Since my dispatch of 5 p. m., a reliable Union citizen has come in direct from Bunker Hill, and confirms the information therein given. He says that a large wagon train left camp yesterday in the direction of Berryville, but no troops had gone up to 10 a. m. yesterday, when he left. He states that Jeff. Davis arrived at Lee's headquarters a day or two since, and is there yet.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ANNANDALE, via ALEXANDRIA, July 19, 1863.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Defenses:

COLONEL: The headquarters are here to-night. To-morrow we shall move to Fairfax Court-House, and probably as far as Centre-

ville. The railroad is reported in good running order to Bull Run, and possibly to Manassas Junction. A train, with infantry guard, was sent out to-day, to go as far as the road was in order. Our cavalry started from Centreville for Wolf Run Shoals this morning, and are expected back to-night. We can hear of no enemy in our front.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES (LATE MILROY'S DIVISION),
Sharpsburg, Md., July 19, 1863.

General LOCKWOOD :

I beg to inform you that the rebel infantry have all disappeared from the vicinity of Shepherdstown. A portion of Stuart's immediate cavalry command have fallen back toward the Potomac, looking to a concentration of cavalry and artillery for some purpose, most probably another raid on this side of the river.

Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Jenkins were all in Shepherdstown yesterday, and their commands are occupying three distinct points, but a few miles apart; one some 3 miles in rear of Shepherdstown; another at a point called the cross-roads, about 5 miles out; and the third still nearer Martinsburg; but all within easy massing distance. My line is well covered. No movement can be made in this direction without my being early apprised of it.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
A. T. McREYNOLDS,

Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

(Copy to General Meade.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the infantry corps will remain to-morrow in the position they occupy to-night, and until the information received from the cavalry renders it certain what the movements of the enemy are.

The cavalry in the gaps should be informed that there is infantry close at hand, to advance into the gaps if it should be necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that there will be no movement of troops to-morrow, unless something should occur to require a change of positions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Wood Grove, Va., July 20, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General SLOCUM,

Commanding Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The rear of the Third Corps train has not yet left Wood Grove. I have halted here. Probably the rear of my train will not leave Wood Grove before 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 20, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I inclose a dispatch just received from General Buford; also a note from the aide,* Thompson, who brought it, giving information that some pontoons and troops were to arrive at Front Royal to-day.

This information came in after Buford's note was written.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

RECTORTOWN, July 20, 1863—5 p. m.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH:

I have just dispatched the reserve to Manassas Gap, and the First Brigade, with guns, to Chester Gap. I have seen no enemy worth naming; about 40 or 50 of Mosby's, a few of White's, and some stragglers from Jones. I apprehend no trouble at either gap.

I was detained longer than I anticipated by having to reconnoiter Ashby's [Gap]. The information I received about Ashby's [Gap] last night was ugly. This morning it was disproved.

I will move to-night with Devin and the trains to near Salem. Where shall I go next? My train is empty, save rations.

I am, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR UNION, VA., July 20, 1863—9 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

General Meade wishes you to be informed that from present indications we shall probably be obliged to depend upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, making a temporary depot at White Plains. He desires that that railroad be put in order to White Plains as soon as practicable.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

* Not found.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 20, 1863.

Unless the commanding general receives information requiring a movement, the troops will remain in their several camps during to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GETTYSBURG, July 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General HAMMOND, *Surgeon-General* :

Your telegram received. Union wounded sent off, 11,552; remaining, 2,151—500 of whom can be moved at once.

Rebel wounded sent off, 2,922; remaining, about 2,922, of whom about 1,500 can be moved at once.

Total sent off, 14,474, or 11,552 Union and 2,922 rebels. Total number remaining, about 5,072; about 1,651 Union and 1,421 rebels; in all, 3,072 will have to remain here for the present. So says the medical director.

Will write to-morrow.

JOHN M. CUYLER,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Greencastle* :

General Meade telegraphs he has broken up the depots at Frederick. The surplus stores at Berlin have been sent to Sandy Hook, for the use of the troops at Maryland Heights and Hagerstown.

The general wishes you to let him know, when you arrive at Hagerstown, of the practicability of supplies for your staff from Sandy Hook.

Lieutenant [Edward A.] Duer will be sent you as soon as he can be supplied.

J. N. POTTER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
No. 39. } *Harrisburg, July 20, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. F. H. Warren, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty, in accordance with orders from the War Department, will proceed without delay to Chambersburg, Pa., and report to the major-general commanding.

V. Maj. Gen. J. Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of all the United States and militia forces in Camp Curtin, Camp Couch, and in and around Fort Washington. He will establish his headquarters at Harrisburg.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BACK CREEK, *July 20, 1863—9 p. m.*(Received, *July 21, 1.55 a. m.*)Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

Hill's corps moved from Bunker Hill to Martinsburg to-day, and at dark was pressing back my pickets.

I fall back to-night to Cherry Run, and recross the river. Where is the Army of the Potomac?

B. F. KELLEY,

*Brigadier-General.*HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July 20, 1863.*

(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have just received the following information from Major Bryson, of Averell's cavalry:

General Lee is at Bunker Hill; Jeff. Davis there on the 18th; General Ewell at Darkesville; General Hood, with five brigades, at Gerardstown; six regiments of rebel cavalry at Martinsburg, operating toward General Kelley; Kelley's forces at Hedgesville. Rebels supposed to be picketing from Hedgesville toward Harper's Ferry. Kelley's force about 2,400 cavalry and mounted infantry, and twenty-four pieces of artillery. General Averell skirmished on the 19th all day in front of Hedgesville, toward Martinsburg.

W. BRISBANE,

*Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Brig., First Div., and Mil. Gov.*ANNANDALE, *July 20, 1863.*

(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

Our cavalry returned to Centreville last evening, after visiting Wolf Run, Brentsville, and Manassas Junction. They captured 8 prisoners; among them a lieutenant-colonel who ordered the draft at Brentsville. Colonel Lowell reports all quiet in front. The railroad is in running order beyond Bull Run. A train leaves for Manassas this morning. We are on the move toward Fairfax and Centreville.

RUFUS KING,

*Brigadier-General.*FORT MONROE, VA., *July 20, 1863—9 a. m.*

(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

After an inspection of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, I find that the number of troops there is too small to defend the works, which are too extensive, against a determined attack. I believe the same facts to exist as regards Williamsburg. I propose to modify the defenses at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, so as to make them defensible by even a smaller force than is there now; also to do the same thing on the new line outside of Portsmouth, thus obtaining a small movable column of infantry to support cavalry raids. But to do

this work well, and at the same time quickly, I must have the best assistance; and for this purpose I beg leave to request most earnestly and respectfully that you appoint Maj. C. S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, a brigadier-general of volunteers, and order him to report to me at once.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar letter to Halleck.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 20, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding at Fort Monroe, Va.:

Your predecessor in command neglected to avail himself of the means to strengthen his force by encouraging colored men to come in from the plantations and enroll and enlist them in the service, although he was encouraged by the Department to employ that means under the full conviction that it would be a powerful instrument of weakening the enemy and increasing his own force. I hope that you will not fall into that error, and will avail yourself of the advantage of your position to encourage and stimulate the incoming of colored men from the rebels, and cause them to be enrolled and armed. You can, I am convinced, greatly add to your efficient military force by this means, and at all events supply labor which is greatly needed. The promptness and energy with which you set this organization into operation will, I think, have a great influence upon the safety of your command and the success of your operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, *July 20, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received, July 21, 9.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received your dispatch, having been absent all day inspecting the line of defenses commenced outside of Portsmouth and the troops guarding that line. You may rest assured that your wishes in regard to colored troops will be carried out. I propose to make a levy for five days' work on the defenses on all unemployed negroes in and around Norfolk and Portsmouth, and in the meantime to bring up Brigadier-General Wild's recruiting officers to induce them to enter his brigade. I shall soon put this brigade into active service in the counties north of Albemarle Sound, where many negroes may be obtained, and the guerrillas at the same time punished. I intended to carry out the colonization scheme as a nucleus for the colored soldiers' families, and to make Roanoke Island the key-point.

I telegraphed you this morning in regard to the services and appointment desired for Maj. C. S. Stewart. I trust this will meet with your approbation, for it is a matter of much moment as far as the public service here is concerned.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 20, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.	Pieces of artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.					
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Getty).							
General headquarters	9		9	9	18		Fort Monroe, Va.
Camp Hamilton, Va. (Cassells)....	2	68	72	82	82		
Fort Monroe, Va. (Roberts)	28	770	1,082	1,168	1,222		
<hr/>							
Getty's command*							Norfolk, Ports- mouth, and vicini- ty.
Infantry.....	402	6,789	8,546	10,975	10,071		
Cavalry.....	70	1,515	1,843	2,265	1,069	4	
Artillery.....	18	698	778	851	433	30	
Total Getty's command	490	9,002	11,167	14,091	11,573	34	
<hr/>							
Wistar's command							Gloucester Point, Yorktown, and vicinity.
Infantry.....	135	2,428	2,966	3,637	3,666		
Cavalry.....	44	871	1,149	1,249	1,148		
Artillery.....	15	507	569	630	663	28	
Total Wistar's command ...	194	3,806	4,684	5,506	5,477	28	
Total Seventh Army Corps..	723	13,646	17,014	20,856	26,099	62	
<hr/>							
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS (Foster).							
General headquarters	20		20	22	22		New Berne, N. C.
New Berne, N. C.:							
First Division (Amory).....	70	1,472	2,004	2,457	2,457		
Jourdan's brigade.....	43	748	1,135	1,390	1,398		
Infantry, not brigaded.....	50	876	1,182	1,503	1,511		
U. S. Colored Troops (Wild)....	22	854	986	1,010	1,010		
Cavalry (Lewis)	58	963	1,231	1,523	1,553		
Artillery.....	19	612	719	1,156	1,156	6	
District of Beaufort (Heckman) ..	57	1,145	1,449	1,969	1,979		
District of the Albemarle (Wes- sells).	90	1,375	1,748	2,211	2,223	6	
District of the Pamlico (McChes- ney).	41	1,061	1,418	1,604	1,604		
Detachment Eighteenth Army Corps.				10,065	10,065		Headquarters, Beau- fort, N. C.
Total Eighteenth Army Corps.	470	9,126	11,892	24,910	24,959	12	Headquarters, Ply- mouth, N. C.
Grand total of Department..	1,193	22,772	28,906	45,766	51,058	74	Headquarters, Washington, N. C. In Department of the South.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Union, Va., July 21, 1863.

[General MEADE:]

GENERAL: The following report has just been received, and is forwarded for the information of the commanding general:

SIGNAL STATION,

Snicker's Gap, July 21, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain NORTON,

Chief Signal Officer:

A large body of troops has been passing through Millwood since 7 a. m. A large camp at Millwood was struck at about 7 a. m., and moved up the Valley. A wagon train, all of 2 miles long, has passed and is still passing. The works at Winchester are occupied by troops. Tents on the ridge back of Winchester; should call them hospital tents.

* Embraces troops reported on last return as in Corcoran's and Viele's commands, Getty assumed command of the corps July 20,

Cannot see any force at Charlestown. Some general's headquarters were at Millwood. - He moved at the head of the column that camped there.

CASTLE,
Captain, Signal Officer.

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 21, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Captain NORTON,
Chief Signal Officer:

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch of 9 a. m. from the signal officer at Snicker's Gap, containing valuable information, and to say that it is highly important at the present time to know at the earliest moment everything that can be observed as taking place in the Shenandoah Valley, and to request that the signal officers report as frequently as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MIDDLEBURG, VA., *July 21, 1863—12 m.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have examined the ground in front of the town, and find an excellent position against forces coming from the direction of Ashby's Gap and from Warrenton, but it will require more than double my force to occupy it adequately.

The position I occupy at present in rear of the town has the disadvantage of presenting my left flank to the enemy if they come from the direction of Warrenton.

I am limited to one or other of the two positions named, and cannot change one without taking up the other.

If there are probabilities of an attack, I would prefer the position in front of the town, insufficient as my force is. I do not like to fatigue the troops by changing camp unnecessarily. I write this in hopes you may give me some information bearing on this point.

Two squadrons of cavalry would be of great benefit to me.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
One mile north of Salem, July 21, 1863.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH:

I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding that the Reserve Brigade encamped about a mile east of Manassas Gap last night, and undoubtedly will enter the Gap to-day. I have sent word to General Merritt to do all in his power to find out the enemy's position and movements. He encountered

no serious opposition, but the whole country is infested with guerrillas, scouts, &c. Colonel Gamble will occupy Chester Gap to-day, and has similar instructions to General Merritt. Gamble was near Barbee's Cross-Roads last night. I hope to be able to learn something of the enemy if they are as low down in the Valley as the gaps named.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Manassas Gap, Va., July 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received. I will use every endeavor to find the whereabouts of the enemy. Prisoners captured, among whom are 2 commissioned officers, seem to indicate by their statements that Lee has not crossed the Shenandoah. I have tried every means to get the truth from them. A strong infantry force is reported in my front. I can hold this position against odds. I am now well to the west mouth of the Gap.

All the prisoners thus far captured belong to the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry. Some report they come from Staunton (convalecents). From all I can gather, Lee appears to be in the direction of Bunker Hill or Winchester, as I can get no report of his having crossed the Shenandoah. All the prisoners hitherto captured report that they have waded. Corse's division, to which the prisoners belong, report that he [Corse] is about 10,000 strong. A member of the signal corps reports a large wagon train on the other side of the river, and a column of infantry and a battery on this side, moving this way. A regiment sent out to Front Royal reports within 2½ miles of that place and no enemy. I can gain no further information up to this time.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. MERRITT,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Comdg. Reserve Brigade.

HILL NEAR HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 21, 1863—3.20 p. m.

Colonel LOCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:*

The signal officer on the mountain at Ashby's Gap reports: "The enemy are moving up the Valley in considerable force this a. m. Their train is immense." They were directly opposite his station.

HILL AND LYON,
Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Front Royal, July 21, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Acting Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: Contrabands living in this vicinity report that Longstreet's (rebel) corps marched into Front Royal this morning, and

that he has forces moving to the right and left of Front Royal, *i. e.*, to Chester Gap and to this point.

The advance of this brigade encountered, on the road to Front Royal, about 4.15 this p. m., a superior force of the enemy's infantry, flanked by cavalry. The Reserve Brigade holds the west end of Manassas Gap.

I will go to Colonel Gamble, who is with his (First) brigade at Chester Gap, as soon as the force of the enemy and his position in this vicinity are ascertained as near as can be.

G. A. CROCKER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

CHERRY RUN, VA., *July 21, 1863—8 a. m.*

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

I arrived here with my whole force during the night, and most of my troops and all of my trains have recrossed the river. A deserter, who left Martinsburg last night at 8 o'clock, reports that Ewell's corps also moved from Bunker Hill to Martinsburg yesterday. I sent Major Gibson with his battalion of cavalry yesterday on a scout to a point opposite Williamsport, when I received the information of Hill's and Ewell's movements. A messenger was to cross the river and come up on the Maryland side. Have not yet heard from him. The Potomac is now fordable at all fords above Williamsport.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 21, 1863—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *West Virginia:*

The Army of the Potomac is mainly in Loudoun Valley. Telegraph directly to General Meade. Copy of message will be taken for me as it passes through this place.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chambersburg, Pa., July 21, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Major-General COUCH, *Chambersburg:*

I request that you will assume command of the troops at Maryland Heights and vicinity. If, however, you desire that General Schenck should command at that point, you can arrange for it through General Halleck.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

I have placed all the troops from Maryland Heights to Clear Spring under command of General Smith, at Hagerstown, but have no desire to interfere or command in General Schenck's department, and request that instructions may be given both him and myself in the matter.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 21, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa. :

All troops in the field of your department, and that of General Schenck, were placed under the orders of General Meade without regard to department lines. General Meade's orders to you in regard to Harper's Ferry must be obeyed. It will be time enough to regulate department lines when the enemy is driven away from the Potomac.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 21, 1863—3.35 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa. :

It is reported that the cavalry at Gettysburg have been ordered away. There must be a cavalry force to collect and guard public property there.

See to this immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, July 21, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

I will look after and guard as far as possible the Northern Central Railroad up to the Pennsylvania line. I have now two companies of the One hundred and seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on that road, and this evening I will send four companies of Maryland infantry. They will be stationed at the Relay House, Cockeysville, Gunpowder, Phoenix, and Parkton. An engineer officer goes at the same time to superintend the building of block-houses and palisade defenses of bridges by the troops and railroad operatives.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEFENSES OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., July 21, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md. :

I am informed by note from Colonel McReynolds, Sharpsburg, that Lee was last evening at Bunker Hill; Longstreet at Bucklesville; Ewell at Martinsburg; Stuart at Smithfield; Fitzhugh Lee near Shepherdstown. General Kelley fell back to Cherry Run. Ewell was moving toward North Mountain. General Meade's ad-

vance was at Front Royal. It is reported that the rebels are moving in force toward Williamsport.

Morning report for this division, which I have organized into three brigades, for the 20th July, will go on by mail to-morrow. These reports show a total aggregate of 7,228; present for duty, equipped, 5,839.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *July 21, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va..

Your telegram of this morning is my first knowledge of your being at Harper's Ferry, or remaining within this department. I desire your views as to affairs on the Eastern Shore. Troops must go back there. Contrabandists are having high holiday, and secessionists are growing saucy, and threatening about draft and other matters.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
July 21, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

My view on Eastern Shore matters is, that two companies of cavalry and six of infantry, if of an active kind, and not too delicate, will hold in check any demonstrations on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland. The people are timid, and easily put down by a decided course. These can be easily re-enforced from Baltimore and Fort Monroe. I would employ six or eight companies of marine infantry on board of boats and small vessels, to scour the streams emptying into the Chesapeake, and also the bay itself. I would also, if possible, have a similar coast guard on the Virginia coast, from Mob Jack Bay to the Potomac River, and such a force up the Piank-tank, and other streams, as would hold some points difficult of access but defensible by gunboats. From these strongholds, companies of cavalry should debouch and hold in check the whole of the Chesapeake coast south of the Potomac, and for 30, 40, and 50 miles back. This would effectually stop the illicit trade. I would also have two companies of cavalry and some six companies of infantry in Saint Mary's and Charles Counties, or, if posts be established on the Piank-tank, &c., in the Northern Neck between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, I feel confident that no serious outbreak will take place on the Peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake.

The existence of this trade is an injury to our cause in many ways, both physical and moral. I can be spared from this post part of the time to put the machinery in motion, and with a good steamboat can visit it every month to keep it going.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
July 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Capt. J. E. Smith has arrived here with his battery—the Fourth New York—*en route* for the Third Army Corps. The army having left, and being some 40 miles ahead, Captain Smith desires further orders. It is not safe for him to go across, nor have I a proper cavalry escort. Will you please indicate your wishes as to this battery?

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Maryland Heights.

HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore, July 21, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Under your order, received by telegraph, authorizing and regulating the seizure of horses in disaffected regions, Colonel Sangster, in charge of parole camp at Annapolis, was ordered to mount two companies of cavalry to guard his camp and do patrol duty, as all his force had been sent to aid General Meade in Pennsylvania.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
No. 17. } *Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21, 1863.*

I. It being necessary to occupy Camp Howe as a rendezvous for drafted men, Col. J. B. Kiddoo is hereby relieved from the command. The general commanding desires to express his thanks to him for the prompt and efficient manner with which he has discharged the duties as commandant of the camp.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Brooks:

[T. B. SWEARINGEN,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 22, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-day, and will be made immediately upon receipt of this order:

The Third Corps will move to Piedmont, and take a position in that vicinity, looking to Manassas Gap, with a view to supporting the cavalry now in that Gap, and maintaining possession of it, if practicable. Should the cavalry still hold the Gap when the Fifth Corps reaches Piedmont, General French will throw forward a division in support. The Fifth Corps will move to Rectortown, and support the Third Corps, if necessary.

The First Corps will move to White Plains, prepared to move to the support of the Third and Fifth Corps.

The Second Corps will move to Paris, near Ashby's Gap, and be prepared to hold that Gap, in the event of an attempt on the part of the enemy to drive out the cavalry and seize it.

The Twelfth Corps will remain at Snickersville, and be prepared to hold Snicker's Gap, in the event of the enemy attempting to drive out the cavalry now there watching it.

The Reserve Artillery and the Sixth Corps will move to the Rectortown Cross-Roads, where the Fifth Corps now lies, on the Ashby's Gap and Aldie pike.

The Eleventh Corps will remain as at present posted, and be prepared to move at short notice.

General Buford will hold Manassas Gap as long as possible, and, if practicable, until supported by the Third Corps. He will watch Chester Gap, and report constantly the movements of the enemy.

Upon the arrival of the infantry at White Plains, the cavalry now there will move to Warrenton.

Headquarters of the army will be moved to Upperville, on the Ashby and Aldie pike.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Upperville, Va., July 22, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps :

I have just learned from a prisoner, captured on the mountain near Ashby's Gap by my men, that Hood's division passed Millwood yesterday morning at 8 o'clock on the march to Front Royal, where they were to cross the river. It was their intention to cross at the ford opposite Ashby's Gap, but learning for the first time that we held the Gap, they changed their intention, and proceeded to Front Royal. There is no doubt as to the truth of this statement. I saw the prisoner's pass to visit his mother, residing near Upperville, and remain two days. He had it signed by all officers up to the general commanding division, who told him he would sign it as soon as they crossed the river (at Millwood). The prisoner belongs to the Fourth Texas. He says their pontoons are laid across the river at Front Royal. Their army has been lying for several days in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. He saw several other corps there. His division passed a large body of cavalry camped in the woods between Millwood and Berryville, but cannot tell who was in command. Hood's division crossed at Falling Waters; marched to Millwood, via Bunker Hill, Smithfield, and Berryville. The prisoner states that the impression in the Southern army is they are going back to where they first started from, by way of Markham's Station. He reports a loss of 17 general officers in the battles of Pennsylvania. Hood was shot through the arm. I consider the above statement perfectly reliable. The man is very intelligent, rather elderly, and does not intend to re-enter the service. I will forward him to corps headquarters soon.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Upperville, Va., July 22, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

One of my officers, from a position on the mountain, near Ashby's Gap, has been enabled, with a glass, to see large columns of troops in the valley beyond, all moving toward Front Royal. An immense train was observed going in the direction of Front Royal, and afterward was seen going into park at Front Royal. I have directed my signal officer to take his post at the station referred to, and will immediately report any information I may receive.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SNICKER'S GAP SIGNAL-STATION,
July 22, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON:

A very large body of cavalry is going toward White Post; passed through Berryville. Some three regiments have halted, and are resting a mile out of Berryville. A wagon train is moving rapidly ahead of the column, with a strong escort. The regiments that halted are now falling in.

CASTLE,
Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Chester Gap, July 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

I received your two dispatches to General Buford, and forwarded them at once.

Longstreet's corps commenced passing through this Gap at 6 p. m. yesterday. I stopped his column from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. with my artillery and dismounted men. He finally drove me back with five regiments of rebel infantry, and uncovered the road along the base of the mountain toward Sperryville and Culpeper at 6 p. m. yesterday, and the rebel army, with strong flankers, is still passing on this road. There is no doubt that the rebel army is pushing toward Culpeper on both sides of the mountains as fast as it possibly can, and I hope our army will act accordingly.

Very respectfully,

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 22, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Gamble, dated near Chester Gap, saying Longstreet's corps and other troops are passing through the Gap in very heavy force, and taking the pike

toward Little Washington and Sperryville. Merritt's dispatch, at 10 a. m., says he is sorely pressed at Manassas Gap; thinks they are trying to feel him, the roads about Manassas Gap being impracticable for either army for artillery. Merritt says large trains have been seen passing through Front Royal toward Chester Gap. I cannot contend against the heavy force to any purpose. Shall confine myself to watching movements, &c.

The guerrillas are very numerous hereabouts; to-day killed a sergeant who was out with a small party foraging for the section I have here. A patrol of 9 captured the mail that Lieutenant [James H.] Wade's orderly lost. The orderly is safe in our lines, having escaped when the guard with him was chased.

I sent to Warrenton to-day, and find no troops there. Yesterday a detachment of Heintzelman's cavalry passed through and returned. The train I have (almost empty) is a nuisance. I cannot leave it without a strong guard. I shall send the train with a guard about half way to Warrenton to-night; send to Merritt to fall back to Orleans; Gamble to hold his own, and shall join Merritt myself with Devin's available force to-night. I feel convinced that Longstreet is marching direct to Culpeper or Gordonsville. Rumors that I get say Gamble has captured about 500 head of beef-cattle. I would like to know something of the army's movements, and more of what I am expected to do. I shall take three days' rations for the command that will be in the vicinity of Orleans.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Manassas Gap, July 22, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel [C. ROSS SMITH ?]:

I am occupying the Gap. Have made frequent reports to headquarters through General Buford. Find the enemy in strong position at the west end of the Gap. Penetrated within 3 miles of Front Royal yesterday, but retired my advance about 1 mile, mainly because there is no position for artillery ahead as far as I can get. Had two small fights yesterday, and have been skirmishing more or less all day. Used the artillery freely this morning. The enemy show no disposition to advance, save by turning my flanks. Columns of cavalry are reported moving down the Valley to Front Royal from Winchester, and large wagon trains have been seen on same road.

[W. MERRITT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
At Hillsborough, July 22, 1863—7 p. m.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The ferry and ford at Keys' Ferry is too deep to be crossed with safety; it is not fordable. The enemy picket down to the ferry on the opposite side. From persons living on the Shenandoah, I ascer-

tain the river cannot be crossed but by swimming the horses. From two intelligent young men who have crossed the river in skiffs to-day, to avoid being impressed in the Confederate Army, I obtain the following information :

General Lee's headquarters were at Bunker Hill on Monday morning. General Ewell's headquarters were at Bucklestown on Monday morning. General Longstreet's corps moved Sunday night and Monday morning for Berryville, reported to be going to Front Royal. General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry moved this morning from Leetown toward Front Royal, probably crossing the Charlestown and Winchester Railroad at Thompson's [Stephenson's?] Depot, and going by way of Berryville.

The only force I can hear of at Charlestown consists of the Eleventh and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by General Jones, whose headquarters are at Rippon, on the Berryville turnpike. This force pickets from Keys' Ferry, through Halltown, to the Potomac. Captain [R. P.] Chew has a section of artillery at Charlestown.

The Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry are reported to be picketing the Shenandoah River, from Shannondale to either Snicker's or Berry's Ferry. I understand from my brigade quartermaster, who came in with a forage train from Harper's Ferry this morning, that General Lockwood had torn up a section of the bridge over the Shenandoah River, and was about to move everything to Maryland Heights, as he anticipated a raid into the Ferry. The bridge had to be repaired to get my train back. I have my whole brigade train with me. Do we still hold Snicker's Gap? So long as I am here with a wagon train, that Gap should be held.

My command is supplied with three days' forage and rations, to include the 27th.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CAVALRY BRIGADE,
July 22, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: Clouds of dust, evidently from the passage of heavy columns from Winchester to Front Royal, have been seen this p. m. on that road. The enemy have a signal station on the west slope of the mountains, about half way to Chester Gap. Camp fires are discernible between Front Royal and this point. The pickets on each side remain as at my last dispatch. The fires are in number and extent about a division.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CROCKER,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

ASHBY'S GAP, *July 22, 1863.*

General MEADE :

The Shenandoah Valley pike is alive with wagon trains; several hundred wagons in the direction of Front Royal; four batteries of

artillery moving south on same road; a train of fifty wagons moving toward Winchester, at a point 6 miles south of the town. A column of infantry seen moving on the Strasburg pike, accompanied by a train of twenty wagons and ambulances. A goodly number of stragglers moving on road from Millwood, and in direction of Front Royal. No rebel camps are visible, excepting two or three small ones near Winchester. Heavy bodies of cavalry seen at and beyond Berryville.

HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, *July 22, 1863.*

(Received 12 m.)

Capt. A. J. COHEN,

A. A. G., Cavalry Corps, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

I have placed one brigade at Gainesville, to protect the Manassas Railroad. There is no water at Manassas Junction. One brigade will be at Broad Run, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This will protect the bridges and Broad Run and Kettle Run, and can look after Mosby in the direction of Brentsville and the Occoquan. If it can be spared, McIntosh's brigade at Cedar Run would protect the railroad to Warrenton, covering all the bridges. Getting along well. Will get forage to-day. I have sent for clothing and ammunition. One regiment will be at Thoroughfare.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT, HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Upperville, Va., July 22, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report has just been received per orderly, and is respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general:

BEYOND PIEDMONT,
July 22, 1863—7 p. m.

Capt. L. B. NORTON,

Chief Signal Officer:

* * * * *

I moved by way of Piedmont, and reached Manassas Gap at 12.30 p. m. to-day. At the west end of the Gap, I found General Merritt's brigade of cavalry, with one battery. Here the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, are found. I was prevented by the thick haze from making an observation, but General Merritt, like myself, was of the opinion that the force at the Gap was not stronger than one division, covering the passage of their trains. It is fully 3 miles from where our cavalry are to a point upon the east side of the Blue Ridge, from which a view is obtained of this Valley. Warrenton is also visible from that point.

Markham, a small town at this end (east) of the Gap, to the other extremity, is a distance of fully 6 miles; hence it is impossible to communicate directly from the front to headquarters without an intermediate station. This region is infested by Mosby's men; they followed me some 4 miles this morning.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PAINE,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

We have not been able to find the station near Ashby's Gap yet this evening. Am expecting a report by orderly from that point.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT, HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Union, Va., July 22, 1863.

[Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff: ?]

GENERAL: The following report has just been received, and is respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general:

SIGNAL STATION,
Ashby's Gap, July 21, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Captain NORTON, *Chief Signal Officer:*

At 11.30 a. m. saw a column of infantry (about one division), with two batteries of artillery, coming from the neighborhood of Millwood and proceeding in the direction of Front Royal. This column was preceded and followed by long wagon trains. Still farther west, and running parallel with this column, I saw another wagon train, apparently coming direct from Winchester, and over 6 miles in length. All were moving regularly and without confusion. Many of the wagons were United States. As far as I could discover, but a few troops have moved to Strasburg.

At Winchester there are two large camps, regularly laid out; new tents, evidently hospital, as I could see no troops there. The earthworks around the place did not appear to be occupied, although over the largest one, northeast of the town, there floats a white flag, with what appeared to be a blue shield. I could find no cavalry, excepting a few in a piece of woods upon the opposite side of the Shenandoah, where this pike terminates. At 4.30 p. m. trains were still moving up the Valley toward Front Royal.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain, and Acting Signal Officer.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
July 22, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WARD,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will move forward to the support of General Merritt at daylight, taking the most advantageous position to hold the Gap.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. A. TORBERT,
Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *July 22, 1863.*

The following movements of troops are ordered for to-morrow, July 23, 1863:

1. The First Corps will move at 4 a. m. to Warrenton, and take post in front of that town, on the Waterloo road.

2. The Eleventh Corps will move at 4 a. m., through Middleburg, White Plains, and Georgetown, to New Baltimore.

3. The Second Corps will leave a brigade in Ashby's Gap, which will rejoin the corps upon being relieved by a brigade from the Twelfth Corps, and move at 4 a. m. to Markham Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, at the foot of the Gap, and be prepared to move to the support of the Third and Fifth Corps. It will not debouch upon the Manassas Gap road, but leave it free for the Third and Fifth Corps.

4. The Twelfth Corps will move at 4 a. m. to Paris, and relieve the brigade of the Second Corps holding Ashby's Gap, and await further orders, prepared to move at a moment's warning.

5. The Sixth Corps will move at 4 a. m. to Rectortown, sending a division to White Plains, and be prepared to move to Manassas Gap or other direction at a moment's notice.

6. The Reserve Artillery and Engineer Battalion will accompany the division of the Sixth Corps to White Plains.

7. The Third Corps, leaving its trains at Piedmont, will move up through Manassas Gap at 4 a. m., and, if practicable, attack the enemy now moving through Front Royal and Chester Gap.

8. The Fifth Corps, leaving its trains at Rectortown, will follow and support the Third Corps in its attack upon the enemy, moving at 4 a. m.

9. Headquarters will be at Piedmont to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 22, 1863—4.30 a. m.*

(Received 7 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

General Lockwood reports the whole body of the rebel army north of Winchester, and threatening the Potomac at Williamsport, if not at Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *July 22, 1863—5 a. m.*

(Received 7 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If Lee is keeping so near the river, as reported, what bold schemes may he not have? A prisoner of war, Colonel [J. Lucius] Davis, whom we had here two weeks ago, assured General Morris that Lee, if defeated at Williamsport, was determined to maneuver to get this side of General Meade, and come to seize Baltimore. I give the communication now for what it is worth. I did not think it worth noticing at the time.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *July 22, 1863—5 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va. :

Keep yourself constantly informed of the movements of the rebels over the river, and in the direction of Williamsport, and report to me. Give notice of any attempt at recrossing.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,

July 22, 1863—4.30 a. m.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. :

COLONEL: Our cavalry reached Broad Run, on the return from their reconnaissance, last night. They passed through Hay Market to Warrenton, and thence by Catlett's Station and the line of the railroad to Broad Run. Colonel Lowell reports that, with the exception of scouts, in parties of 10 or 12, and a party of 10 to 20 at Warrenton, he met no rebels. He found all quiet; no troops at Thoroughfare Gap. Cedar Run Bridge he thinks all right. Kettle Run Bridge, a small one, is down. The cars have crossed Broad Run.

I have directed Colonel Lowell to furnish an escort for the provision train to Gainesville. I shall move the command and the headquarters to Centreville to-day.

RUFUS KING,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*CHERRY RUN, VA., *July 22, 1863—8 a. m.**(Received 12.30 p. m.)*

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. :

The rebel cavalry in large force came within a short distance of us yesterday, but kept out of reach of our guns. I send cavalry across the river daily, and will keep the country well scoured west of North Mountain range, and prevent the enemy from procuring forage and other supplies in Back Creek Valley. The railroad will be repaired in a few days as far east as this point.

I am ready to move at a moment's notice, and annoy the enemy's flank and rear, whenever General Meade's forces engage the enemy's attention.

B. F. KELLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*HARPER'S FERRY, *July 22, 1863.*

Major-General SCHENCK,

Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore :

I have just received the following order from General Couch, dated July 20, 1863 :

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby placed in command of all the troops in Maryland, from and including Harper's Ferry to Hancock. This in-

cludes the whole of General Lockwood's forces on both sides of the Potomac. This officer, Colonel McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, commanding brigade, and Colonel Wynkoop, will at once report the position, condition, and number of their forces to General Smith, at Hagerstown.

By order of Major-General Couch ;

JOHN B. BIRD,

Major, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

This is accompanied by an order from General Smith assuming command, requiring a report, and calling for information as to depots, condition, &c. I have just replied to General Smith, giving the desired information, and also a morning report, but concluding as follows :

It gives me pleasure, as a matter of courtesy, to render the foregoing information; but presuming that General Couch had no intention of placing me under the orders of a junior, I reply only through courtesy. Besides this, Major-General Schenck notifies me that he claims jurisdiction over my command, and expects me to obey his orders.

Respectfully,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,

Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 22, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,

Harper's Ferry, W. Va. :

So long as military operations continue on the Potomac, all troops in the field, no matter to what department they belong, are under the orders of General Meade. I know nothing of Smith's battery, and cannot interfere with any orders it has received from General Meade. Telegraph to him in relation to it.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 22, 1863—10.35 a. m.*

(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK,

Baltimore, Md. :

I have seen General Lockwood's dispatch to you of this morning. So long as military operations continue on the Potomac, all troops in the field, no matter to what department they belong, are under the orders of General Meade.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

CHERRY RUN, VA.,

July 22, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General MEADE :

I crossed the Potomac at this place with my force, about 6,000 strong—3,200 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and three batteries—on the 15th and 16th instant, and occupied Hedgesville, Berkeley County, 7 miles west of Martinsburg. On Saturday and Sunday skirmished briskly with Hampton's brigade near Martinsburg. On Monday, Hill's and Ewell's corps moved from Bunker Hill to Martinsburg,

and a strong cavalry force was sent through Mill's Gap into the Back Creek Valley to cut off my retreat. It therefore became necessary to fall back to this point, and recross the river.

I am ready to go forward again at any moment, and annoy and harass the flank and rear of the enemy; whenever I can do so without unnecessarily endangering my small command. Will you please keep me advised of your movements and whereabouts, so that I can act in concert with and subordinate to your movements?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *July 22, 1863.*

(Received July 23, 1.10 p. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

When General Meade left Berlin, he directed me to report to General Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna. I did. Subsequently General Schenck claimed authority over me, and directed me to report to him. This morning an order came from General Couch, placing me under the orders of General W. F. Smith, who is my junior, and General Smith sends me an order to report number, position, and condition to him. Of course I cannot obey Smith's order unless by special assignment. Please settle this matter.

Respectfully,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 22, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: I sent you yesterday a copy of a dispatch from General Halleck, which seems to settle for the present the matter of troops in General Schenck's department. If this officer has people on duty at Hagerstown, do not relieve them from duty, but let me know about them, if they are unnecessary, and I will correspond with Schenck.

I want to find out as soon as possible how many cavalry companies are under Wynkoop. Please look after him carefully, and see that his horses are in order, &c.

Kelley will probably act with you in case there is a raid.

Your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General COUCH,
Chambersburg, Pa.:

If you wish General Smith to command at Harper's Ferry, General Lockwood should be relieved. You have no authority, so far as I am aware, to place a junior officer over a senior.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
July 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md. :

Colonel McReynolds informs me that scouts from Martinsburg at 3 a. m. report that Lee's entire army was in motion at 5 p. m. yesterday, going in the direction of Winchester. Ewell's move toward Kelley was only a feint, as he fell back and followed Lee. Nothing at Martinsburg but ten or twelve hundred cavalry, and but few cavalry between there and the Potomac ; that the chief cavalry force had withdrawn toward Smithfield, where Stuart was yesterday. Those remaining near the Potomac supposed to be without support. My scouts to-day report increased cavalry force in my front, with what seemed to be two regiments of infantry—one in the dress of Union soldiers.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
[*Brigadier-General.*]

(Copy sent to General Kelley.)

HARPER'S FERRY, July 22, 1863.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore :*

I learn from Sharpsburg that Colonel McReynolds' scouts report a movement of the enemy in the direction of Romney. Their pickets were withdrawn last night from the Virginia side of the river, and returned early this morning in reduced numbers. Deserters report that they were provided with three days' rations last night. All quiet here ; no enemy to be seen.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HAMDEN, OHIO, July 22, 1863.
(Received July 23, 12.30 a. m.)

Colonel STAGER, *Washington :*

Party sent by General Scammon to cut Virginia Railroad was compelled to fall back ; Colonel Toland killed and Colonel Powell mortally wounded. Our loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, 65.
T. B. A. DAVID.

FAIRFAX STATION, July 22, 1863.

General HALLECK :

We worked our way through to White Plains last night, but found no forces there, and no guards beyond Manassas, where one cavalry picket from General Gregg's command had just arrived. The track was in such bad condition from grass and weeds that it became necessary to cut off all the cars, and the engine alone could not move excepting by placing sand and pebbles on the rail. The train from Alexandria to Manassas was fired into at Accotink, about 8 miles from Alexandria. Within an hour, about fifty shots were fired, as conductor reports, but no damage done. I will take a train guard, and send them out as skirmishers when we reach Accotink.

General Ingalls is with me. He was not able to find any of his men at or near White Plains. I will send him out again in a short time.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 22, 1863.*

General RUFUS KING, *Commanding :*

I have just returned from White Plains, on Manassas Gap Railroad, where I intended to join General Meade. From present indications, the depot will still be on the Potomac, at Berlin and Harper's Ferry. I sent forward Captains Peirce and Pitkin yesterday with wagon trains and contraband force to the proposed depot at White Plains and Warrenton ; it will not be proper now that they go any farther until otherwise ordered. They must be at or near Centreville. Generals Halleck and Meigs suggest that I ask you to send express to them at once, directing their return to Fairfax, to await further orders. May I ask you to have this done to-day?

It was reported that General Gregg was at Centreville last night. Please reply to me here.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 22, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that from certain private sources, too indefinite, perhaps, to make a report on (definite enough for me to form a hope on if not a judgment), I learn that North Carolina Union people are prepared, on certain contingencies, to show themselves more plainly, and to make a bold stroke for the severance of the State from the Southern Confederacy.

I have taken no steps in this matter, but should it be your wish to ascertain the force, importance, and probabilities of this move, I believe it can be done without compromising the Government in the least, and that the proper steps can be taken to encourage and aid the effort. For this, among other reasons, I wish to send General Naglee to North Carolina in command, and to have him promoted for this purpose. He is informed as to the channels of information, and as to the ways and means to act, and, with his ability, would, I have no doubt, be eminently successful.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1863—10.25 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER, *Fort Monroe :*

You will please telegraph all the information you can obtain from time to time, from newspapers or otherwise, respecting the operations at Charleston. Also send files of all the rebel newspapers you can procure,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAVALRY CORPS,
Linden, Va., July 23, 1863—8 a. m.

General GREGG :

The major-general commanding directs me to request you to keep a close lookout toward Warrenton, and give all the information of the enemy you can gather.

General Custer has gone to Amissville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Markham Station, July 23, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps, Rectorstown :

The major-general commanding directs that you move immediately the two divisions of your corps now at Rectorstown, to Barbee's Cross-Roads, and take position there, to watch the enemy from the direction of Chester Gap. You will take with you your ambulances and ammunition train. The other trains of your corps will be sent to White Plains.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Markham Station, July 23, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps :

The major-general commanding directs that you move immediately to Markham Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, leaving Ashby's Gap to be watched and guarded by the cavalry. You will not debouch upon the road leading up to Manassas Gap, but leave it clear, holding your command ready to move at very short notice, with your ambulances and ammunition train. Should the enemy be already moving to attack Ashby's Gap in force when this dispatch reaches you, you will not, of course, abandon the Gap unless forced by the enemy to do so, moving in that event in the direction just indicated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Linden, July 23, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps :

Your dispatch is received. General Sykes is in your rear with the Fifth Corps. General Hays, with the Second Corps, will be posted on the road from this place to Sandy Hook (Chester Gap), 5 miles

distant. General Merritt's brigade of cavalry is ordered to move up to you at once. He is resting at Markham Station. One regiment will be sent out on the Sandy Hook road. General Sedgwick is ordered to Barbee's Cross-Roads, where there is already a brigade of cavalry.

The major-general commanding directs me to say that, with these dispositions, he thinks there is no probability of the enemy's getting on your flank or in your rear without your being apprised of it. So long as the enemy does not offer any more opposition than that you have reported, the major-general commanding desires you to continue pushing them, and, when the cavalry joins you, to do so with more rapidity.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Linden, July 23, 1863—3 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

Upon reaching this place, the major-general commanding directs that you post your corps so as to be able to move forward to support General French in this Gap, if it should be necessary, and at the same time to guard the road leading to this point from Chester Gap (distant 5 miles), and be able to move along that road in the direction of Chester Gap. A regiment of cavalry will be sent out on that road as soon as General Merritt's brigade returns to the front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
July 23, 1863—5.45 p. m

General MEADE:

General French's skirmishers only have been engaged. The enemy shows about 5,000 men and eight guns in line about a mile in front of General French's main body. Their position is a poor one, in an open field. These may be reserves. General French's troops are not advancing.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Amissville, July 23, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

My command took possession of this place at 5 p. m. without meeting any resistance whatever. One mile from this point, in the direction of Gaines' Cross-Roads, my advance guard captured 100 head of sheep and 25 head of cattle, which were being driven off by 12 rebel soldiers; the latter made their escape. I captured 2 stragglers

belonging to Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, but both are intoxicated, and unable to give me any information of a reliable character. One of them states that his company has been picketing at Gaines' Cross-Roads, but left three days ago. I have sent a regiment to Gaines' Cross-Roads, to ascertain what force, if any, is there. The regiment has orders to remain at and hold the Cross-Roads. The enemy had 3 mounted men posted at the ford, who galloped off on our arrival at that point. At all points on the road, citizens reported these 3 mounted men as moving as fast as their horses could carry them.

The rebels have been collecting and driving off all the cattle, horses, and sheep in this county. I have just heard of a flock of 300 sheep but a short distance from this place, under charge of rebel cavalymen. I have sent a force to capture them.

The citizens express the opinion that Lee intends to abandon Virginia entirely. As soon as I had crossed the ford at the Rapidan, a negro reported that Longstreet's column passed Gaines' Cross-Roads this morning at an early hour, marching south, but this I do not credit. One of the stragglers from Fitzhugh Lee's command, taken to-day, said in a bantering way that "about one day's march from here" we would meet some troops we never met before, who would "give you all you would want." He is unacquainted with the country, and probably refers to Culpeper as the point "one day's march from here." I will try to obtain reliable information to-morrow of the enemy's whereabouts.

I intend pushing a considerable force in the direction of Culpeper, at the same time holding, if possible, Gaines' Cross-Roads. My train was stopped by General Meade at Piedmont. I wish it could be loaded at Warrenton with supplies, as soon as that line is open, and ordered to me.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Linden, Crest of Manassas Gap, July 23, 1863—8.45 p. m.
Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps to this place to-morrow, leaving at 3 o'clock in the morning, bringing your ambulances and ammunition train. Upon reaching this point, you will report the arrival of your corps. The major-general commanding will be found at the front, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this place.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 23, 1863.

Under the circumstances in which this army finds itself placed, and in view of the uncertainty which exists as to when it may be possible to replenish the subsistence supplies, it is enjoined upon

corps commanders to caution their men to husband their rations, and to endeavor to make them hold out considerably beyond the time for which they were issued. It is hoped that by the economical use of rations the occasion calls for, the present supplies may be made to suffice for at least one-third longer than was anticipated at the time they were drawn.

There is an abundance of fresh beef on hand, but the small-stores may be short in quantity.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *July 23, 1863—11.20 a. m.*

General RUFUS KING, *Centreville:*

Yesterday morning, on returning from a reconnaissance to White Plains, I passed the western-bound train at Burke's about 5 a. m. Conductor reported that his train had been fired into at Accotink, 8 miles from Alexandria. As I had no train guard with me, I returned to Fairfax, procured two companies, and scoured the woods about Accotink, but found no enemy. Fresh horse-tracks, however, were numerous. I learn this morning that, before the train passed, rails had been taken out, and obstructions placed on the track by these guerrillas, but some of the track-men had seen and repaired the damage.

These men are supposed to be part of Mosby's gang. I heard of them the evening on which I was over the Gap road as being at Wolf Run Shoals, and I also heard of the proximity of Mosby's men at Thoroughfare and other points.

To enable us to operate the road with any security, we must have cavalry pickets along the Occoquan and at the gaps of the Blue Ridge; also patrols through the country. Every citizen of suitable age for draft who is not in the army should be regarded with suspicion and closely watched, for I am told that many men have been exempted from draft on condition of joining Mosby's band, who are guerrillas at night and farmers by day. Our trains will be run as much as possible by daylight and with train guards, but with a heavy business we cannot avoid running at night, and train guards afford but little protection.

Please send copy of this to General Gregg. I wish to examine the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as protection can be afforded to our railroad forces. Can you or can General Gregg ascertain by a cavalry reconnaissance the condition of railroad and bridges between Culpeper and Manassas?

H. HAUPT,
In Charge of Military Railroads.

CENTREVILLE, *July 23, 1863.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. HERMANN HAUPT, *Washington:*

Your dispatch is received. I will employ my cavalry as far as possible in scouting along the line of the Orange and Alexandria

Railroad as far as Bull Run, and also through the country between this point and the Ridge. They will be instructed to watch narrowly all suspected persons, and to look out especially for the guerrillas who make up Mosby's gang. I have not force enough at my command to make the reconnaissance you wish toward Culpeper, but I have sent a copy of your message to General Gregg, who is at Bristoe with a brigade of cavalry, and requested him to do it.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GREGG:

Your dispatch is received. I will communicate with General Halleck, and arrange to have the railroad bridge guarded by infantry. The protection of the railroad requires that the gaps of the Blue Ridge and fords of the Occoquan be carefully guarded. If your force be insufficient for this service, it should be performed by others. If you make a reconnaissance to Culpeper, please inform me as early as practicable of the condition of the road and bridges. If any bridges are destroyed, we will at once, on being advised, take measures to reconstruct them.

H. HAUPT,
Brigadier-General.

CENTREVILLE,
Via MANASSAS, July 23, 1863.

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

Corcoran's brigade, the artillery, cavalry, and the headquarters are here. The Fourth Delaware is at Fairfax Station. All quiet in our front. A resident of Thoroughfare Gap, who came into our lines this morning, says that he heard the drums of Meade's army between Middleburg and White Plains yesterday; also, that Lee had passed on toward Culpeper. Small parties of bushwhackers are reported on some of the roads hereabouts. I sent cavalry out at dawn this morning to look after them.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

CENTREVILLE, *July 23, 1863.*

General INGALLS,
No. 221 Pennsylvania Avenue:

I shall now proceed to Fairfax Station and await orders. I left one brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Huey, Gregg's division, at Gainesville. I turned him over 35,000 rations, but he needs forage for 2,000 horses immediately. General Gregg was at Bristoe Station. Huey is picketing to Thoroughfare Gap and New Baltimore. Lieutenant [Frank M.] Kelley sent an orderly from White Plains—time 6 p. m.—yesterday, with intelligence that he was there, with some cavalry, to escort you to headquarters at Union; that no troops were at White Plains; Buford was at Salem; Pleasonton at Upperville. An engine run out to Broad Run on Gap railroad yesterday; saw no

troops. Two hundred men were working on the railroad from Manassas Gap to Gainesville, clearing away the grass. I do not think I have exposed my train, having had large cavalry escort all the time, and camping one night by a division and the other by a brigade of cavalry. I shall be at Fairfax Station by 1 o'clock. The telegraph wire from here to Gainesville is in perfect order—not broken in a single place.

L. H. PEIRCE,
Captain, and Assistant Quartermaster.

POINT OF ROCKS, *July 23, 1863.*

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

There are about 400 rebel cavalry encamped near Noland's Ferry, 3 miles from this place. They attempted to cross last night, to tear up the railroad. The river is now fordable, and, if you will send me one battalion of cavalry, we can rout them. Their business is to take all horses and commit depredations on the railroad. Advise me if you can send the re-enforcements, and when. I shall allow no crossing until I hear from you.

SAML. C. MEANS,
Captain Virginia Rangers.

HARPER'S FERRY, *July 23, 1863—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have had the front scouted to-day, and find no one. The iron-clad cars went up the railroad to-day as far as Opequon, and report the track in good order to that point, and that the bridge there may be repaired in a few hours. Please notify the president of the railroad that he may repair, and we will push on to Martinsburg. Cavalry left yesterday for Winchester.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, July 23, 1863.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

In reference to Captain Means' telegram from Point of Rocks, asking for re-enforcements, I have answered that I have no cavalry, which is the fact.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July 23, 1863.*

[General COUCH:]

DEAR GENERAL: I have been trying to fulfill your wishes and do my duty here in a manner creditable to you and myself, and, now that obstacles are thrown in my way at every step, will you please relieve me from this embarrassing position by ordering me elsewhere?

As Lee has fallen back, and as your militia here is getting mutinous in its resolves, I think you had better call back all your troops unless the department chooses to put this in your command, as it should do. I have no doubt but that I rank General Lockwood, and if I do you might, by a messenger direct to Meade, set things to rights at once; but still I don't think "le jeu vaut la chandelle," and my present position is simply insupportable, because I cannot give a single order that I am certain I have the power to force the execution of.

Truly, yours,

WM. F. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, July 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH,
Commanding at Hagerstown:

GENERAL: I wish you to hold on for the present. I supposed that General Schenck had settled the matter with his troops. I will immediately telegraph him about it. As regards the mutinous state of the men of [Emlen] Franklin's command, if nothing can be done with them or their colonels, you will have to fall back toward Greencastle. Please write me particularly about it; where the difficulty lies, &c. Above all things, we want to avoid a mutiny; and if, upon the receipt of this, from your knowledge, as above stated, it is eminently expedient to fall back, do so. In that case I would like you to remain for awhile at Hagerstown, until Kelley is over, and gotten the country south of the Potomac in his possession.

Respectfully,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

CHERRY RUN, VA., *July 23, 1863—8 a. m.*
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

My cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets at McCoy's Ferry and North Mountain yesterday. Deserters report that Ewell's corps occupied Hedgesville a few hours after we left on Monday night, but, finding I had retreated, fell back to Martinsburg. I have sent a strong cavalry scout this morning toward Hedgesville, to learn the strength and position of the enemy.

Quite a number of deserters come in daily; belong mostly to Hampton's brigade, from Georgia and South Carolina, and generally so ignorant that little reliable information can be obtained from them.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CHERRY RUN, VA., *July 23, 1863.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

My cavalry expedition has just returned from Hedgesville and North Mountain, and report that the enemy have retreated, and are

now beyond Martinsburg, in the direction of Winchester. I will move forward to Hedgesville to-morrow morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 24, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered, and will take place immediately:

1. The Sixth Corps will move, by way of Barbee's Cross-Roads, to Warrenton, and take position on the Sulphur Springs road, in front of Warrenton.

2. The Twelfth Corps will move to White Plains, via Rectortown, by roads north of Markham Station and Piedmont. The troops will keep as far as practicable on the sides of the road, so as to leave the roads clear for the trains. The corps will obtain supplies of rations and forage at White Plains, and move immediately to Warrenton Junction, by Thoroughfare Gap, and replenish.

3. The Third Corps will move to Warrenton, by way of Piedmont and Salem, taking the direct route to Warrenton from Salem, and will encamp on Cat Tail Branch of Cedar Creek. It will keep on the right of the road as far as Markham.

4. The Fifth Corps will move, by way of Barbee's Cross-Roads, to Warrenton, and take position on the Waterloo road, in front of Warrenton. It will keep on the right of the road as far as Markham Station.

5. The Second Corps will move to White Plains, via Markham, Piedmont, and Rectortown, taking the left-hand side of the road, its trains taking the roads. It will obtain supplies of rations and forage at White Plains, and move immediately to Warrenton, by way of Georgetown, and replenish.

6. The Eleventh Corps will move to Warrenton Junction, by roads passing to the left of Warrenton, and take position in front of the Junction.

7. The First Corps will move to Warrenton, and take position in front of that point, on the road to Rappahannock Station.

8. Corps commanders will move their troops and trains to the points designated with the utmost dispatch, making forced marches, and will obtain full supplies of rations and forage at the depots of White Plains, Warrenton, and Warrenton Junction.

9. The Third Corps will take precedence of the Second and Fifth Corps in moving out of Manassas Gap. The Second Corps will follow the Third Corps.

10. The commander of the Sixth Corps will direct the division of his corps and trains now at White Plains to rejoin him at Warrenton. The Engineer Battalion will proceed to Warrenton.

The commander of the Fifth Corps will direct his trains to join him at Warrenton, taking such routes as will not interfere with the movements of other corps.

The Reserve Artillery will accompany the division of the Sixth Corps ordered to Warrenton from White Plains.

The commander of the Cavalry Corps will receive special instructions for the movement of his command.

Each corps commander will bivouac his corps for the night at such point as he may select as best adapted to carry out these instructions.

Headquarters for the night of the 24th will be at Salem, and on the 25th at Warrenton.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ASHBY'S GAP SIGNAL STATION, *July 24, 1863.*

General MEADE:

The enemy commenced moving trains yesterday at 9 o'clock, and were still moving at dark last night and in great haste. All the trains (700 or 800 wagons) were heavily guarded by cavalry. Many of the wagons came from the direction of Martinsburg, and all took the direction of Front Royal. About two divisions of cavalry, accompanied by 102 wagons, and artillery. I saw but one column of infantry move yesterday. All the movements seen in the Shenandoah were south and to Front Royal. No movements of enemy visible as yet this morning.

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain, and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *July 24, 1863,—6 a. m.*

[General O. O. HOWARD:]

GENERAL: When I reached Piedmont, I found headquarters had been moved to the front. I came on 5 miles, and found headquarters camp at Markham, and Colonel Davis and others of the staff were expecting General Meade back every moment, he having gone to the front. About 9.30 p. m. an officer came, saying General Meade would not return, so I went forward 4 or 5 miles more to Linden, and there saw Generals Williams and Humphreys. General Humphreys said he had no orders for you; that you were only expected to support the First Corps, but he desired me to remain till noon to-day, thinking there would be further orders then.

The Twelfth was ordered forward in addition to the corps you know were here, the latter taking position to attack this morning. Slocum was to be up there early this morning.

General Humphreys remarked that he wished you (Eleventh Corps) were up here instead of at New Baltimore; that they had found at least a part of Lee's army.

I send my orderly with this from Markham, to which place I returned last night, reaching here about midnight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HOWARD,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The paper relative to the men to be shot will be attended to this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 24, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send forward a brigade immediately to and beyond the right-hand point of the

wooded hill. General French reports that his pickets report that the enemy is gone from his front, and is retiring. The general commanding desires to ascertain if the enemy is in the direction indicated by the above order, and further directs that you push forward and occupy the wooded hill immediately, and endeavor to ascertain from the highest point of the hill where the enemy is and how moving.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Front Royal, July 24, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy appears to be withdrawing, and that you will halt your command where this dispatch reaches you, but be prepared to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS REGULAR CAVALRY BRIGADE,
July 24, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH:

One of my scouts captured a man who belongs to the Thirteenth Mississippi. He belongs to Barksdale's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Reports that the corps marched through Chester Gap yesterday and before. A. P. Hill follows Longstreet. Does not know where Ewell is. They marched through Martinsburg and Brucetown to Front Royal; destination, Culpeper. I send the prisoner. Robertson marches in rear of Longstreet's train. Scouts report camps to our left, one, Buford's, I think, and one, the enemy's, to his right. I have had no report from the main bodies sent out.

Respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

[P. S.]—The prisoner I send by a guard.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Front Royal, July 24, 1863—6.45 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy is withdrawing from this point, and that you will halt your command where this dispatch reaches you, but be prepared to march at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*July 24, 1863—8.30 a. m.**Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:*

Lest my dispatch of 8 a. m. may not have reached you, the major-general commanding directs me to send you a duplicate. The reconnaissance to the point of the wooded hill, and the occupation of it, he now deems unnecessary, and directs that you move your corps on the Front Royal road, immediately in rear of General French's corps. The last division of General French is now on the road.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 24, 1863—11 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

It is now certain that the enemy here is a mere observing party. Some horsemen, about a dozen, have gone off toward Chester Gap; others have moved north toward the Shenandoah. The two guns have gone I don't know where. There are some sick and wounded rebels in Front Royal. We have possession of all the roads leading south. No more troops are needed here. General French, I suppose could visit the river, and get the bridge, if there; then go on through Chester Gap. I write this from a hill across Happy Creek, where the rebel cavalry are, and the spot where I left you is visible. Captain Cadwalader is with me.

G. K. WARREN,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,

White Plains, July 24, 1863—5.45 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Corps, New Baltimore:

GENERAL: I have no intelligence in regard to army headquarters or to movements generally; but I am just in receipt of an order from corps headquarters at Markham Station, dated 12.55 p. m., directing a movement of this corps to Warrenton immediately, and I start at once via New Baltimore.

Very respectfully, &c.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

*Salem, July 24, 1863—6.30 p. m.**Commanding Officer First Division, Sixth Corps, White Plains:*

The major-general commanding directs that you remain at White Plains until the arrival of one of the two corps ordered to halt there. Both the Twelfth Corps and the Second Corps will arrive there tomorrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
July 24, 1863.

Captain WEIR, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR: The scout to Warrenton has not yet reported. Major [William H.] Fry, just in from scout, reports that he mistook the road and went to New Baltimore; that he saw the Eleventh Corps, and heard that we had troops at Warrenton, but did not learn what they were.

Very respectfully,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., July 24, 1863—3 a. m.
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following has just been received from Colonel McReynolds, commanding at Sharpsburg, with request to forward it to you:

This morning I sent Major Quinn, of the First New York Cavalry, with 200 men, across the river at Shepherdstown, with instructions to proceed to Martinsburg, if practicable, which, from information of my scouts, I had but little doubt they could do. They accomplished the mission without interruption, arriving at Martinsburg at 1 p. m., and remaining till 4.30 p. m. Their arrival was heralded with every demonstration of joy on the part of the citizens. They have just returned to camp. On Monday, General Lee moved from Bunker Hill in the direction of Winchester. Ewell followed on Tuesday, and Longstreet on Wednesday. The immediate destination was known to be Millwood, which evidently points either to Ashby's Gap or Front Royal. This morning General Stuart left, moving toward Berryville, with 2,000 cavalry. Berryville is in a direct line to Millwood; distance, 6 miles. Lee is said to be re-enforced by D. H. Hill, from Richmond, with 15,000, making his force some 65,000 men. This comes from a direct source—Ewell's adjutant-general.

The dispatch is dated 11.30 p. m., July 23.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[Linden], July 24, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy yesterday at this point. The enemy appears to be withdrawing, and his whole army is undoubtedly *en route* to Culpeper and Orange Court-House, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., *July 24, 1863.*

(Received 7.35 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Army of the Potomac:

McReynolds says that Lee yesterday was near Millwood with 65,000 men, having been re-enforced by D. H. Hill with 15,000 men. This information is claimed to be correct.

D. N. COUCH,
*Major-General.*HAGERSTOWN, MD., *July 24, 1863.*Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Department of the Susquehanna:

GENERAL: I inclose Colonel Franklin's report,* which does not put so gloomy a face on matters as was yesterday given in conversation sought for that purpose. He then stated that the colonel of one of the regiments had come to him, and informed him that the regiment would refuse to go on picket, and that the command was generally dissatisfied with the detention here. I informed him that since he had expressed the opinion that he could not depend upon any regiment to force the refractory one to its duty, I would, at any time he desired, send for a couple of McReynolds' regiments to enforce obedience. I also asked him to report the whole matter to me in writing, that I might forward it to you. It had not reached me when your note came last night. I have ordered the "emergency men" of the cavalry to be sent to Chambersburg.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
*Brigadier-General.*WASHINGTON, D. C.,
*July 24, 1863—2.15 p. m.*Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

There is no military necessity for impressing horses in Maryland at the present time. Such impressments will cease.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*HEADQUARTERS, *Baltimore, July 24, 1863.*

(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

James Sexton, spy, from Richmond, reports that he passed at Old Church, on July 15, about 500 men, with six boats on wagons, who were going, as they said, to surprise gunboats on the Rappahan-nock.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEDGESVILLE, VA., *July 24, 1863—9 p. m.*
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

I recrossed the Potomac at Cherry Run this forenoon, and arrived here with my whole command this evening. I will send a force to occupy Martinsburg to-morrow, and will have the telegraph repaired through to Harper's Ferry as soon as possible. It is reported by my scouts that the rebel army is at or near Winchester; that Lee's headquarters are at Kernstown. Sent strong cavalry scout to-day on west side of North Mountain to Pughtown, to capture any forage trains the enemy might have in that direction.

B. F. KELLEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Commanding Officer First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you remain in position in front of Warrenton until the arrival of the Sixth Corps to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, July 25, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you relieve the cavalry in guarding the railroad from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction, sending sufficient force to guard the bridges and patrol the road; that you supply your command as rapidly as possible, and report when it is supplied.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Amissville, Va., July 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Without withdrawing my pickets, I moved with the remainder of my command to Gaines' Cross-Roads this morning, and have just returned and gone into camp. I met no enemy; found the roads all clear. Left a small force on picket at the Cross-Roads. Jenkins with his brigade was at the Cross-Roads last evening, but followed the rebel column during the night. One of my officers, who was slightly wounded and taken prisoner in our affair at Battle Mountain, made his escape from the enemy last night. It was Hill's (A. P.) corps that I engaged yesterday, Longstreet being immediately in advance of Hill. This is reliable. The officer, who was wounded, was in-

formed that Ewell had also gone in the direction of Culpeper, but by a different road. The trains went by way of Gaines' Cross-Roads, Sperryville, and Little Washington.

From citizens and contrabands living in the vicinity of Gaines' Cross-Roads, I learned that my attack at Newby's Cross-Roads spread great consternation through the entire rebel column extending beyond Gaines' in the direction of Chester Gap.

The enemy formed his troops in line of battle opposite Gaines' Cross-Roads, and made his disposition to resist an attack from that quarter. He remained in this position until 3 p. m. I was at the house where one of the rebel generals had his headquarters. The owner of the house informed me that, after remaining in line of battle until 3 p. m., he heard the general order one of his staff to cause the line of "skirmishers to be withdrawn immediately. If they were not, the entire force would be cut off." The entire force moved off hurriedly and in great disorder. I do not believe any portion of their army will pass Gaines' Cross-Roads, or they would have left a force to hold them.

If my command were in serviceable condition, I would have pursued them, but we have had no forage whatever for three days, not even wheat. The grazing is very indifferent. My men are out of rations. I sent an order to my quartermaster to load his train with forage and rations, and join me at once, but have not received them yet.

I received a dispatch, dated Salem, 7 a. m., 25th, signed by Colonel Smith, a few moments ago.

If possible, let my division have a little rest until we can forage and ration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, July 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you take position in front of Warrenton, on the Sulphur Springs road, about 3 miles in advance of the town, and throw out a division to the intersection of the Carter's Run Church road. General Sedgwick is in position on the Waterloo road, about 3 miles in front of Warrenton. The Fifth Corps will be on your left, on the Fayetteville road.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, July 25, 1863—3 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you take a position from 2 to 3 miles in front of the Warrenton Branch Railroad, and about 3 miles west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The Fifth Corps will be posted on your right when it arrives, on the road from Warrenton to Fayetteville, with a division thrown out to Fayetteville, with a division at Bealeton Station; the First Corps on your left. A division of your corps should be advanced to Liberty.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, July 25, 1863—3.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you take a position some 2 to 3 miles in advance of Warrenton Station, and on the left (east side) of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and at such a distance from it as to be in proper relation to the corps holding that road, the First Corps, which has a division thrown out in advance at Bealeton Station.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, *July 25, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SEDGWICK,

Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you take position in front of Warrenton, on the Waterloo road instead of the Sulphur Springs road, throwing out in advance a division at the intersection of the Orleans road. In the event, however, of your corps being so far advanced to the Sulphur Springs road that this order would cause you material inconvenience, you will not carry it out, but take position on the Sulphur Springs road, and post a division in advance at the intersection of the Carter's Run road.

Please report immediately by bearer of this dispatch which road you will occupy, in order that directions may be given to another corps to occupy the road which you will not take position on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *July 25, 1863.*

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

Scouts from the Rappahannock, just returned, report Wheatley's and Kelly's Fords guarded. Met a squad of rebel cavalry, about 30, on the Fredericksburg road, this side of the river. No positive information obtained in regard to the main force of the enemy.

The inhabitants report that the rebels moved their sick and wounded lately toward Fredericksburg.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
July 25, 1863.

Col. P. HUEY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: As soon as infantry arrives at Bristoe Station to guard the railroad, you will move your brigade to this place (Warrenton Junction). Colonel Gregg's brigade moves this afternoon. Send one of your regiments here this evening to relieve one which he leaves behind.

If the infantry are at White Plains, to guard the Manassas Railroad, you will withdraw your force from there; otherwise not.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, July 25, 1863—11.15 a. m.
Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,
Harper's Ferry:

It seems that, under the authority given to General Meade to take command of all troops of any department which come within the line of the operations of his army, he still considers you a part of his command, and that General Couch is acting directly under him. You will have to obey orders, therefore, for the present, accordingly. Still, I would like to have reports from you.

When Lee is disposed of, I suppose I may expect to revive my command, and have you and your men again.

The order that you should report to Brigadier-General Smith was brought to the attention of the General-in-Chief, who promptly instructed General Couch and General Meade that you could not be subjected to the orders of your junior in rank.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1863.
Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Communication has been opened by flag signals from a point near these headquarters to a station of observation on Watery Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 26, 1863—10.30 a. m.
Commanding Officer Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you take a position on the road from Warrenton to Fayetteville, about 2 or 3 miles in front of Warrenton, and post a division in advance at Fayetteville.

The Third Corps is on your right, on the Sulphur Springs road, about 2 or 3 miles in front of Warrenton, with a division in advance, at the intersection of the Carter's Run Church road. The Second Corps will be on your left some 3 miles, with a division at Liberty.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 26, 1863 — 7.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have reliable information that as late as the 17th instant no re-enforcements had reached Richmond; that 10,000 men included every one that could be raised to guard railroads, &c., and the most of these were militia; also, that D. H. Hill only brought one brigade with him to Richmond. Further, that Lee intends pushing for Richmond, if he can get there.

This last comes from secesh citizens near Culpeper, but was stated before he had arrived at that point. On Thursday last there was not a single soldier in Culpeper.

Let us get off to Culpeper pretty soon, and I think we may yet gain Richmond before the month is out.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—To-day's paper states that the Chattanooga Railroad has been cut by our troops.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,

July 26, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is ordered to be guarded as follows:

Two companies at Cedar Run Bridge; four companies at Catlett's Station; four companies at Kettle Run Bridge; four companies at Bristoe Station; two companies at Broad Run Bridge; four companies at Manassas Junction. The One hundred and sixty-eighth New York and One hundred and seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers are assigned to that duty.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

WARRENTON JUNCTION,

July 26, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The troops are in good marching order; ten days' rations on hand; three in haversacks, three in regimental wagons, and four in supply train. Five days' forage on hand; will probably have more to-night.

A full supply of ammunition on hand; clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster yet needed. Please acknowledge.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS [TWELFTH ARMY CORPS],
July 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: In reply to circular of this date, I have the honor to respectfully report that my command is, and has been, well supplied with quartermaster's stores and subsistence, with the exception of some articles of clothing, which I shall endeavor to obtain here.

As to the condition of the troops, I regret to say that both officers and men are greatly fatigued by the constant exertions of the last forty days. They have had no rest since the 13th of June, and, being constantly on the march, could not obtain vegetables, which I think they now need very much. In my opinion the command requires rest before resuming active operations. For further particulars on this subject, I beg to refer you to the inclosed report of the medical director of the corps.*

My team animals are generally in very good condition, but the artillery horses are greatly reduced. As to their condition, I would refer you to the inclosed report of the chief of artillery.*

The recent details, made pursuant to orders from the War Department, to receive drafted men, has taken from my command 90 of my best officers, whose loss will be seriously felt both on the march and in the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULY 26, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General NEWTON:

Your report on the condition of your command is received. I have just sent an order by telegraph to have you send a brigade, with artillery, to prevent the enemy from destroying the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *July 26, 1863.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General HERMANN HAUPT:

No. 1 train this a. m. found, when a mile and one-half east of Burke's, a rail taken out of the track and horseshoes on rail. Engine was reversed and brakes put hard down. Engine jumped the break, and with two cars passed over. Had it been rail on opposite

*Not found.

side, the whole train would have run off the track down a 12-foot bank. Before train was checked, 12 rebels in gray and blue coats and pants, and all with guns, pushed out of the bushes, whilst the guard of the Fourth Delaware then took a hand, and, after a few shots, jumped off the train, and had a foot-race through the woods after the rebels. One fat rebel particularly distinguished himself in getting out of sight. The guard saved the train and its convoy, and Providence saved a smash-up, which for some time would have prevented the Army of the Potomac from receiving supplies.

It is pitiful that a handful of rebels can be allowed the chance of so retarding the progress of our army in such measure as an accident like this might cause. I earnestly ask that 200 men be at once stationed from Accotink to Burke's. General Meade has ordered the road repaired at once to the river, and the Rappahannock Bridge rebuilt. All stores and material have been forwarded to-day on regular time.

J. H. D. [DEVEREUX.]

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
July 26, 1863.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I think there is no danger of trouble so long as the men are left quietly to do as they please about picket duty, but Colonel Franklin's fear is that they may decline, some of them, to go on picket, and then comes the danger of trouble. If I give any order, I shall certainly use my utmost force to carry the order out. I have McReynolds' troops on provost duty here and at Williamsport, and the militia surgeons are all relieved from duty with the hospitals, and everything is running along finely.

The question seems to me to be, whether, with Kelley occupying Martinsburg and Lee's army down near Front Royal, Franklin's brigade is wanted here. You can readily appreciate the value of old soldiers watching and defending fords, and the necessity of having troops that can be readily concentrated if a crossing should be attempted. I think myself that there should be a constant guard along the Potomac to prevent intercourse, no matter where our armies may be, and I think you should have the river here in place of its belonging to the Baltimore department.

Can you not get the change made, and bring in drafted men to do the work here? If so, it would relieve everything. I have been sick with a boil on my arm, but am now better, and can write more freely than yesterday. Colonel Thomas has promised to ascertain the temper of the troops and let me know.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, VA., July 26, 1863—9 a. m.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

My cavalry occupied Martinsburg yesterday; found no enemy in arms. There are quite a number of sick and wounded officers and

men, who have been paroled. My cavalry scouts, sent up the Valley west of North Mountain, went as far as Whitehall, within 8 miles of Winchester. Captured some stragglers, but did not fall in with forage trains. A messenger came in last night from Winchester, and reports the rebels had all left that place but four companies; that there were 140 of our sick and wounded left there, without subsistence or medical stores. I have sent a cavalry force this forenoon with the subsistence and medicines.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 27, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Warrenton Junction:

General Heintzelman with his present force cannot guard the railroad beyond Manassas Junction. You will, therefore, now make such dispositions as will guard it from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction, if you have not already done so.

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Acting for Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Bealeton, July 27, 1863.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. Second Div., Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The Rappahannock Bridge is in the same condition it was when you were last there. It is sunk about 2 feet, and entirely impassable.

The construction train was there yesterday, and has gone down again this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1863—5 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatches from General Buford and General Gregg in relation to the Rappahannock and enemy are just received. General Meade wishes the enemy cleared from the opposite bank as soon as a crossing can be effected, so that repairs to the bridge can commence. It would appear that the river is not now fordable.

General Meade also wishes such a disposition made of our cavalry force on our flank toward Fredericksburg as will break up the marauding bands in that direction, if practicable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General of Vols., and Acting for Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON, VA.,
July 27, 1863—9 p. m.

General HAUPT, *Washington*:

Arrangements have already been made to take possession of the south bank of the Rappahannock Station as soon as the river is fordable, or the pontoons arrive, which have been ordered up by rail. In the meantime, the bridge has been secured from any further interference by the enemy. As soon as we are on the south bank, A. Anderson, chief engineer of construction, and yourself will be informed.

By order of General Meade:

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1863.

Such of the sick and wounded of this army as may, in the estimation of the proper medical officers, be unfit to accompany it, will be immediately sent to the rear, under the direction of Surgeon Letterman, U. S. Army, medical director Army of the Potomac.

By command of Major-General Meade:

CHAS. E. PEASE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 27, 1863.

For the present, no resignations will be accepted excepting upon surgeon's certificate of disability, according to regulations, or the certificate of the commanding officers of the incapacity and worthlessness of the party tendering them; nor will leaves of absence be considered excepting upon surgeon's certificate of disability, according to regulations.

By command of Major-General Meade:

CHAS. E. PEASE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1863—11.15 a. m.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

The time of the New York thirty-days' militia in the forts here is expiring. The Twenty-first Regiment goes home to be mustered out to-day. There are not garrisons enough for guard relief. Cannot the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery be ordered here now from Harper's Ferry? General Morris reports this morning that it is absolutely necessary to get back some troops at once.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 27*, 1863.

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

General R. INGALLS,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Another attempt was made to throw off and capture our trains near Burke's yesterday. Rails were taken out and horseshoes placed on track. Fortunately, the rails were taken up on the inside instead of the outside of the curve, and the train was not thrown off. Twelve rebels, in gray and blue costumes, armed with guns, made their appearance, and were chased by the train guard, but none captured.

These attempts to throw off trains are made daily, and unless the practice can be broken up, there is no security in your communications. To operate the road with reasonable security, we must have the gaps of the Blue Ridge so occupied that Lee's cavalry cannot get through, the fords of the Occoquan guarded, the country patrolled by cavalry, and notice given the inhabitants that, in case of any further attempts to disturb track or telegraph, all able-bodied residents within a circle of 10 miles will be arrested and placed under guard.

Please communicate with General Meade, and have an order issued giving notice to the inhabitants, something to this effect:

Notice is hereby given that if any attempt shall be made to destroy the track, bridges, or telegraph on any of the lines of railroad used by the Army of the Potomac, the residents in the vicinity, for a distance of 10 miles, will be held responsible in person and property, and all the able-bodied citizens arrested. If the offenders can be discovered, their punishment will be death.

I will endeavor to see you to-morrow. Would it be well to search houses and seize arms? This I know is an extreme measure, but I am confident that those who appear to be farmers during the day are the parties who injure us at night.

H. HAUPT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,

July 27, 1863.Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, *Hagerstown:*

SIR: Your note of yesterday is received, &c. The emergency men are being ordered to Harrisburg, to be mustered out.

I am going to send two or three regiments of militia to Reading, to increase the force there. A good deal of difficulty is apprehended in the coal regions; but if we get through with Philadelphia with no outbreak, it is hoped that the balance of the State will be quiet.

I am to order to Harrisburg the militia regiments, to be mustered out of service, as the Governor makes requisition upon me; and as Franklin's men are among the oldest in service, his men will, in all probability, be among the first to go out.

As regards sending drafted men to you, I fancy that they are to fill up old regiments in the field.

I regret that you have been under the weather, and hope you may speedily be yourself again.

Morgan and his command were captured yesterday at 2 p. m. Duer has gotten an extension of leave.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, *July 27, 1863.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Washington:

Major Gibson, commanding cavalry scout to Winchester, reports that he arrived there at 5 p. m. yesterday. The rear of the enemy's force left on Friday. Most of the troops went via Front Royal. Early's division went up the Valley, and was at Woodstock on the 25th.

B. F. KELLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
*July 28, 1863—7.30 p. m.*Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a dispatch from General Custer, at Amissville, 1 p. m. His force will be small—not more than 1,200 men—until his dismounted men return from Washington.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
*Amissville, July 28, 1863—1 p. m.*Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

All is quiet along my front. A force of 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry are reported at Little Washington. The pickets of the enemy are about 2 miles from Gaines' Cross-Roads. If that portion of my command now absent with unserviceable horses were here, I would like to make a demonstration in the vicinity of Little Washington, but in my present weakened condition I hardly deem it advisable. Last night my train arrived, and I am now well supplied. My horses have been several days without forage, but I hope our present supply will improve their condition. I caused my train to unload this morning and return for more supplies. Is there a probability of our remaining here long enough to allow Pennington to go to Washington and get a new battery, excepting guns?

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
*July 28, 1863—8.30 p. m.*Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your note containing dispatch from General Custer of 1 p. m. to-day is received. The major-general commanding directs that you re-enforce General Custer with one or two brigades, or whatever force you may consider necessary to hold the position now occupied by

General Custer, which is deemed important; or, if it is preferred by you, General Custer can be relieved by an adequate force, and his command brought nearer the depots, to refit.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Bealeton, July 28, 1863.

D. McM. GREGG,

Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Cavalry Div. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy are picketing the ford at Rappahannock Station and Beverly Ford strongly. Fifty persons have been seen at each of those places. Kelly's Ford and Norman's Ford are picketed by a very small force, only 2 vedettes at Norman's Ford and 5 at Kelly's having been observed. The report of Major Avery, forwarded to you last night, shows the condition of the fords above Beverly Ford.

Captain Hughes reports the enemy's main reserve at Brandy Station to consist of one brigade. Horses said to be in low condition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
July 28, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, VA., *July 28, 1863.*
(Received 10.05 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM:

Nothing new to-day. Have ordered General Averell to move forward to Bunker Hill, and scout the country thoroughly toward enemy.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 28, 1863—9 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

I have ordered seven regiments from General Getty's division, 3,200 men, to embark as soon as the transportation can be gotten ready. Will telegraph progress. Have sent your telegram to General Foster, with report of the above.

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fort Monroe, Va., July 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a telegram from the General-in-Chief, which was received at 5.30 p. m., upon which General Naglee has taken the following action:

Seven regiments, numbering about 3,200 men, being the First Brigade of Getty's division, and three regiments from Foster's detached brigade, are ordered to be put in immediate readiness for embarkation as soon as transportation can be furnished. A steamer (the C. W. Thomas) conveys this to you at 10 p. m., it being impossible to get ready a dispatch-boat sooner.

General Naglee is making every effort to secure transportation, that he may push forward the re-enforcements the quickest possible.

I have heard nothing from Spear's expedition. I have no special news of interest to communicate.

Brigadier-General Meredith (of Pennsylvania) has been assigned to duty and quarters here as agent for the exchange of prisoners, vice Ludlow, who reports to the Adjutant-General.

I send your private letters.

Very respectfully, yours,

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 28, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Eight or nine hundred drafted men from Rhode Island have been ordered to Boston, for transportation to North Carolina. More will be sent as soon as we can get them. Gillmore requires re-enforcements. They can be obtained only from your department. Please send him all you can possibly spare, and report how many. They will soon be replaced. Time is important in re-enforcing Gillmore.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 No. 201. } *July 29, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commander of the First Army Corps for assignment to a division in that corps.

* * * * *

XII. Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Washington, for the purpose of executing the verbal instructions he has received from the commanding general, after which he will return to this army. He is authorized to take with him one of his aides.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, July 29, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Allow me to introduce Major-General Schurz. In case the proposition of General Meade, which was telegraphed to-day, respecting the Eleventh Corps should be acted upon as desired, General Schurz would be left with an independent division. In furtherance of his own views, which he will present in person, I wish to say that the general has been prompt, energetic, and able during the operations in which I have been associated with him. Should you see fit to occupy the Shenandoah Valley with a small force, so as to co-operate with this army and prevent its occupancy by the rebels, I believe I do not flatter him when I say that General Schurz will not fail to give complete satisfaction.

As to the changes proposed—merging two divisions of this corps into the Second and Twelfth, respectively—they have my approval, as also the approval of the division commanders concerned.

We feel sensitive under false accusations, but, considering the existing prejudices in this army against the Eleventh Corps, and the great difficulty of overcoming them, we regard it better for the service to make the changes. The different corps are now so small that a consolidation is advisable. General Steinwehr desires to go with me to the Second Corps; General Gordon with his division to the Twelfth. Personally it will be gratifying to me to return to the Second Corps, but I do not feel dissatisfied with the Eleventh during the present campaign, and hope the changes referred to will not be regarded as a reflection upon the officers and soldiers of this command, who have worked so hard and done so much to carry out every order.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Warrenton Junction, Va., July 29, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your request that I should put in writing the substance of my conversation to you about the removal of my division from this corps, and suggesting that, for good military reasons, this corps should be broken up and the troops composing it placed elsewhere, I have the honor to submit the following:

I brought to General Meade, from the Department of Virginia, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, the first re-enforcements of a division of six three-years' regiments, numbering in all about 4,000 men. I was placed temporarily in the Eleventh Corps. The reputation of this corps in this army is so bad that good troops are demoralized and rendered worthless while they wear its badge and form part of its organization. That its reputation is bad is patent to all. It is so from its disgraceful record at Chancellorsville, and not a clean reputation at Gettysburg; from its lack of discipline; from its unsoldierly education; from its great number of poor and worthless officers. The

great number of skeleton regiments that form part of the corps is large enough to demoralize the conscripts that enter it, but not good enough to make them soldiers.

The stigma of the corps attaches to all. New men enter it with reluctance, and remain in it from compulsion, with dejection and indifference; it is a fate which they must bear, but under which they break. These facts can be abundantly proved.

I see no remedy for the salvation of the *matériel* of this corps, but the breaking up of the organization, its name and symbol cast into oblivion, the consolidation of its regiments into other corps, and pretty general dismissal of officers now or hereafter, as they shall, under other influences, prove themselves still worthless.

My own command is already affected, and I desire to remove them. I am identified with the Twelfth Corps. My own brigade is there—the one upon which the Twelfth Corps was based; the one I have commanded from 1861 to 1863, and which I should still have commanded had not sickness compelled me to absent myself. This brigade contains my old regiment, the Second Massachusetts. I am anxious to return to this corps with my division, for there I am well known by all. General Slocum, commanding the same, has expressed a desire that I should return.

In plainly expressing my views of this corps, I do not attribute blame to any one in particular. I think it has had such unfortunate commanders that not even the ability of its present chief, nor any other, can remove the opprobrium that attaches to being a member of the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. GORDON,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Div., Eleventh Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Warrenton Junction, Va., July 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: As it is reported that some changes in the organization of this army are under advisement, which may affect the future position of our corps, and particularly of my division, I respectfully submit to your consideration my own views and those of my subordinate commanders.

At the battle of Chancellorsville our corps was exposed in an isolated position to the overwhelming attack of the enemy, and was compelled to retire with great loss. The press of the country has in consequence thereof thrown the whole blame of the loss of said battle upon this corps, and by persistent efforts succeeded in creating a prejudice against it, not only on the part of the people, but also on the part of the other corps of this army.

The officers and men of my division, although fully aware of the great injustice of this prejudice (particularly so far as they themselves are concerned), yet feel its weight. Their consolidation with another corps, against which no such unfounded prejudice exists, seems, therefore, to me desirable and likely to affect them favorably. They have, moreover, the experience that even their gallant conduct at Gettysburg did not protect them against the repetition of these

attacks from irresponsible newspaper correspondents, which unhappily influence and make public opinion.

It is, however, my own desire, as well as that of my commanders, that whatever consolidation may be made, this division may form a part of a corps commanded by yourself. You have led us in battle and shared with us the toil of weary marches; the officers and men of the division feel toward you that confidence which can spring up only during an active campaign.

I remain, general, very respectfully,

A. VON STEINWEHR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

BALTIMORE, *July 29, 1863—6.05 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SCHOEPP,

Fort Delaware, Del. :

It is thought there is danger to the locks of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. If you can spare it from your Fifth Delaware companies, detail a guard to watch and defend them from injury.

By order :

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

CHAMBERSBURG, *July 29, 1863.*

Brigadier-General SMITH :

Send two regiments and one battery at once to report at camp of instruction, Reading, Pa. I will have transportation ready for them when they arrive here. Telegraph me when they leave Hagerstown.

By command of Major-General Couch :

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Berne, July 29, 1863.

The undersigned having been assigned by His Excellency the President of the United States to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer is hereby ordered to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and of the posts and districts occupied by that corps. As the enlargement of his command will remove the major-general commanding from immediate association with the corps he has so long had the honor of commanding, he desires to express to them the satisfaction he has always felt at the courage, discipline, and invariably good conduct exhibited by them. He hopes that on future fields under his command they will sustain their high reputation and vie in honorable rivalry with their companions of the Seventh Army Corps, many of whom are old friends, comrades, and sharers of the glories and perils of the Burnside expedition.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster :

[SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 106. } *New Berne, N. C., July 29, 1863.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 105, headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, hereby assumes command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer, commanding corps :

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 30, 1863.

Major-General PLEASANTON :

The river is falling, making about 4 feet 6 inches on the Rappahannock Ford. I am induced to believe this ford is the deepest on the river. I inclose a report of a reconnaissance made yesterday by a squadron of Devin's.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 29, 1863.

Capt. C. W. WADSWORTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the party I dispatched this noon to reconnoiter the country between the two forks of the Rappahannock above Beverly's Ford, has returned, after accomplishing the object of the reconnaissance, by discovering and observing the enemy's picket line on the south side of Hazel River, from the fork to the crossing near Rixeyville, on the Jefferson and Sulphur Springs road.

Captain Corrigan, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, in command of squadron, reports that, in compliance with my instructions, he crossed the Rappahannock at Freeman's Ford, and, leaving part of his squadron in reserve at the forks of the road, divided the remainder of his force into three parties; one striking Hazel River a mile above the fork; one going north to Oak Shades, and striking at Rixey's Ford; and the third at a point midway between; the three parties connecting in the center, falling back upon the reserve, when the squadron returned, and recrossed the river.

They found the south bank of Hazel (or Aestham) River strongly picketed. At Rixey's Ford a troop came down at a trot to meet the party, and their presence generally seemed to create much excitement.

At Rixey's the enemy were busy felling trees and digging. A force of infantry is reported at Rixeyville; also a force in Brown's woods. A force of our cavalry was reported at Jefferson, which may account for the preparations at Rixeyville. The roads were rough, much cut up, and washed. The south bank of the river commands all the approaches visited.

The party captured 1 prisoner, claiming to be on furlough—a private in the First Virginia Artillery, Brooke's battery. No force of

any kind was seen north-of Hazel River, although scouts are daily seen by the citizens. Very little information could be obtained from the residents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
July 30, 1863.

General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

Scouts sent out to-day report as follows:

Culpeper Court-House, Brandy Station, and Stevensburg being occupied by the rebel army; Longstreet's corps and Stuart's cavalry are said to be there; all fords along the Rappahannock guarded. The scouts met the pickets at Hartwood Church, the main picket being 4 miles this side of Falmouth. Stafford Court-House is reported to be occupied by a strong cavalry picket. A drove of cattle crossed Ellis' Ford this a. m. The Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry is at Falmouth. Re-enforcements were expected there last Monday.

All the bridges on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg Railroad are said to be burned. The wounded which were lately moved toward Fredericksburg have been sent to Gordonsville or Richmond. A negro said that artillery was sent on the cars yesterday from Brandy Station to Gordonsville.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, *July 30, 1863—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters of the Army:

Lieutenant O'Keefe, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, has arrived here with his train. He reports 31 pontoon wagons and 12 chess wagons, each with 4 mules in bad condition. He reports that they are scarcely able to haul the empty wagons. For throwing a bridge here we will need about 15 pontoon wagons, to take the boats to the river. It is probable that we can raise mules enough for that. If a bridge is to be thrown here, I think the best time would be at the crack of day; and I would like to receive the order twelve to eighteen hours previously.

The block-houses on the railroad progress but slowly; will probably be finished to-morrow, Captain Turnbull reports.

If the pontoons are to be carried with us, a great many additional mules will be necessary. Eight mules are required for each pontoon wagon.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

P. S.—I have selected a point for throwing a bridge—below the railroad bridge. The enemy show nothing but cavalry pickets on the other side.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you move your corps to the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and there post it in such a manner that its presence will be concealed from the enemy. A strong detachment will be made to the vicinity of Ellis' Ford, which will be posted in a similar manner. The Second Corps will be ordered to Morrisville. A depot will be established at Bealeton, from which you can draw your supplies.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that the Second Corps move to Morrisville, and take post there, prepared to move to Kelly's Ford.

The Twelfth Corps is ordered to take position near Kelly's Ford, out of view of the enemy, with a strong detachment similarly stationed near Ellis' Ford. A depot will be established at Bealeton, from which you will draw your supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the movement ordered for your corps is preparatory either to crossing the river and advancing, or holding the river from Wheatley's Ford to Ellis' Ford. It is not yet determined which of the two will be adopted, but a decision will be speedily made. It is desired for the present that your movement should be concealed from the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, *July 30, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters:

The pontoons cannot be loaded on the wagons before dark without the knowledge of the enemy. Shall I wait till then? It is doubtful whether we can raise the necessary mules. It is certain that we

cannot unless we take the mules of the forage wagons of the party which brought the pontoon wagons.

Shall I march the battalion, or a part of it? Will we be covered by our troops? What is to be done if the mules prove inadequate?

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—11 p. m.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that a bridge will be thrown across the river at Kelly's Ford to-morrow night, and directs that you make every disposition to cover the operation and protect the bridge.

It is intended, as soon as the bridge is finished, that the cavalry shall cross. A division from your corps will follow, and occupy a suitable position to serve as a bridge-head, where such defensive works will be thrown up as may be required to perfect the strength of the position. Such working parties as may be needed to aid in the construction of the bridge will be furnished from your command. The detachment at Ellis' Ford will occupy that ford at the same time that Kelly's Ford is occupied by your command, which will also occupy Wheatley's Ford.

The defense of these several fords will be strengthened by suitable works, and the bank of the river from Wheatley's Ford to Ellis' Ford will be picketed by your infantry. Should you at any time need support, you will call upon General Hays, commanding the Second Corps, at Morrisville.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

Major-General Slocum has been ordered to hold the river from Wheatley's Ford to Ellis' Ford. A bridge will be thrown across the river at Kelly's Ford to-morrow night.

Should General Slocum at any time need support, the major-general commanding directs that you give it to him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863—5 p. m.

Commanding Officer Eleventh Corps:

Schurz does not oppose the proposed change of organization; it is only the *modus operandi*. His visit to Washington is to endeavor to have it arranged in a way which he thinks will render it less disagreeable to the officers, men, and their friends at home.

General Halleck replied to my proposition that he would send me a decision on my proposition as soon as he could get it. None as yet has come.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Warrenton Junction, Va., July 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR,
Commanding Second Division, Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The unfortunate event at Chancellorsville has cast a prejudice upon our corps which all subsequent efforts seem unable to destroy.

The officers and men of my brigade on that day behaved with great bravery, as you yourself have seen, and have always done their duty, yet they also suffer under this prejudice. It is, therefore, my opinion that consolidation of this corps with some other corps would be in the interest of the service. If, however, I may be allowed to express a wish, entertained as well by myself as by my command, it is that we remain in your division, and that this division remain in the corps commanded by Major-General Howard.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Eleventh Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Warrenton Junction, Va., July 30, 1863.

General A. VON STEINWEHR,
Commanding Second Division, Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to beg your consideration to a few expressions in respect to the brigade under my command, its relations to the Eleventh Corps, and its wishes as regards yourself and General Howard.

Since the unfortunate affair near Chancellorsville, it is undeniable that the reputation of the corps has been such as to involve in reproach and mortification all parties connected with it.

Although the Second Brigade was in no way responsible for the occurrences which brought the corps into disrepute, having been at the time detached and on a reconnaissance in connection with Birney's division of the Third Corps, nevertheless the men and officers of the brigade are painfully impressed with the impossibility of their avoiding participation in the stigma which rests upon the whole body. Believing that many unjust aspersions have been cast, not only upon innocent members, but upon the whole corps, and that it will continue to be the butt of ridicule for irresponsible newspaper correspondents, and the scapegoat, perhaps, for all reverses, I am convinced that a change of organization would be of very great advantage, and promote in a high degree the good of the service. Such a consummation would dispel the despondency and discouragement which are unmistakably manifest in those whose patriotism is un-

questioned, but whose reputation is dear to them, dearer, even, than life.

But while a change of corps relations is desirable, I beg to assure you, general, that there is no wish for a change in respect to the division, where every relation has been agreeable, and in which the utmost harmony has prevailed. Neither would we desire any change from our present corps commander, General Howard. I therefore venture the hope that it may be found advisable to attach this division, under your command, to some other corps, which may be assigned to General Howard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLAND SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEDGESVILLE, *July 30, 1863.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

It is reported that Imboden's force has gone west into the Valley of the South Branch. If this is so, he will undoubtedly cut our railroad connections west of this. Will the General-in-Chief permit me to move back by way of Romney with my command into my own department?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Hedgesville, W. Va.:

You will take such measures for the defense of your department as you may deem best. Please notify General Meade of your movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 30, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices will be arrested and confined for punishment, or put beyond the lines. The people within 10 miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots, or stations by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise; and, in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages,

If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad be put across the lines, and their property taken for Government uses.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 202. } *July 30, 1863.*

* * * * *

VII. Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the General-in-Chief, four regiments of this army will immediately proceed to New York Harbor, and, on arriving there, will be reported to Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby. Two of these regiments will be taken from the Third Corps and two from the Sixth Corps, and will be selected preferably from Western and New England regiments. No New York or Pennsylvania troops will be sent.* The corps commanders named will detach for duty strong and efficient regiments, and will have them march to-morrow morning, in season to reach Warrenton Junction by 11 a. m., whence the chief quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation to Washington. The senior officer of the four regiments will assume command of the troops and conduct them to their destination, and immediately on taking command he will telegraph the strength of the regiments to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, so that the required transportation beyond that point may be promptly provided.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 31, 1863.

Major-General PLEASANTON, *Warrenton:*

The river rose over 3 feet last night; is falling again; has fallen about 4 inches. All quiet along my line.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JULY 31, 1863—6 a. m.

[General PLEASANTON:]

I have put 80 men across, and run off the rebs. A bridge can be laid in perfect safety. I cannot cross without it.

BUFORD.

*The troops designated were the First Massachusetts and Twentieth Indiana, from the Third Army Corps, and the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Fifth Wisconsin, from the Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 31, 1863.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

Captain Mendell, U. S. Engineers, has no orders to throw a bridge across the river. He has placed some boats at my disposal, to cross over some dismounted men. If he is instructed to throw a bridge over immediately after the rifle-pits are cleared, I can take my division across before 7 a. m. I cannot cross without the bridge, as the river is swimming deep, and dangerous.

Respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 31, 1863.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a bridge will be thrown across the river to-night at Kelly's Ford, and that, as soon as completed, the cavalry will cross, sweep up the river, and clear the country on the opposite bank of the enemy, and to say that as soon as that is done, and the vicinity of Rappahannock Station clear, a bridge will be thrown across at that point, and such dispositions as may be necessary to cover this operation and hold the bridge be made by you; that, when the bridge is finished, you will throw over a sufficient force to hold any near commanding point that will serve as a bridge-head. The railroad bridge will then be repaired, under the cover afforded by you. Working parties to aid in laying the bridge will be detailed from your command.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SEDGWICK,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that your corps be disposed as follows, viz:

One division to hold the Waterloo crossing, and picket the river from Waterloo to Sulphur Springs.

One division will be held in reserve for support on the Waterloo road.

One division will be stationed at Warrenton and New Baltimore, and will furnish the necessary guard for the depot at Warrenton.

The Third Corps will hold and picket the river from Sulphur Springs to the forks.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[P. S.]—The patrols and pickets of the corps will connect with those of the detachments of the Eleventh at Greenwich, and will extend to the river.

JULY 31, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General FRENCH,
Commanding Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold and picket the river from Sulphur Springs to the forks of the river near Beverly Ford.

The Sixth Corps will hold and picket the river above you, and the First Corps the river below you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SYKES,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that your corps be massed in the vicinity of Fayetteville, prepared to move in any direction. Your supplies may be drawn from Warrenton Junction or Bealeton, upon your giving due notice to the chief commissary and quartermaster of this army.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON,
Commanding First Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold and picket the river from the forks near Beverly Ford to Wheatley's Ford, one division being posted at or near Beverly Ford, and one division at or near Rappahannock Station. The division at Bealeton Station will remain there, taking charge of the railroad from Warrenton Junction to the river.

The Third Corps holds and pickets the river above you, and the Twelfth Corps the river below you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you occupy Greenwich, Bristoe Station, Brentsville, and a point on Cedar Run, 4 or 5 miles from the railroad, with sufficient force to patrol and picket the rear of the army, connecting with the patrols and pickets of the detachment of the Sixth Corps at New Baltimore, and of the Second Corps at Bristersburg.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General HAYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that a division from your corps be posted at Elkton, with one of its brigades thrown out to Bristersburg, whose pickets and patrols will connect with those of the detachment of the Eleventh Corps which will be sent to Cedar Run, some 4 or 5 miles from the railroad.

Your patrols and pickets will also connect with those of the Twelfth Corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that it is not necessary to make rifle-pits or other works at any of the fords excepting where the bridge at Kelly's Ford is built.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
July 31, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Colonel HUEY,
Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: You will proceed with your brigade to Georgetown, and from that point you will scout and patrol the country to Thoroughfare Gap, White Plains, Salem, and in the direction of Orleans and Barbee's Cross-Roads. You will send daily reports to these headquarters of these scouts, and all information concerning the enemy. Use every exertion to suppress bushwhackers and guerrillas. Citizens found in arms with guerrillas will be shot on the spot. Draw your supplies from Warrenton.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

WATER MOUNT SIGNAL STATION,
July 31, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

Reconnaissance sent to Hazel River. Found a strong cavalry force at the crossing near Rixeyville.

A contraband, who crossed last night, reports Lee's cavalry at Rixeyville.

D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 31, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I return General Howard's telegram. The enemy have no means of making a raid through Stafford or Dumfries. Small parties of their guerrillas are in that direction, but I have some 300 men scouting from the Occoquan to the Rappahannock and toward the places mentioned. They ought soon to clear the country of all disturbers.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,

Amissville, July 31, 1863.

General D. McM. GREGG:

Major Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, just in from reconnaissance to Little Washington, reports that he drove about 100 of the enemy through that place. They made a stand beyond the town, but did not wait long enough for him to bring his force up to attack them.

Contrabands and citizens report Jenkins' brigade in the neighborhood of Sperryville. He passed through Little Washington day before yesterday, and encamped 2 miles this side of Sperryville.

The country between this and Leesburg is clear of rebels excepting Mosby's command and one company of White's men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,

Kelly's Ford, July 31, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that my command reached here about 6 p. m.; found the enemy's pickets (Fourth North Carolina Cavalry) on the opposite side of the river, apparently about 100 strong. The Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers crossed the river in boats, and drove them away. The bridge has since been constructed, and a brigade of infantry now occupies the opposite bank. Two more brigades will cross at daylight, and such works as may be necessary will be constructed. One brigade has been sent to Ellis' Ford and one to Wheatley's. I have not as yet seen anything of the cavalry force that was to cross the river at this point.

My command is in good condition, with the exception of the artillery, which is short of horses; every effort is being made to supply the deficiency. We have eight days' forage and ten days' subsistence on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

July 31, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report that the disposition of the troops of this corps is as follows:

First Division, General Buford commanding, near Rappahannock Station. This division pickets the river from Kelly's Ford to Sulphur Springs.

Second Division, General Gregg commanding, near Amissville, pickets from Sulphur Springs to Gaines' Cross-Roads, via Jefferson.

Third Division, General Custer commanding, has just been relieved at Amissville, and is under orders for Warrenton Junction, to obtain supplies and refit.

A brigade of the Second Division is now scouting on our left toward Hartwood Church and the Occoquan. This brigade will be relieved by the Third Division on its arrival at Warrenton Junction.

The batteries in reserve belonging to the horse brigades serving with the corps are encamped near the railroad, between this and the Junction.

The Second Division is ordered to scout in the direction of Sperryville and Little Washington, and also toward Culpeper.

A detachment of 50 men of the Sixth Cavalry are kept scouting toward New Baltimore, Thoroughfare Gap, and Salem for guerrillas.

Nothing new from the front since last report submitted to you of the reconnaissance between the forks of the Rappahannock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: At my interview with General Meade, I expressed it as my opinion that, if the Eleventh Corps was to be broken up, it ought to be done in a manner as little as possible offensive to the feelings of the officers and men. If two divisions were to be attached to other corps, the third, becoming independent, under the command of the ranking officer in the corps, should at least not be sent to the rear to guard the baggage, but be assigned to some work not only in fact but also in appearance more important and honorable.

My proposition to General Meade was to send me with my division, which is reduced to less than 2,400 muskets, and the artillery formerly attached to my command, into the Shenandoah Valley, to observe the movements of the enemy there, and to prevent him from gathering and carrying off this year's crops. The Government would then, perhaps, see fit to give me General Milroy's late command, with so much of the troops lately belonging thereto as can be gathered for that purpose.

General Meade declared that if the breaking up of the Eleventh Corps was offensive to my feelings, he would leave the corps as it was; but if I was satisfied by the arrangement proposed by myself, he would favor it, especially as he deemed the occupation of the Shenandoah Valley for many reasons quite important.

My proposition, therefore, as indorsed by Generals' Meade and Howard, is, that the command of the Shenandoah Valley, as General Milroy had it, be given to me, and that my old division march from its present camping place to Front Royal and Strasburg, to accomplish the objects above indicated, and to form permanently part of my command.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, Va., July 31, 1863.

The following movements of troops are ordered, and will take place with as little delay as possible:

1. The Sixth Corps will be stationed as follows: One division to hold the Waterloo crossing, and picket the river from Waterloo to Sulphur Springs. One division will be stationed at Warrenton and New Baltimore, and will furnish the necessary guards for the depot at Warrenton. The patrols and pickets of the corps will connect with those of the detachment of the Eleventh Corps at Greenwich, and will extend to the river.

2. The Third Corps will hold and picket the river from Sulphur Springs to the forks of the river, connecting with the pickets of the Sixth Corps above and those of the First Corps below.

3. The Fifth Corps will be massed in the vicinity of Fayetteville, prepared to move in any direction. Its supplies may be drawn from Waterloo Junction or Bealeton Station, upon giving due notice to the chief quartermaster and commissary of this army.

4. The First Corps will hold and picket the river from the forks near Beverly Ford to Wheatley's Ford, one division being posted at or near Beverly Ford, and one division at or near Rappahannock Station. The division at Bealeton Station will remain there, taking charge of the railroad from Warrenton Junction to the river. The pickets of this corps will connect with those of the Third Corps above and those of the Twelfth Corps below.

5. One division of the Second Corps will be posted at Elkton, with one of its brigades thrown out to Bristersburg, whose pickets and patrols will connect with those of the detachment of the Eleventh Corps which will be sent to Cedar Run, some 4 or 5 miles from the railroad. The patrols and pickets of the corps should also connect with those of the Twelfth Corps.

6. The Eleventh Corps will occupy Greenwich, Bristoe Station, Brentsville, and a point on Cedar Run 4 or 5 miles from the railroad with sufficient force to patrol and picket the rear of the army, connecting with the patrol and picket of the detachment of the Sixth Corps at New Baltimore and those of the Second Corps at Bristersburg.

7. The Reserve Artillery will be parked near Warrenton Junction.

8. The Twelfth Corps will hold and picket the river from Wheatley's Ford to Ellis' Ford, headquarters in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford.

9. The cavalry will picket the flanks of the infantry corps, and will receive special instructions.

10. Corps commanders will cause the cavalry pickets now stationed in the localities they are directed to hold, to be relieved as soon as practicable.

11. The depots will be at Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, and Bealeton. The divisions of the several corps will draw their supplies from the nearest depot, where it is convenient and practicable. Corps commanders will keep up the supplies required to be kept on hand, and will make themselves familiar with the country and the roads on which their corps are posted, so as to be able to concentrate rapidly and march in any direction at short notice.

12. General headquarters will be moved to the vicinity of German-town to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NORTH MOUNTAIN,
July 31, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK :

I move to-morrow to Northwestern pike, and from thence to my own department, via Romney. I respectfully suggest that you occupy Kearneysville, Martinsburg, North Mountain, and other important points on the railroad. I will protect the railroad west of Hancock. My cavalry now occupy Winchester, but will move west, via Wardensville and Moorefield.

Railroad will be open within the next eight days. Will you please answer ?

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, *July 31, 1863—4.50 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md. :

Five hundred cavalry are now marching on this place. Give me one or two companies of infantry, if cavalry can't be had. Let them come quietly, and not be known that they are here, as quickly as possible. Answer if re-enforcements are sent.

SAML. C. MEANS,
Captain Virginia Rangers.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

COMMAND OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

80th New York (20th Militia), Col. Theodore B. Gates.	2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. R. Butler Price.
93d New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.	6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies E and I, Capt. James Starr.
130th New York, Col. Alfred Gibbs.	Regular Cavalry (detachments from 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th Regiments).

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

15th New York† (three companies), Maj. Walter L. Cassin.
 50th New York,† Col. William H. Pettes.
 United States Battalion,‡ Capt. George H. Mendell.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

HEADQUARTERS.

1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters, Capt. Joseph S. Arnold.
 1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Constantine Taylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

19th Indiana, Col. Samuel J. Williams.
 24th Michigan, Capt. Albert M. Edwards.
 167th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph Depuy Davis.
 2d Wisconsin, Capt. George H. Otis.
 6th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Rufus R. Dawes.
 7th Wisconsin, Maj. Mark Finnicum.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD B. FOWLER.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Banta.
 76th New York, Capt. Samuel M. Byram.
 84th New York (14th Militia), Lieut. Col. Robert B. Jordan.
 95th New York, Maj. Edward Pye.
 147th New York, Maj. George Harney.
 56th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George B. Osborn.

SECOND DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

16th Maine, Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Farnham.
 13th Massachusetts, Col. Samuel H. Leonard.
 39th Massachusetts, Col. Phineas S. Davis.
 94th New York, Col. Adrian R. Root.
 104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
 107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles W. Hastings.
 83d New York (9th Militia), Capt. Henry V. Williamson.
 97th New York, Maj. Charles Northrup.
 11th Pennsylvania, Capt. Jacob J. Bierer.
 88th Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry Whiteside.
 90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech.

* See the Artillery Reserve, and artillery attached to the several corps.

† Brigaded under command of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, and at Washington, D. C.

‡ Detached from Benham's brigade, July 7.

§ This division gained during the month the 8th, 39th, 46th, and 51st Massachusetts Regiments (Briggs' brigade), and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Vermont Regiments (Stannard's brigade). All excepting the 39th Massachusetts were lost by expiration of service during the same period.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHAPMAN BIDDLE.

121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alexander Biddle.

142d Pennsylvania, Capt. Harry G. Elder.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDMUND L. DANA.

143d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John D. Muss-r.

149th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Irvin.

150th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. W. Sigler.

Third Brigade.†

Col. NATHAN T. DUSHANE.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. John W. Wilson.

4th Maryland, Col. Richard N. Bowerman.

7th Maryland, Col. Edwin H. Webster.

8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. William N. Ulmer.

Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Lieut. Edward N. Whittier.

1st New York Light, Battery L, Lieut. George Breck.

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.

4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.

HEADQUARTERS.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K, Lieut. Lewis Wetmore.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

First Brigade.

Col. NELSON A. MILES.

61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.

81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. Boyd McKean.

148th Pennsylvania, Col. James A. Beaver.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Col. R. Byrnes.

63d New York (two companies), Capt. Thomas Touhy.

69th New York (two companies), Lieut. James J. Smith.

88th New York (two companies), Capt. Denis F. Burke.

116th Pennsylvania (four companies), Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Third Brigade.

Col. PAUL FRANK.

52d New York, Capt. William Scherrer.

57th New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.

66th New York, Maj. Peter Nelson.

140th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Fraser.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

2d Delaware, Col. William P. Baily.

64th New York, Maj. Leman W. Bradley.

53d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael.

145th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David B. McCreary.

* Gain: the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 8th Maryland Regiments (Kenly's brigade). Loss: the 80th New York, transferred to Provost-Marshal-General's department, Army of the Potomac; 151st Pennsylvania, ordered home for muster-out, and Stannard's brigade, transferred to Second Division, and afterward sent home for muster-out.

† Assigned to division, July 11, when Colonel Dushane assumed command of the brigade, vice Kenly, assuming command of the division. The battalion of 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery detached at Frederick, July 6, and the 17th Indiana Battery detached at Maryland Heights, July 10.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HARROW.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS E. HEATH.

- 19th Maine, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Cunningham.
 15th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George C. Joslin.
 1st Minnesota, Capt. Henry C. Coates.
 82d New York (2d Militia), Capt. John Darrow.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

- 69th Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas Kelly.
 71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Kochersperger.
 72d Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel Roberts.
 106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

Third Brigade.

Col. RICHARD PENN SMITH.

- 19th Massachusetts, Capt. Jonathan F. Plimpton.
 20th Massachusetts, Capt. Henry L. Abbott.
 7th Michigan, Maj. Sylvanus W. Curtis.
 42d New York, Lieut. Col. William A. Lynch.
 59th New York (four companies), Lieut. Henry N. Hamilton.

Unattached.

Massachusetts Sharpshooters, 1st Company, Lieut. Oscar H. Clement.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH SNIDER.

- 14th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins.
 4th Ohio, Maj. Gordon A. Stewart.
 8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
 7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

- 14th Connecticut, Col. Dwight Morris.
 1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Edward P. Harris.
 12th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Davis.
 10th New York (battalion), Maj. George F. Hopper.
 108th New York, Col. Charles J. Powers

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN COONS.

- 39th New York, Maj. Daniel Woodall.
 111th New York, Lieut. Col. Isaac M. Lusk.
 125th New York, Lieut. Col. Levin Crandell.
 126th New York, Lieut. Col. James M. Bull.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. JOHN G. HAZARD.

- 1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Nelson Ames.
 1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries F and G, Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. Walter S. Perrin.
 1st United States, Battery I Lieut. Tully McCrea.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY J. MADILL.

57th Pennsylvania, Capt. Jerome B. Lyons.
 63d Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Danks.
 68th Pennsylvania, Capt. Michael Fulmer.
 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Calvin A. Craig.
 114th Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry M. Eddy.
 141st Pennsylvania, Capt. Edwin A. Spaulding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

20th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. L. Taylor.
 3d Maine, Capt. William C. Morgan.
 4th Maine, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Carver.
 86th New York, Lieut. Col. Benjamin L. Higgins.
 124th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Cummins.
 99th Pennsylvania, Maj. John W. Moore.
 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Col. Hiram Berdan.
 2d U. S. Sharpshooters (eight companies), Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

Third Brigade.

Col. P. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

17th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.
 3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Pierce.
 5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John Pulford.
 40th New York, Col. Thomas W. Egan.
 110th Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
 16th Massachusetts, Capt. Matthew Donovan.
 11th New Jersey, Capt. Samuel T. Sleeper.
 26th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert L. Bodine.
 84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.

Second Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS RAFFERTY.

70th New York, Capt. Fred. T. R. Gruett.
 71st New York, Capt. Patrick Nolan.
 72d New York, Maj. Caspar K. Abell.
 73d New York, Capt. Michael D. Purcell.
 74th New York, Capt. William Conway.
 120th New York, Lieut. James H. Lockwood.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. BURLING.

5th New Jersey, Capt. Henry H. Woolsey.
 6th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.
 7th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick Cooper.
 8th New Jersey, Capt. Abraham N. Freeland.
 115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. A. Frank Seltzer.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Caldwell K. Hall.
 6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Howard Kitching.
 151st New York, Lieut. Col. Erwin A. Bowen.
 10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. William W. Henry.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN KEIFER.

6th Maryland, Col. John W. Horn.
 110th Ohio,† Lieut. Col. William N. Foster.
 123d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
 138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.
 126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Harlan.
 67th Pennsylvania (two companies), Lieut. Col. Horace B. Burnham.
 87th Pennsylvania (four companies), Lieut. Col. James A. Stahle.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. A. JUDSON CLARK.

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr.
 Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. Henry H. Granger.
 New Jersey Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. Robert Sims.
 1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. George B. Winslow.
 New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. George F. McKnight.
 Keystone (Pennsylvania) Light Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. Benjamin Freeborn.
 4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Robert James.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

HEADQUARTERS.

12th New York, Companies D and E, Capt. Henry W. Rider.
 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies D and H, Capt. William Thompson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TILTON.

18th Massachusetts, Col. Joseph Hayes.
 22d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thomas Sherwin, jr.
 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William A. Throop.
 118th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles P. Her-ring.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
 32d Massachusetts, Col. George L. Prescott.
 4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
 62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

* Organized July 10, 1863.

† Detachments of 116th and 123d Ohio serving with this regiment since July 12

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES C. RICE.

20th Maine, Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain.
 16th Michigan, Capt. Robert T. Elliott.
 44th New York, Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
 83d Pennsylvania, Maj. William H. Lamont.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Col. HANNIBAL DAY.

3d United States, Capt. Andrew Sheridan.
 4th United States, Lieut. Abner R. Benedict.
 6th United States, Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
 12th United States, Capt. Thomas S. Dunn.
 14th United States, Maj. Grotius R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

2d United States, Capt. Samuel A. McKee.
 7th United States, Capt. David P. Hancock.
 10th United States, Capt. William Clinton.
 11th United States, Capt. Charles S. Russell.
 17th United States, Lieut. Col. J. Durell Greene.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

140th New York, Lieut. Col. Louis Ernst.
 146th New York, Col. David T. Jenkins.
 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Sinex.
 155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. William C. Talley.
 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward.
 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Wellington H. Ent.
 13th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. William R. Hartshorne.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.

5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. George Dare.
 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. James McK. Snodgrass.
 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. James B. Knox.
 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Martin D. Hardin.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Aaron F. Walcott.
 Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
 1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
 5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS.

1st New Jersey Cavalry, Company L }
 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H } Capt. William S. Craft.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
 2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
 3d New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.
 15th New Jersey, Col. William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.

Col. EMORY UPTON.

5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
 121st New York, Maj. Andrew E. Mather.
 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Carroll.
 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

6th Maine, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Harris.
 49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
 119th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

2d Vermont, Col. James H. Walbridge.
 3d Vermont, Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
 4th Vermont, Col. Charles B. Stoughton.
 5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis.
 6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

7th Maine, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
 43d New York, Lieut. Col. John Wilson.
 49th New York, Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
 77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.
 61st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

65th New York, Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
 67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
 122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
 23d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John F. Glenn.
 62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John M. Wetherill.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

7th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Franklin P. Harlow.
 10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
 2d Rhode Island, Col. Horatio Rogers, jr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Col. David J. Nevin.
 93d Pennsylvania, Col. James M. McCarter.
 98th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Kohler,
 102d Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Patterson.
 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. Moody.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
 New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
 New York Light, 3d Battery, Capt. William A. Harn.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
 1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.
 5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.
 5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K, Capt. Abram Sharra.
 8th New York Infantry (one company), Lieut. Hermann Foerster.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.*

First Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. ALEX. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

41st New York (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
 54th New York, Capt. Clemens Knipschild.
 127th New York,‡ Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford.
 142d New York,‡ Col. N. Martin Curtis.
 107th Ohio, Capt. Anton Peterson.
 74th Pennsylvania, Capt. Henry Krause-neck.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.§

17th Connecticut, Col. William H. Noble.
 40th Massachusetts,‡ Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Dalton.
 144th New York,‡ Col. David E. Gregory.
 157th New York, Col. Philip P. Brown, jr.
 25th Ohio, Col. William P. Richardson.
 75th Ohio, Col. Andrew L. Harris.

SECOND DIVISION.¶

Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
 154th New York, Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Allen.
 27th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Lorenz Cantador.
 73d Pennsylvania, Capt. Daniel F. Kelley.
 173d Pennsylvania, Col. Daniel Nagle.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Col. Adin B. Underwood.
 136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
 168th New York, Lieut. Col. James Low.
 55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
 73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

* Assigned to command, July 17, his former division (Second, of the Fourth Army Corps) being incorporated in the First and Third Divisions of this corps, July 14.

† Schimmelfennig assigned, July 17. The 68th New York transferred to Third Division, and the 153d Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.

‡ From Gordon's old division.

§ Commanding division, July 1 to 14, the brigade meanwhile under command of Colonels Brown, Harris, and Noble.

¶ The 168th New York and 173d Pennsylvania assigned to division, July 17.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.

82d Illinois, Col. Frederick Hecker.
 45th New York, Col. George von Amberg.
 143d New York, † Col. Horace Boughton.
 61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
 82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. David Thomson.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Emil Koenig.
 68th New York, Col. Gotthilf Bourry.
 119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
 141st New York, † Lieut. Col. William K. Logie.
 75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.
 26th Wisconsin, Col. William H. Jacobs.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
 New York Light, 13th Battery, Lieut. William Wheeler.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.
 4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

HEADQUARTERS.

10th Maine (four companies), Capt. John D. Beardsley.

FIRST DIVISION. ‡

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut, Col. Warren W. Packer.
 20th Connecticut, Col. Samuel Ross.
 3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M. Sudsbury.
 123d New York, Col. Archibald L. McDougall.
 145th New York, Col. Edward L. Price.
 46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
 2d Massachusetts, Col. William Cogswell.
 13th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Grimes.
 107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
 150th New York, § Col. John H. Ketcham.
 3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio, Maj. Henry E. Symmes.
 7th Ohio, Col. William R. Creighton.
 29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.
 66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
 28th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Flynn.
 147th Pennsylvania, Maj. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, Jr.

29th Pennsylvania, Col. William Rickards, jr.
 109th Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Boyle.
 111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

* Tyndale assigned to command, July 13. The 172d Pennsylvania sent home for muster-out.

† From Gordon's old division.

‡ Lockwood's brigade joined the division July 2, and was assigned as the Second Brigade. On July 19, General Lockwood, with the Maryland regiments of his brigade, was transferred to Harper's Ferry.

§ From Lockwood's brigade.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.
 78th New York, Lieut. Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.
 102d New York, Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott.
 137th New York, Col. David Ireland.
 149th New York, Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. JOHN D. WOODBURY.

1st New York Light, Battery M, Lieut. Charles E. Winegar.
 Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Charles A. Atwell.
 4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.
 5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON.

HEADQUARTERS.

6th United States, Lieut. Stephen S. Balk.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

8th Illinois, Maj. John L. Beveridge.
 12th Illinois (four cos.) } Col. George H.
 3d Indiana (six cos.) } Chapman.
 8th New York, Lieut. Col. William L.
 Markell.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

6th New York, Maj. William E. Beardsley.
 9th New York, Col. William Sackett.
 17th Pennsylvania, Col. Josiah H. Kellogg.
 3d West Virginia (two companies),
 Capt. Seymour B. Conger.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

6th Pennsylvania, Maj. James H. Haseltine.
 1st United States, Capt. Eugene M. Baker.
 2d United States, Capt. George A. Gordon.
 5th United States, Capt. Julius W. Mason.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. McINTOSH.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. James M. Deems.
 1st Massachusetts (eight companies), Col. Horace B. Sargent.
 1st New Jersey, Col. Percy Wyndham.
 1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.
 3d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Jones.

Second Brigade.

Col. PENNOCK HUEY.

2d New York, Lieut. Col. Otto Harhaus.
 4th New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus Pruyn.
 6th Ohio (ten companies), Maj. William Stedman.
 8th Pennsylvania, Capt. Wm. A. Corrie.
 1st Rhode Island (detachment), Capt. Joseph J. Gould.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN IRVIN GREGG.

1st Maine (ten companies), Col. Charles H. Smith.
 10th New York, Maj. M. Henry Avery.
 4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William E. Doster.
 18th Pennsylvania, and Cos. E, F, and I, 11th New York, Maj. Michael Kerwin.
 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.
 District of Columbia Cavalry (one company), Capt. William H. Orton.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.*

HEADQUARTERS.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Companies A and C, Capt. Noah Jones.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD B. SAWYER.

5th New York, Maj. John Hammond.
 18th Pennsylvania, Maj. William B. Darlington.
 1st Vermont, Lieut. Col. Addison W. Preston.
 1st West Virginia, Maj. Charles E. Capehart.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

1st Michigan, Col. Charles H. Town.
 5th Michigan, Maj. Crawley P. Dake.
 6th Michigan, Col. George Gray.
 7th Michigan, Col. William D. Mann.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

Michigan Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Jabez J. Daniels.
 New York Light, 6th Battery,† Capt. Joseph W. Martin.
 2d U. S. Artillery:
 Batteries B and L,† Lieut. Edward Heaton.
 Battery D, Lieut. Edward Williston.
 Battery M,† Lieut. Alex. C. M. Pennington, jr.
 4th U. S. Artillery:
 Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.
 Battery E,† Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

Second Brigade.

Capt. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

1st U. S. Artillery:
 Battery E, Capt. Alanson M. Randall.
 Battery K,† Capt. William M. Graham.
 2d U. S. Artillery:
 Battery A, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
 Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.
 3d U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. William D. Fuller.

* Kilpatrick signs the division return as its commander, but reports himself absent on leave, and Custer in command of division.

† Detached with cavalry divisions.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.

First Regular Brigade.

Lieut. JOHN G. TURNBULL.

- 1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. Philip D. Mason.
 3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. George F. Barstow.
 4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Charles L. Fitzhugh.

First Volunteer Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN MCGILVERY.

- 6th Maine Battery (F), Lieut. Edwin B. Dow.
 9th Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. Richard S. Milton.
 1st New Jersey Battery, Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons.
 15th New York Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
 Pennsylvania Light, Batteries C and F, Capt. James Thompson.

Second Volunteer Brigade.

Capt. ELIJAH D. TAFT.

- 1st Connecticut Heavy, Company A, Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
 1st Connecticut Heavy, Company M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
 1st New York Light, Battery B, Lieut. Albert S. Sheldon.
 5th New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.

Third Volunteer Brigade.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

- Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
 New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
 1st New York Light, Battery K, † Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh.
 1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Capt. James F. Huntington.
 West Virginia Light, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

Headquarters Guards.

- 32d Massachusetts, Company C, Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.
 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Henderson Sample.

Train Guard.

- 4th New Jersey (seven companies), Maj. Charles Ewing.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General headquarters.....	40		40							
Provost-guard (Patrick).....	102	1,693	2,003							
Engineer Brigade (Benham).....	23	320	452							
Engineer Battalion (Mendell).....	7	310	379							
Guards and orderlies (Ingalls).....	2	45	57							
Signal Corps (Norton).....	6		6							
First Army Corps (Newton).....	530	6,910	9,032	472	6,128			16	515	23
Second Army Corps (Hays).....	525	7,151	8,933	516	6,426		60	13	527	22
Third Army Corps (French).....	764	12,731	15,129	716	10,761			27	929	48
Fifth Army Corps (Sykes).....	608	9,016	11,430	585	8,041			10	257	28
Sixth Army Corps (Sedgwick).....	867	12,833	15,513	825	11,787	5	110	21	755	42
Eleventh Army Corps (Howard).....	542	9,711	11,857	497	8,793	4	37	9	548	25
Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum).....	445	7,328	8,950	412	6,925			12	370	20
Cavalry Corps (Pleasanton).....	598	10,715	13,934			508	8,138	20	754	48
Artillery Reserve (Tyler).....	91	2,160	2,437	18	265	2	47	60	1,750	80
Grand total	5,145	80,923	100,152	4,041	59,126	519	8,392	188	6,405	336

* The Fourth Volunteer Brigade broken up July 17. Four companies of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (14th Massachusetts), under Major Rolfe, joined July 10, and were ordered back to Harper's Ferry July 21.

† Eleventh New York Battery attached.

Troops in the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Sámuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

5th New York Cavalry, Company I, Capt. George C. Morton.
111th New York, Companies B and C, Capt. Robert C. Perry.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Sterling.
Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Captain Benjamin Nields.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Phineas A. Davis.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
1st New York Light, Battery F, Capt. William R. Wilson.
1st New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Charles E. Mink.
New York Light, 4th Battery, Capt. James E. Smith.
New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. William H. Stahl.
Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Fagan.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery A, Lieut. George Furst.
West Virginia Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. John S. S. Herr.
5th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Charles C. MacConnell.

RAILWAY GUARD.

109th New York, Col. Benjamin F. Tracy.

CITY GUARDS.

Alexandria, Va.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH, Military Governor.

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Lemuel Towers.
3d Pennsylvania Reserves,* Maj. William Briner.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Lieut. Col. Richard H. Woolworth.
7th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Henry C. Bolinger.
8th Pennsylvania Reserves,* Col. Silas M. Bailly.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. William Borrowe.

Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Military Governor.

2d District of Columbia, Col. Charles M. Alexander.	27th Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. John M. Carson.
14th New Hampshire, Col. Robert Wilson.	150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
153d New York, Col. Edwin P. Davis.	157th Pennsylvania (four companies), Maj. Thomas H. Addicks.
178th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles F. Smith.	11th New York Cavalry, Col. James B. Swain.

U. S. Ordnance (detachment), Lieut. Col. George D. Ramsay.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John H. Holman.
2d U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Lieut. G. P. Hart.

*Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Horatio G. Sickel commanding. The Third and Fourth Regiments on duty at Camp Convalescent, under Lieut. Col. Samuel McKelvy.

DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.*

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. HASKIN.

First Brigade.

Col. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col.
Augustus A. Gibson.1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col.
James M. Warner.*Second Brigade.*

Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Daniel
Chaplin.7th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Lewis O. Morris.9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Joseph Welling.9th New York Battery, Capt. Emil Schu-
bert.*Third Brigade.*

10th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Alexander Piper.

DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.†

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS R. TANNATT.

1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery
(eight companies), Col. Thomas R.
Tannatt.2d New York Heavy Artillery, Col.
Joseph N. G. Whistler.5th New York Heavy Artillery (3d
Battalion), Maj. Gustavus F. Mer-
riam.*Second Brigade.*

Col. LEVERETTE W. WESSELLS.

2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col.
Leverette W. Wessells.3d New York Heavy Artillery Battal-
ion (eight companies), Lieut. Col.
Louis Schirmer.*Third Brigade.*

Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col.
Henry L. Abbot.1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Bat-
tery H, Capt. Jeffrey Hazard.Wisconsin Heavy Artillery (one com-
pany), Capt. Charles C. Meservey.*Fourth Brigade.*

Col. HENRY H. HALL.

4th New York Heavy Artillery (eight
companies), Col. Henry H. Hall.Union Battalion (five companies), † Lieut.
Nathaniel Messer.11th New York Cavalry (one company),
Lieut. Henry C. Bates.Cavalry detachment, § Lieut. Stewart
Hunter.

*Headquarters of Defenses and Third Brigade in Washington; First Brigade at Forts Bunker Hill and Slocum; Second Brigade at Advance Battery and Forts Reno, Simmons, and Sumner.

†Headquarters, Arlington; First Brigade at Forts Albany, Bennett, Cass, Corcoran, Craig, De Kalb, Haggerty, C. F. Smith, Tillinghast, Whipple, and Woodruff; Second Brigade, Forts Ellsworth and Lyon, and Redoubts A, B, C, and D; Third Brigade, Battery Garesché, and Forts Barnard, Blenker, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth; Fourth Brigade, Battery Martin Scott and Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy.

‡Detachments from Camp Convalescent.

§From 2d and 13th New York, and 12th Illinois Cavalry.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

Indiana Light Artillery, 16th Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.

CAMPS CONVALESCENT, PAROLED PRISONERS, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

KING'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING.

Irish Legion.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

69th [182d] New York, Col. Mathew Murphy.

155th New York, Col. William McEvily.

164th New York, Col. James P. McMahon.

170th New York, Col. James P. McIvor.

Not Brigaded.

4th Delaware, Col. Arthur H. Grimshaw.

2d Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Charles R. Lowell, jr.

6th New York Cavalry (two companies), Maj. William P. Hall.

17th New York Battery, Lieut. Hiram E. Sickles.

CAVALRY.†

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM.

Abstract from return of the Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	30	161	195	205	73	.....	.....
Artillery Camp of Instruction	41	1,107	1,307	1,586	1,008	.....	60
Railway Guard	25	676	877	908	915	.....	.....
City Guards:							
Alexandria, Va.	69	1,094	1,327	2,636	3,414	.....	6
Washington, D. C.	118	2,147	3,367	4,344	4,945	.....	.....
Provisional brigades	29	1,034	1,193	1,233	842	.....	.....
Defenses North of the Potomac	192	5,483	6,831	7,233	7,037	320	94
Defenses South of the Potomac	208	5,104	6,515	7,863	7,662	310	115
Fort Washington, Md.	5	108	142	146	148	70	3
King's division	143	2,363	2,799	3,444	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry, ‡ Department of Washington	55	1,106	2,011	3,243	.....	.....	.....
Camps Convalescent, Paroled Prisoners, and Distribution.	90	3,238	7,554	7,867	8,295	.....	.....
Total	1,005	23,423	34,118	40,703	34,939	700	278

* Organized, July 18 (see p. 722). Troops at Centreville and Fairfax Station.

† Composition not indicated in returns.

‡ Including 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, reported in King's division on roster, but not in figures.

Troops in the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

*Second Separate Brigade.**

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

- 5th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies), Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.
- 8th New York Heavy Artillery (ten companies), Col. Peter A. Porter.
- 17th New York National Guard, Lieut. Col. John P. Jenkins.
- 18th New York National Guard, Col. James Ryder.
- 2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. James E. Wilson.

Third Separate Brigade.†

Col. SAMUEL A. GRAHAM.

- 3d Delaware, Col. Samuel H. Jenkins.
- 3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Charles Gilpin.
- Purnell (Maryland) Legion, Maj. Robert G. King.
- Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers‡, Capt. Samuel C. Means.
- 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Edmund D. Spooner.

Northwestern Defenses of Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

- 5th New York Heavy Artillery (two companies), Maj. Caspar Urban.
- 84th New York National Guard (eight companies), Col. Frederick A. Conkling.
- 1st Delaware Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Napoleon B. Knight.
- Purnell Legion (Maryland) Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas H. Watkins.
- Baltimore Light Battery, Lieut. H. Eugene Alexander,
- Eagle Battery (Maryland), Capt. Joseph H. Audoun.
- Junior Battery (Maryland), Capt. John M. Bruce.
- 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company H, § Capt. William D. Rank.

Annapolis, Md.

Col. CARLOS A. WAITE.

2d Maryland Cavalry (five companies), Capt. William F. Bragg.

Fort Delaware, Del.

Brig. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEFF.

- 5th Delaware, Col. Henry S. McComb.
- 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Francis H. Reichard.
- Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Stanislaus Mlotkowski.
- Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. John J. Young.

* The 7th, 21st, 55th, and 69th Regiments, New York State National Guard, and the 179th Pennsylvania, sent home for muster-out.

† As reorganized, July 16. A portion of the former Third Brigade transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

‡ At Point of Rocks, Md., on detached service.

§ Serving as light artillery.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	23	23	23	23	Transferred to Army of the Potomac. As reorganized. First return.
First Separate Brigade	90	1,593	1,971	2,196	2,775	135	17	
Second Separate Brigade	74	1,049	1,273	1,445	4,047	.....	2
Third Separate Brigade	57	1,060	1,189	1,507	.....	.....	16
Northwestern Defenses of Baltimore.	15	352	378	433	12	Gain, Companies A, G, and M, 5th Delaware. Loss, Company C, 157th Pennsylvania. Transferred to Army of the Potomac.
Annapolis, Md.	36	639	1,025	1,188	457	73	.....
Fort Delaware, Del. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Connecticut Cavalry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	.....
Total	285	4,693	5,859	6,792	10,089	209	35	

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Middle Department (Eighth Army Corps), Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.					
				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General headquarters	23		23						
Second Separate Brigade.....	151	1,541	2,066	81	650			69	901
Third Separate Brigade.....	73	1,092	1,297	72	1,054				29
Northwestern Defenses of Baltimore*	135	4,256	4,759	32	382	10	130		
Annapolis, Md.	14	304	322						
Fort Delaware, Del.	33	648	1,027	23	537			5	382
Total	429	7,841	9,494	208	2,623	10	130	74	1,312

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.†

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS.

18th Connecticut,‡ Maj. Henry Peale.

116th Ohio,‡ Col. James Washburn.

122d Ohio,‡ Capt. Benjamin T. Sells.

129th [123d] Ohio,‡ Capt. Dwight Kellogg.

87th Pennsylvania, Maj. Noah G. Ruhl.

12th West Virginia, Col. John B. Klunk.

1st New York Cavalry, Maj. Timothy Quinn.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Darius Titus.

West Virginia Cavalry, detachments.

30th New York Battery, Lieut. Alfred von Kleiser.

* Includes stragglers, convalescents, &c., as follows: Present for duty, 76 officers, 3,108 men; aggregate present, 3,453.

† Tabulated from departmental returns when not otherwise indicated.

‡ Detachments.

Second Brigade.

Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN.

40th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Alfred Day.	44th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Enos Woodward.
42d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles H. Hunter.	47th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James P. Wickersham.
43d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Stott.	50th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus Stevens, jr.

Cavalry.

Col. JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

20th Pennsylvania, Col. John E. Wynkoop.
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. Richard F. Moson.

Artillery.

5th United States, Battery B, Lieut. Henry A. Du Pont.
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. James W. Piper.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.

Second Brigade.†

Col. MELCHIOR H. HORN.

37th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John Trout.
38th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Melchior H. Horn.
39th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. James H. Campbell.
41st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Edward R. Mayer.
45th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. James T. Clancy.

Fourth Brigade.‡

Col. JAMES CHAMBERLIN.

28th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. John McCleery.
32d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles S. Smith.
32d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Taylor.
35th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Henry B. McKean.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.§

New Jersey Militia (one company), Capt. William J. Roberts.	21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Josiah C. Hullinger.
27th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Jacob G. Frick.	Curtin Horse Guards, Capt. John W. Jones.
31st Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. David A. Griffith.	New York Battery, Capt. W. F. Goodwin.
51st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Oliver Hopkinson.	1st Philadelphia Battery, Capt. Henry D. Landis.
52d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William A. Gray.	

* According to division return, Gen. Whipple relieved Brig. Gen. F. H. Warren, in command July 31.

† At Reading and Pottsville.

‡ At Chambersburg and Loudon.

§ Assigned by General Couch, July 22, to "command of the troops in and around Chambersburg."

HARRISBURG, PA.*

Maj. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

166th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew J. Fulton.

171st Pennsylvania, Lieut. William Jennings.

172d Pennsylvania, Col. Charles Kleckner.

1st Pennsylvania Militia Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Joseph F. Ramsey.

Independent Company Pennsylvania Militia :

Capt. Osborn E. Stephens.

Capt. Joseph K. Helmbold.

Capt. David Mitchel.

20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. John E. Wynkoop.

21st Pennsylvania Cavalry,† Col. William H. Boyd.

22d Pennsylvania Cavalry (battalion), Maj. B. Mortimer Morrow.

1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Battalion,† Lieut. Col. Richard F. Moson.

Continental Troops, Cavalry (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. Alban H. Myers.

Pennsylvania Battery (Militia), Capt. William C. Ermentrout.

Pennsylvania Battery (Militia), Capt. Edward Fitzki.

HOPEWELL, PA.

Lieut. Col. JOHN McKEAGE.

Pennsylvania Militia Battalion, Maj. Richard J. Crozier.

Pennsylvania Militia Battalion, Maj. Robert Litzinger.

Pennsylvania Militia Company, Capt. William M. Schrock.

Pennsylvania Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. James M. Bell.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS.‡

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WELLS.

34th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William S. Lincoln.

9th Maryland, Col. Benjamin L. Simpson.

10th Maryland, Col. William H. Revere, jr.

1st Connecticut Cavalry, Companies A, B, and E } Capt. Erasmus Blakeslee.

6th Michigan Cavalry, Companies I and M. }

17th Indiana Battery, Capt. Milton L. Miner.

1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. MAULSBY.

1st Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. James Wallace.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Maj. Roger E. Cook.

2d Maryland Eastern Shore, Col. Robert S. Rodgers.

177th Pennsylvania, Col. George B. Wiestling.

Purnell Cavalry (Maryland), Company A, Capt. Robert E. Duvall.

Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.

Unattached.

1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Frank A. Rolfe.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER.

10th New Jersey, Col. Henry O. Ryerson.

34th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles Albright.

46th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John J. Lawrence.

59th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. George P. McLean.

* From Stahel's return ; but the 166th Pennsylvania was mustered out July 28,

† Reported at Clear Spring, Md., and as of First Division. See p. 812,

‡ From General Lockwood's return.

Unattached—Continued.

60th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William F. Small.
 Provost Guard, Company A (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. Charles Fair.
 Provost Guard, Company B (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. Oliver C. Cunningham.
 Provost Guard, Company C (Pennsylvania Militia), Lieut. John K. Brooker.
 Pennsylvania Militia (one company), Capt. George W. Hubbell.
 Dana Troop (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. Richard W. Hammell.
 1st Philadelphia City Troop (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. Samuel J. Randall.
 1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Thomas H. Bates.
 New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
 Pennsylvania Battery (Militia), Capt. Benoni Frishmuth.
 Pennsylvania Battery (Militia), Capt. Robert J. Nevin.
 Pennsylvania Battery (Militia), Capt. William H. Woodward.

READING, PA.*

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

34th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. Edward Schall.	42d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Charles H. Hunter.
38th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Melchior H. Horn.	43d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. William W. Stott.
39th Pennsylvania Militia,* Col. James Nagle.	48th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. John B. Embich.
41st Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Edward R. Mayer.	53d Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Henry Royer.

Chester County Battery (Pennsylvania Militia), Capt. George R. Guss.

YORK, PA.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Lieut. Alexander F. McCrone.

Abstract from return of troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863; headquarters, Chambersburg, Pa.

Station and command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters.....	8		8	8		
Carlisle Barracks (Hastings).....	7	151	230	252		4
Chambersburg (Ferry).....	83	1,569	1,753	2,194		14
Hagerstown, Md. (Smith).....	343	6,980	8,093	9,383		
Harrisburg (Stahel).....	159	3,792	4,632	4,709		13
Hopewell (McKeage).....	49	880	1,036	1,147		
Maryland Heights (Lockwood).....	225	4,536	5,242	6,163		22
Philadelphia (Cadwalader).....	164	3,349	3,513	4,906		
Pottsville (Whipple).....	37	907	1,016	1,109		4
Reading (Sigel).....	276	6,203	6,522	6,635	8	32
Scranton (Warren).....	74	1,329	1,509	1,560		
York.....	2	74	78	88		
Total.....	1,427	29,770	33,632	38,154	8	89

* According to Sigel's return. The departmental returns report the 34th Pennsylvania Militia at Philadelphia. See also Second Brigade, Second Division, p. 812.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Monongahela, Maj. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding, for July, 1863; headquarters, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Station and command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters.....	8	8	8	8	8	
Barnesville, Ohio, Capt. J. L. Deens.	3	86	89	101	100	Deens' company (Ohio), Departmental Corps.
Camp Cross, Connellsville, Pa., Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dale.	20	499	556	576	487	Dale's (Pennsylvania) Cavalry Battalion (six months').
Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt. C. C. Churchill.	1	53	54	55	30	Detachment 154th Pennsylvania and Provost Guards.
Camp near Pittsburgh, Capt. H. K. Tyler.	3	135	138	140	110	Tyler's company, Pennsylvania Artillery (six months').
Pulaski, Pa., Lieut. James M. Brown.	1	37	38	51	54	Brown's company (Pennsylvania), Departmental Corps.
Wheeling, W. Va., Capt. Wesley C. Thorpe.	4	138	161	173	234	Two companies West Virginia Infantry; Battery D, 1st West Virginia Artillery (recruiting).
Pennsylvania Battalion (six months'), Lieut. Col. John C. Lininger.					755	Transferred to Department of West Virginia.
Total.....	40	948	1,044	1,104	1,778	

Troops in the Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

SCAMMON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELIAKIM P. SCAMMON.

First Brigade.

Col. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

23d Ohio, Capt. Israel Canby.

5th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Abia A. Tomlinson.

13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.

3d West Virginia Cavalry (one company), Capt. John S. Witcher.

Kentucky Battery, Capt. Seth J. Simmonds.

Second Brigade.

Col. CARR B. WHITE.

12th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines.

91st Ohio, Col. John A. Turley.

9th West Virginia, Col. Isaac H. Duval.

2d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies G and K, Capt. Edwin S. Morgan.

1st Ohio Battery, Capt. James R. McMullin.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN E. FRANKLIN.

34th Ohio (mounted), Maj. John W. Shaw.

1st West Virginia Cavalry, Companies A and G.

2d West Virginia Cavalry (one company).

SEPARATE BRIGADES.

Averell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

28th Ohio, Col. Augustus Moor.
 2d West Virginia,* Col. George R. Latham.
 3d West Virginia,* Lieut. Col. Francis W. Thompson.
 8th West Virginia,* Col. John H. Oley.
 10th West Virginia, Col. Thomas M. Harris.
 16th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Julius Jaehne.
 3d Company Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Jonas Seaman.
 1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Harrison H. Hagan.
 3d West Virginia Cavalry, Companies E, F, and H, Capt. Lot Bowen.
 West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John V. Keeper.
 West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery G Capt. Chatham T. Ewing.

Campbell's Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John P. Linton.
 1st West Virginia, Col. Joseph Thoburn.
 15th West Virginia, Col. Maxwell McCaslin.
 West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Alexander C. Moore.

Mulligan's Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

23d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Quirk.
 2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade,
 Col. Robert Bruce.
 14th West Virginia, Maj. Daniel D. Johnson.
 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L,
 Capt. John Rourke.

Wilkinson's Brigade.

Col. NATHAN WILKINSON.

6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
 11th West Virginia, Maj. Van H. Bukey.
 55th Pennsylvania Militia, Lieut. Col. Samuel Graham.

Abstract from returns of the Department of West Virginia, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	Station.
	Officers.	Men.					
General headquarters	5	.....	5	5	5	.....	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Scammon's division	197	4,526	5,377	6,383	6,458	14	Camp Piatt, Camp White, Coal's Mouth, Fayetteville, and Gauley Bridge.
Averell's brigade	170	3,729	4,588	5,504	5,547	10	Beverly, Buckhannon, and Winchester.
Campbell's brigade	84	1,967	2,149	2,713	2,723	6	Near Hedgesville.
Mulligan's brigade	88	1,755	1,971	2,426	2,390	7	Do.
Wilkinson's brigade	64	1,797	1,966	2,209	2,187	4	Clarksburg.
Total	608	13,774	16,056	19,240	19,310	41	

* Mounted infantry.

*Troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix,
U. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.*

CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY.*

David's Island.

Capt. TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

152d New York (Company A), Capt. Timothy O'Brien.

152d New York (Company H), Lieut. William J. Kellogg.

New York Light, 20th Battery (detachments).

New York Light, 28th Battery, Lieut. Frederick M. Chase.

Fort La Fayette.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE.

Detachments, Lieut. Samuel G. Penney.

Fort at Sandy Hook.

Capt. HENRY R. PUTNAM.

11th New York Heavy Artillery (Company C), Lieut. Birdsey M. Curtis.

Fort Hamilton.

Maj. LUTHER B. BRUEN.

Headquarters 12th United States, Maj. Luther B. Bruen.

12th United States, Company F, Capt. Henry R. Putnam.

Headquarters 5th U. S. Artillery, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown.

11th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies B and D, † Capt. Seward F. Gould.

Fort Richmond.

Capt. WALTER S. FRANKLIN.

12th United States, Company H, Capt. Walter S. Franklin.

11th New York Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. William Church.

Fort Schuyler.

Capt. JOSIAH C. HANNUM.

20th New York Battery	} Capt. Josiah C. Hannum.
28th New York Battery	

New York City.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

26th Michigan, ‡ Col. Judson S. Farrar.

152d New York (six companies), ‡ Col. Alonzo Ferguson.

8th United States (eight companies), ‡ Capt. Edwin W. H. Read.

New York Cavalry, § Col. Thaddeus P. Mott.

5th U. S. Artillery, Battery C, ‡ Lieut. Gulian V. Weir.

Riker's Island (conscript camp), Col. Marshall S. Howe.

152d New York, Company G, Lieut. Willard A. Musson.

152d New York, Company I, Lieut. Charles Hamilton.

*Assumed command, July 17, 1863.

†Joined from Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1863.

‡From the Army of the Potomac.

§Detachments from the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th New York Regiments.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Fort Ontario, N. Y.

16th United States (recruits), Capt.
Charles H. Lewis.

Fort Independence, Mass.

Maj. JONATHAN W. GORDON.

11th United States (recruits), Lieut.
James Kennington.

Volunteer recruits, Lieut. Edwin
Thomas.

Clark's Point, Mass.

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (6th Com-
pany), Capt. John A. P. Allen.

Fort Adams, R. I.

Headquarters 15th United States, Col.
Oliver L. Shepherd.

Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Hospital Guards, Rhode Island Volun-
teers, Capt. Chris. Blanding.

Fort Preble, Me.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

17th United States, Company C, Capt.
Nathaniel Prime.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Headquarters 3d U. S. Artillery, Col.
William Gates.

14th United States (recruits), Capt. John
D. O'Connell.

Fort Warren, Mass.

Col. JUSTIN DIMICK.

1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Bat-
talion, Maj. Stephen Cabot.

Fort Constitution, N. H.

New Hampshire Heavy Artillery (1st
Company), Capt. Charles H. Long.

Camp at Portland, Me.

7th Maine (detachment), Capt. John W.
Freese.

*Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix,
U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863; headquarters, New
York City.*

Stations, &c.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	81	6	92	92	87		
New York City and Harbor (Canby).....	101	2,277	2,876	4,427	996	327	6
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	1	15	17	27	15		
Fort Niagara, N. Y. (not garrisoned).....						16	4
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	4	111	170	212	198	58	
Fort Adams, R. I.	3	51	97	121	87	200	
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	3	63	83	88	88		
Fort Independence, Mass.	4	24	412	423	338	56	
Fort Warren, Mass.	12	364	489	600	720	96	
Clark's Point, Mass.	4	75	89	146	146	19	
Fort Constitution, N. H.	3	129	138	144		20	4
Fort Preble, Me.	5	67	95	119	121	44	
Portland, Me.	4	10	22	67	97		
Grand total.....	225	3,192	4,580	6,466	2,893	853	14

Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for July 31, 1863.

Station and command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Naglee)						Southeastern Virginia.
General headquarters	6		6	7		
Norfolk (Lieut. Col. G. M. Guion)	30	713	897	1,029	6	
Portsmouth and vicinity (Getty)	236	4,841	6,308	10,447	26	
Yorktown and vicinity (Wistar)	138	3,032	4,392	5,200	28	
Total Seventh Army Corps* ..	410	8,586	11,603	16,683	60	
EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS (Palmer).						
General headquarters (department and corps)	35		35	37		New Berne, N. C.
Defenses of New Berne (Heckman) ..	248	5,068	6,585	8,661		Hdqrs. New Berne, N. C.
District of Beaufort (Amory)	43	772	982	1,203		Hdqrs. Beaufort, N. C.
District of the Albemarle (Wessells) ..	83	1,294	1,800	2,287	21	Hdqrs. Plymouth, N. C.
District of the Pamlico (Lieut. Col. O. Moulton) ..	41	1,047	1,388	1,594	6	Hdqrs. Washington, N. C.
55th Massachusetts (Hallowell)	33	843	974	1,007		New Berne, N. C.
Detachment Eighteenth Army Corps ..				10,065		In Department of the South.
Total Eighteenth Army Corps† ..	483	9,024	11,764	24,854	27	
Grand total Department of Virginia and North Carolina.	893	17,610	23,367	41,537	87	

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,

August 1, 1863—3 a. m.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,

Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

The bridge at Kelly's Ford was completed by Lieutenant Mackenzie, Engineers, at 11.30 last night. There was no opposition worth remark.

G. H. MENDELL,

Captain of Engineers, Commanding Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

August 1, 1863.

Major-General MEADE:

I sent a brigade to cross this morning at Beverly Ford. The river is swimming, and I could not cross. The engineers give me no co-operation. I can cross in boats and drive away the rebs; after which, if the engineers are instructed to lay a bridge, I can cross and hold the opposite bank. If I am to advance, I would like to see some disposition shown to aid me. Everything seems to be awaiting orders.

JNO. BUFORD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

* Does not account for troops at Camp Hamilton and Fort Monroe.

† Does not account for pieces of artillery in defenses of New Berne or District of Beaufort.

RAPPAHANNOCK, *August 1, 1863—6 o'clock.*

Brigadier-General WARREN,

Chief Engineer:

Some of General Buford's dismounted cavalry have been passed over the river in boats. Shall I build the bridge?

G. H. MENDELL,

Captain of Engineers.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

August 1, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Captain MENDELL,

Rappahannock Station:

It is the design to put the bridge across at Rappahannock Bridge as soon as the enemy leave the opposite side, which it is supposed they will do as soon as the cavalry are across at Kelly's Ford.

If the enemy has left, lay the bridge at once. Inform General Buford that the bridge is laid below.

G. K. WARREN.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

August 1, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Commanding First Cavalry Division:

Your orders intended you to cross at Kelly's Ford; the bridge is all ready for you at that point. Lose no time in doing so. Send your dispatches to these headquarters.

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

Rappahannock Station, Va., August 1, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,

Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch is just received. The command is halted. I will cross at Rappahannock Station as soon as the bridge is laid.

BUFORD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,

August 1, 1863—10 a. m.

Col. C. ROSS SMITH,

Acting Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: My pickets at Gaines' Cross-Roads and Newby's Cross-Roads on the right are confronted by pickets of the enemy. A prisoner taken this morning reports Jenkins' brigade near Little Washington. The pickets at the Cross-Roads are from this brigade. At the Rixeyville crossing of the river, the enemy has two guns in position. These command the crossing and the road. Since the return of the reconnoitering party from Little Washington, the enemy has strengthened his pickets. This morning my pickets were pushed

to the junction of the two rivers. The safety of these mounted pickets is endangered by being some 15 miles from this place. No demonstrations have been made by the enemy this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

Germanstown, Va., August 1, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Commanding Rappahannock Station:

GENERAL: Your dispatch to General Meade was referred to these headquarters. The order relative to crossing at Kelly's Ford was misunderstood by you. The engineers at Rappahannock Station had orders not to throw the bridge across until you had crossed at Kelly's Ford and uncovered the opposite side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROSS SMITH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

[August 1, 1863]—11.15 a. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,

Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: One brigade of this division has crossed the river; the remainder of the command follow. There is now no hinderance for the construction train to commence operations on the railway bridge.

Respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

AUGUST 1, 1863—12 m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. just received. As soon as Buford's cavalry has crossed, send over your infantry for the purposes indicated in your instructions of yesterday.

By order:

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,

Near Rappahannock Station, Smith's House,

August 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I prefer writing, and sending by orderly, a history of the operations of to-day, finding my messages by telegraph do not reach you.

As soon as General Buford showed his ability to drive the enemy, and as soon as his columns had entered the woods in front of us, I ordered General Robinson's infantry to cross the river. This was a long time before the reception of your telegram to that effect. From all I can learn, Buford is driving the enemy, which consists only of cavalry, with a little artillery. The firing seems to be 5 or 6 miles distant from the river.

(My staff officer, just in from Buford, says that he is 2 miles beyond Brandy Station.)

With regard to my position over the river, as long as the enemy do not mean to attack in large force, it is all well. I have about 2,200 men over there, composed of Robinson's and part of the Third Division. Our numbers there are too many and too few. I propose in the morning reducing the covering force over there to a strong picket line. I do not write this from any apprehension of an attack, but to advise the commanding general of the state of the case. General Buford being in front would always give me notice of any serious demonstration of the enemy.

I desire to inform the commanding general that the railroad constructing party might have worked the entire day, there being no firing within 3 miles. I have telegraphed them to come up, and asked General Howard to order them up; still, they are not here. Thus the whole day has been lost. Buford's cannonading can be still distinctly heard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWELFTH CORPS,
Near Ellis' Ford, August 1, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding that I arrived at this point at 10 p. m. yesterday, and occupied the ford and its approaches.

On the march, Colonel Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, was detached with his regiment to take post at Kemper's Ford, and to observe Field's Ford. No report has yet been received from him.

I found the ford high, and impassable for infantry. One large flat-boat, used at the ferry, was sunk by my orders, and a small boat removed and placed under guard. The mill commanding the ford I find to have been loopholed for musketry and strengthened with railroad iron. A rifle-pit is also dug on the hill above the mill. These preparations for defense were made by our troops during last spring.

No enemy has been seen at this point since our arrival. One horseman and two armed men of the rebel service crossed yesterday to this side by boat, and are still on this side. Five rebel horsemen crossed hence to the other side; one from Morrisville, named Lourax.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GREENE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
August 1, 1863—1.37 p. m.

[General HUMPHREYS:]

The railroad bridge builders, who could have been at work since daylight this morning, have not reported here. I have sent to Bealeton and to Warrenton Junction, but have heard nothing of them.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

[P. S.]—Buford has gone to the front, and met with a cannonading. Robinson's division will cross soon.

AUGUST 1, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you have misapprehended the order of yesterday; that it was designed you should occupy the four points named with about a regiment each, from which several small detachments could be thrown out, and so posted that patrols between them could be made with sufficient frequency to deter bushwhackers and others from passing between them; that it was intended you should still hold the points on the railroad heretofore held by you, the main force of the corps being posted in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction. This disposition of your corps the major-general commanding still desires you to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Rube's Farm, August 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh Corps:

In accordance with orders received, I have the honor to report that this division arrived at its place of destination at about 11 a. m. The order in posting the brigades was strictly complied with. Ten officers and 400 men were immediately ordered for picket duty, and the line is now established in accordance with orders from corps headquarters. The pickets of the Second Division, on the left, have not yet been posted. A staff officer of the Second Corps was in attendance at Hennington's Ford, and the line on the right will be perfected this evening. The picket line of this division is about 7 miles long.

Very respectfully,

HECTOR TYNDALE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Commanding Twelfth Corps:*

Your dispatch of 10.30 a. m. is just received, and I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you are authorized to

withdraw the main portion of the infantry to this side of the river, if you deem it expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

The commanding general directs that General Gregg, Amissville, be instructed to send to General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, near Warrenton, duplicates of all dispatches concerning the enemy that he transmits to you.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1863—7.25 p. m.

Major-General COUCH, *Chambersburg:*

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he is now so far separated from you that he relinquishes further control over the forces under your command, and that Brigadier-General Lockwood, commanding at Harper's Ferry, has been ordered to report to Major-General Schenck.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1863—9.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of General Buford's very satisfactory dispatch.

The information furnished is important. He was not expected to hold against an infantry corps, and should be withdrawn to some point in advance of Rappahannock Bridge, where he can maintain himself. He should not retire to this side of the river, excepting he be forced back by an overpowering force.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
August 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Newton desires another bridge over the river near the left of his position, and, unless you order differently, I shall throw it over early to-morrow morning.

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

AUGUST 1, 1863—10.15 p. m.

[Major-General HUMPHREYS:]

I have seen General Warren's telegram in relation to another bridge; which I wished laid on the left of my position, for the reason that the present bridge, as a military line of communication, if I am engaged to-morrow, is a mere trap, since I can neither re-enforce nor withdraw under fire, without great hazard. I cannot supply ammunition, nor make the movements arising from the varying circumstances of an engagement.

A bridge on the left would materially strengthen my position.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

AUGUST 1, 1863—11 p. m.

[Major-General HUMPHREYS:]

Captain [Stephen M.] Weld, my aide-de-camp, has just returned from General Buford, who is 3 miles beyond the bridge. The rebel infantry followed him 2 miles this side of Brandy Station. The infantry belonged to A. P. Hill's corps; how many are not stated. They had three or four batteries.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Rappahannock Station, August 1, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I do not think that I ought to withdraw from the other side of the river, with Buford in the position stated in the former telegram. I would like to have a division from the nearest corps, if in accordance with the wishes of the commanding general, the First Corps being too much distributed to expect much support from it.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

CENTREVILLE, *August 1, 1863—8.15 a. m.*

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Lowell goes to Washington to-day to report, as ordered. He returned from his expedition last night, bringing in about 20 horses captured from Mosby and all the prisoners taken by Mosby at Fairfax. The gang scattered in all directions, and thus eluded pursuit.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General.

HEDGESVILLE, VA.,

Via NORTH MOUNTAIN, VA., *August 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.*Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Washington:*

My infantry and artillery move up the Valley of Back Creek, and strike Northwestern turnpike a few miles west of Winchester, and

thence by that road to the Valley of the South Branch, via Romney My cavalry will proceed from Winchester, via Wardensville, to Moorefield and Petersburg.

I will drive the enemy out of South Branch Valley, and occupy it as far south as the Staunton and Beverly turnpike, if you approve. This seems a necessary measure, to prevent the rebels from enforcing the conscript act and procuring supplies in that rich valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1863—1.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Hedgesville, W. Va.:

You will make such movements of your troops as you may deem best to check the operations of the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
August 1, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have reliable information that Mosby and White, with 600 cavalry, were at Leesburg yesterday, threatening to cross the Potomac at or below Point of Rocks. I sent 1,000 men last night to the Point, to return this morning. I have notified the cavalry forces at Sharpsburg and Winchester that these guerrillas may now be caught by a combined movement from this place. Winchester, and Washington. Had I any cavalry here, these fellows would not be so near here with impunity.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 1, 1863.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I hope it is not contemplated to remove the battalion of the Fourteenth [First] Massachusetts Heavy Artillery from this place. This command is absolutely necessary to the manning of the heavy batteries which constitute the chief defense of Maryland Heights, which, I understand, it is the wish of the Government shall be held at all hazards.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *August 1, 1863.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General COUCH, *Chambersburg:*

Kelley proposes to leave the Valley to-day or to-morrow. His departure for his proper department will leave the Valley unoccupied,

excepting by this garrison. I submit to you if the forces at Sharpsburg should not be at Martinsburg. Guerrillas are known to be in the Valley and in Loudoun County. White and Mosby were at Leesburg yesterday, several hundred strong, threatening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Frederick County. There seems to be a want of co-operation on our part, which enables this contemptible body of irregulars to exist, notwithstanding the presence on our part of four times their force. Last night I was summoned to the aid of Captain Means, at Point of Rocks, by these forces. I am confident that proper active co-operation only is required to bring them to grief. Cavalry is much needed at Harper's Ferry.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 262. } *Washington, August 1, 1863.*

I. The Fourth Army Corps is discontinued, the troops composing it having been distributed to other corps.

II. The Seventh Army Corps is discontinued, and the troops composing it are transferred to the Eighteenth Army Corps, under command of Major-General Foster.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Waterloo:*

GENERAL: General Buford drove Hampton's and Jones' brigades back to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Culpeper yesterday, where he found infantry.

Buford is now in front of Rappahannock Bridge.

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 2, 1863.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, *Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:*

I have been compelled to move closer to the river than I wished, on account of water. The whole division is now within a mile of the bridge, on both sides of the railroad. The rebel pickets are within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the division. Yesterday was a very severe day upon men and horses. I myself am worthless.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

AUGUST 2, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

The major-general commanding desires to learn the condition of affairs in your front this morning. No report has been received this

morning from General Buford or yourself. The disposition of your force and that of General Buford, and where and in what force the enemy is in your front and that of General Buford, the commanding general wishes to know.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

August 2, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Agreeably to your instructions last night, General Buford was directed to take up a position covering the Rappahannock Bridge. I have not heard from him this morning, but all seems quiet in that direction. I inclose a report from General Gregg,* at Amissville, and also one from Colonel Huey,† commanding brigade at Georgetown. General Gregg was not aware, when he wrote, that Buford was across the river. Have since informed him.

No report has yet been received from the pickets on the left. They have hardly had time to receive the notification that communication is established by telegraph with Kelly's Ford.

The batteries of horse artillery in reserve are encamped, and draw their supplies at the Junction.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, *August 2, 1863.*

General HUMPHREYS:

I telegraphed at 9.20 a. m. the condition of my front. I have Robinson's division and Cutler's, minus 400 on picket, and one regiment at Beverly Ford; also two Maryland regiments of Kenly's. All these over the river. Kenly has not yet come up with the remainder of his troops. Buford is in sight, on my front. The enemy has cavalry only to-day. All quiet.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General.

AUGUST 2, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General NEWTON, *Commanding First Corps:*

Your two dispatches are received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that your force on the opposite bank should not be withdrawn under the circumstances reported by you. He directs that you concentrate your corps by withdrawing the division at Bealeton, leaving only a guard there, and bringing to Rappahannock Station the greater part of the division at Beverly Ford, where a small force will answer. You may call upon the Second Corps at Morrisville and the Twelfth Corps at Kelly's Ford for support, informing those officers you are thus authorized.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

* See p. 820.

† Not found.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
[August 2, 1863]—2. p. m.

Major-General MEADE:

I have given no orders whatever to Colonel Devin. He arrived at my headquarters late last evening, and asked if I deemed it necessary for him to cross before morning. I told him I did not think it was. I am informed that he proceeded to execute his orders early this morning.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWELFTH CORPS,
Near Ellis' Ford, Va., August 2, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the division that all remains quiet along the line of pickets of this brigade. Yesterday morning the infantry pickets of the Second Corps were connected with those of this brigade on the Morrisville road.

A force of 50 men is stationed at Ellis' Ford. At Mr. Royal's, one mile and a half below, is posted a detachment of 30 men, guarding a ford and dam; and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Ireland, is stationed at Kemper's Ford, 3 miles above here.

The pickets of the brigade extend from a point about five-eighths of a mile below here on the river round the camp to a point about the same distance above.

The remaining regiments of the command are behind the first ridge of hills from the river, in easy supporting [distance] of the ford, but concealed from observation from the other side.

During yesterday no force of the enemy was observed nor were any scouts or vedettes seen by our pickets. Two or three single horsemen were, however, noticed during the day at a distance from the river.

In the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, First Vermont Cavalry, with his own regiment and the Fifth New York, arrived here; in all, 300 men. He reported that he was ordered to picket this ford, and hence to United States Ford, and thence to Potomac Creek. He left early this morning, leaving here a detachment of from 40 to 50 men.

This morning two deserters from Alexander's (rebel) artillery battalion arrived here, having been brought in by our pickets. They crossed the river about a mile and a half above here on a raft, and voluntarily surrendered. I send them to you under guard. They report two regiments of cavalry and four guns at Ely's Ford, 6 miles distant.

An orderly has just arrived with orders and a communication from you.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

August 2, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Colonel Huey, commanding brigade at Georgetown, reports that some bushwhackers fired on his picket on the Orleans road. He further states he is "thoroughly scouring the whole country and making some arrests, though many of them take the oath of allegiance; those that do not, will be sent in."

General Custer, commanding Third Cavalry Division, reports the picket line established to Aquia Creek, according to instructions. The force employed on this line is about 600 men. No enemy has yet been seen by them.

General Custer also states he has sent a party of 300 picked men, under an excellent officer, to hunt up Mosby. He has strong hopes they will either capture Mosby or drive him out of the country.

No bushwhackers have appeared on our left.

I am, very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX, *August 2, 1863.*

General KING:

A driver of a sutler wagon, named Killet, has just come in; says dismounted men captured him and two wagons on the Fairfax road; says 3 miles east of Court-House. The informer escaped.

I have just come in with A. Randall; was captured near where operator was taken, and will capture more.

GRIMSHAW,
Colonel.

FAIRFAX, *August 2, 1863.*

General KING:

Do you know of any cavalry re-enforcements being at Fairfax Court-House? Citizens have come in, and reported a large body of cavalry at that place. I shall send out a small squad of infantry, as scouts, toward Fairfax.

A. H. GRIMSHAW,
Colonel.

FAIRFAX, *August 2, 1863.*

General KING:

Rebel cavalry are scouting near Fairfax Court-House. Citizens are here, and give information.

Please send both my companies from Manassas as soon as possible. It is thought that Mosby will attack me to-night. Send me some more cavalry to scout this country. The telegraph operator is captured.

A. H. GRIMSHAW,
Colonel.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, VA., *August 2, 1863.*

(Received 6.05 p. m.)

HERMANN HAUPT,

Brigadier-General:

I do not know fully, perhaps, the protection to our road between Alexandria and Manassas, but I deem it proper to state that in my opinion it is not adequate. Aside from trains with their stores and officers of all grades in transit, paymasters with large amounts of money are traveling, and three of these latter have gone up to the army to-day. I have heard occasionally of our cavalry scouts near the line. Twice during the past week some were in camp at Accotink for the night, but the first force is a small number of infantry at Burke's, of which 4 or 6 men foot it nightly to Accotink Bridge, and return in the morning. At our wood pile this side of Burke's, we have no protection, and the 60 contraband choppers sleep in the woods, with their own pickets out, and are with difficulty kept at work. Meanwhile 150 guerrillas are in the pine thickets, east of the line at Burke's, watching their chance. I have obtained this information from undoubted authority, and I have no doubt Mosby, the other night, was coming at our line when he accidentally ran across the sutlers, which changed his plan. One thing is sure, and that is every man within 10 miles of our road should be secured, and not released every hour from the Old Capitol on oath of allegiance. To the contrary notwithstanding, 6 rebels were one night the past week at Mrs. Fitzhugh's, near our road.

J. H. DEVEREUX.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,

August 3, 1863—9.30.

Colonel ALEXANDER,

Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

This morning at 7 o'clock positive reports were received from my extreme pickets that the enemy were advancing down the railroad in force—cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The division was put in fighting trim, and moved to the front. About a mile and a half to the front, I found a remarkably strong cavalry picket line. Two battle-flags were seen at what I supposed to be the picket reserves. The force reported to have been seen in motion, if true, came down the river, and passed to my left toward Kelly's. I do not believe any large force has been in view, although the young officer says positively he saw four or five regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. I have sent out scouting parties in all reasonable directions. I have come back to my old ground, and am prepared to fight to hold it, if necessary. I apprehend no trouble.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BUFORD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

AUGUST 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,

Commanding Twelfth Corps:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the information brought by General Buford's command shows the enemy

to be along Mountain Run, with General Lee's headquarters at Stevensburg.

The bridge at Kelly's Ford may be required at any moment, to throw over the Twelfth and Second Corps. Its head should be covered by a force sufficient to hold it against surprise or sudden attack. Major Duane, acting chief engineer, has been directed by the major-general commanding to examine the locality, and determine upon the project for protecting the bridge. The major-general commanding desires that you will conform to his views in the disposition of that portion of your troops and artillery required for that duty, and that you throw up such works as he determines upon as necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *August 3, 1863.*

(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The signal officer at Watery Mountain reports that at 5 a. m. the enemy's wagon trains commenced moving from Culpeper on two roads leading to Orange Court-House. At 6 a. m. they were still moving. From the absence of camps around Culpeper, it is believed that the enemy has left. The vicinity of Culpeper is clear of camp smokes.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

Telegraph Operator:

Telegraph copy of this to Major-General Newton, Rappahannock Station; then return.

A. A. H. [HUMPHREYS.]

(Same to Slocum.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,

August 3, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,

Comdg. First Cavalry Division, Rappahannock Station:

Send a brigade to Kelly's Ford to picket in the direction of Stevensburg and Germanna and Ely's Fords. The object is to obtain information of the enemy's movements. The officer commanding will notify Major-General Slocum at Kelly's Ford of any intention on the part of the enemy to advance in force.

Husband your forces as much as possible, and do not fight unless compelled to. At the same time, keep us fully advised of the enemy's movements.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 3, 1863.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

The cavalry is still very busy watching me. If they wish to attack, I am prepared to drive them back. I believe they wish to reconnoiter, but feel that they cannot come any closer. They are now 3 miles from the river, and can't see it. There is nothing in front of Beverly. I feel secure, and if nothing but cavalry comes down, I can check them. We are all in good heart, and will fight, if necessary, although it is ruinous to horse-flesh, it is so hot. I am sheltering and resting as much as possible.

BUFORD.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 3, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GREGG,

Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Amissville:

The enemy is reported falling back from Culpeper, as per dispatch. Endeavor to get a reconnaissance toward Culpeper, to ascertain if this is correct. Avoid fighting when it is not absolutely necessary, but keep me fully advised of all the enemy's movements.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ellis' Ford, Va., August 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the Twelfth Corps that I marched with my command from the camp near Kelly's Ford yesterday evening and have encamped on the main or river road, about 4 miles from the latter place. I was compelled to go a little farther than I intended, in order to get a suitable camping ground. I have secured a location quite favorable to the health and comfort of my men. It is an elevated position; water is good and abundant.

The infantry pickets of the Second Corps are connected with those of my Third Brigade on the Morrisville road.

The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, One hundred and eleventh and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, are stationed at and near Kemper's Ford. Their regimental camps are concealed as far as practicable, and the regimental commanders are ordered to keep strict watch for any movement of the enemy. The river front is picketed, as ordered. General Greene reports that no force of the enemy, no scout or vedette, was seen in front of his line yesterday.

The two deserters who came in yesterday and were sent to your headquarters, reported two regiments of rebel cavalry and four guns at Ely's Ford, 6 miles distant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
August 3, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I telegraph the following, just received, fifteen minutes later than my last:

General NEWTON:

I apprehend no attack. The rebel cavalry is very active. Their picket line is unusually strong, brought on probably by my movements. Their signal officers are busy. I feel secure.

BUFORD.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Rappahannock Station, Va., August 3, 1863—1.45 p. m.
Major-General PLEASANTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch just received. Colonel Devin moves with his brigade to Kelly's Ford at once.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
August 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General WARREN,
Chief Engineer:

GENERAL: I am informed that all the troops have recrossed at Kelly's Ford excepting 6 men, who have been left as a guard for the bridge. Cannot we have an order making the commanding officer at or near the bridge responsible for its defense?

G. H. MENDELL,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
August 3, 1863.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: About 10 a. m. I received a signal telegraph from Buford's signal officer, on outpost about 3 miles from bridge, that the enemy were advancing in large force (all arms). Since that, General Buford writes that he thinks it was an exaggeration; he finds nothing but cavalry pickets. I have received telegram from headquarters in regard to the falling back of enemy's wagon train. The breaking up of their camps does not indicate in what direction they are moving, neither does sending back their wagon trains. In this state of doubt, I hold myself in a state of readiness for anything that may occur.

The work on railroad bridge is progressing rapidly, and will, no doubt, soon be completed.

JOHN NEWTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

August 3, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Colonel ALEXANDER,

Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

All is quiet now along my picket line. The enemy undoubtedly attempted to reconnoiter here to-day, but has slipped up. He has not seen anything but my force, and if he intended to attack, has reconsidered. This morning my "to horse" put them in commotion. A signal that my signal officer read, addressed to A. P. Hill, announced that "Two regiments of Yankees were intrenching." It could not mean me. Devin has gone to Kelly's. Rumor in camp says I may be attacked. I feel secure. My horses are failing unaccountably fast, unless it is the hot weather. How the newspapers lie!

BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

August 3, 1863—midnight.

Major-General PLEASANTON:

To-day, by virtue of your instructions, I sent Colonel Devin to picket in front of Slocum's corps, supposing they were on this side of the river. The result is the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, BUFORD'S CAVALRY DIVISION,

Near Kelly's Ford—7 p. m.

Capt. T. C. BEALL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on arriving at Kelly's Ford, I found the infantry division had been withdrawn to the north side of the river. No notice appeared to have been given of our coming, and the infantry occupied the rifle-pits on our appearance. I crossed the river, and reported to General Slocum, who thought it unwise and altogether unnecessary for me to remain on the south side, as I could effect nothing by so doing, unless by going to a distance, which would be unsafe with my command. He has the whole north bank picketed to Ellis' Ford. He desired me to go into camp on the north side to-night, and report to him in the morning, when he would give me my instructions as to observing the country on the front and left. I am in camp on the hill fronting the river, on the south side of the road leading up from Kelly's Ford to Holly Church, on the Morrisville road.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

I have ordered that my pickets should be in communication with his. I am disgusted and worn out with the system that seems to prevail. There is so much apathy and so little disposition to fight and co-operate that I wish to be relieved from the Army of the Potomac. I do not wish to put myself and soldiers in front where I cannot get a support short of 12 miles. The ground I gain I would like to hold. The reconnaissance made on the 1st of August was a success, yet the First Corps gets the credit of saving me from disaster. I am willing to serve my country, but I do not wish to sacrifice the brave men under my command.

All safe and secure in my front. The rebels, if they attack in overwhelming numbers can drive me back, but I feel secure. I apprehend no attack.

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
August 3, 1863.

General S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I respectfully inclose, to be laid before the commanding general, copies of two letters, of March 18* and June 11,† which were prepared for the consideration of General Hooker, on the last of which, at least, I believe he took no action, in consequence of the change of position of the army, which occurred soon after.

I would simply add that my continued experience only still further shows the necessity of the arrangements therein proposed, for in taking up the bridges (laid June 5) upon the night of the 13th, the general who was directed to furnish the assisting force withdrew the brigade which he had furnished me, after I had ordered it where it could be near at hand, under the bank or the river bottom, and where I knew it was out of the way of the crossing force; and, on the plea that it would interfere with such crossing, he ordered it to the plain above, by which I only with great difficulty could obtain them, two of my staff at a time spending twenty to thirty minutes in finding the commander, and still longer at different times in obtaining the troops needed, by which at one time (while hurrying so greatly to get the bridges up before we should be fired upon) we had our roadway blocked up for nearly half an hour, and at others had many pontoons waiting for squads to load them; and we were delayed from 11 o'clock of the 13th until after daylight of the 14th in getting this bridge away, which, if the enemy had pursued us closely, must have caused great destruction of life. And, again, at Edwards Ferry, where I understood that General Sedgwick was to protect our withdrawal of the bridges, the mass of troops had passed and left us long before our bridges were brought up to Poolesville, or even before they were disposed of at the river bank, while we ran the most imminent risk of capture the day after, without, to my knowledge, there being so much as a single regiment within double the distance of the rebel forces from us.

These different experiences give me the fullest conviction that a plan such as at first proposed would be of the utmost advantage for the success and rapid advance of this army.

I think that if this brigade goes into the field with the light bridge train, now preparing, or a portion of it, as an adjunct (in fact, scarcely greater than a supply train of an army corps), and with its train of tools, with the accompanying protecting corps, as recommended in the first letter, it can make all ordinary roads and bridges, protect itself fully when and where most needed in the judgment of its commander, and force its way safely and rapidly against everything but an enemy of largely superior force, so that the mass of the army will but need to move forward with greater rapidity than ever heretofore, over prepared roads.

The troops thus selected for the aiding and protecting corps, I would respectfully suggest, would only be continued upon the highest and most important kinds of military duty, that of reconnaissance in advance, the most effective and useful they could be placed upon; and it would be in accordance, but with far greater efficiency, with all past practice (whether the necessity was for building forts, making roads, or laying bridges), General Woodbury, as I learn, having had

* Not found.

† See Benham to Williams, p. 62.

at one time some seven regiments assigned to his command to assist his brigade while in this vicinity, and I myself have frequently had assigned as my assisting force some 4,000 to 8,000 additional troops; while their efficiency and my own must have been most manifestly greatly increased if these assignments had been for a permanence, when the officers could have known and have been prepared to obey their general, and when I could have known and selected the proper portions of the command for these often most difficult, delicate, and dangerous operations of war.

I trust, therefore, that the proposition for the assignment of two brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, to the aid and protection of the Engineer Brigade in its operations as an advance corps of this army, may be favorably considered by the commanding general. I feel well assured they cannot be assigned to any higher or more effective military duty with an active army of operations.

The proper use of such a force, I am well aware, will be a most dangerous and responsible duty, but it is a danger and responsibility that I would cheerfully meet for the efficient service of the country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX, August 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General KING :

The following just received :

Fairfax Court-House has been surrounded all day by Mosby's guerrillas. Every team going down and returning has been captured. They are 200 strong. They are trying to get to the mountains with their booty.

MOSES SWEETER,
Storekeeper.

A. H. GRIMSHAW,
Colonel.

ALEXANDRIA, August 3, 1863.

General KING :

Several sutlers were captured yesterday 4 miles this side of Fairfax Court-House by guerrillas. We have a man here who was one of the captured party, and can identify them. They were not soldiers. We understand that Colonel Forney has charge of that business. We will forward the man to you, if you wish. He is perfectly acquainted with all the roads in that vicinity.

H. H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General COUCH and
Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Chambersburg, Pa. :

The command of the troops belonging to your department, now in Maryland or on the Potomac, above the Monocacy, will be turned

over to Brigadier-General Kelley, according to the new boundaries of the Department of West Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
No. 4. } *Pittsburgh, Pa., August 3, 1863.*

I. The prompt manner in which the officers and men of Colonels Gallagher's, Porter's, and Bemus' regiments responded to the order which carried them to Ohio, for the purpose of aiding in the capture of Morgan and his band, is worthy of high praise. Their good conduct throughout that exciting campaign was the subject of general remark.

II. The operations in this department, since its organization, must be convincing to every man of observation that the plan proposed by the War Department for raising a force to be called out only in emergencies for its defense and protection, is one that would save much trouble and anxiety in any threatened danger. Instead of the whole community turning out in an unorganized body, certain men would be called upon to repair with their commands to designated rendezvous; no time would be required for organization; the military authorities would know whom to call upon, and every man would know what he had to do. The attention of the community is, therefore, respectfully called to this question, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who feel an interest in it, to lend their assistance to carry out the project.

By command of Major-General Brooks:

[T. B. SWEARINGEN,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Portsmouth, August 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General NAGLEE, *Norfolk:*

Unless otherwise ordered, I shall move Spear's cavalry and the battery of field artillery now at Bowers' Hill, inside the intrenched line to-morrow morning. To cover effectually the approaches to this front, I propose to post the main reserves of cavalry at Bowers' Hill, at the crossing of the Deep Creek and Bowers' Hill road and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and at Deep Creek. The infantry to picket the roads, from intrenched line to cavalry reserves.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
No. 3. } *Fort Monroe, Va., August 3, 1863.*

The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding the department:

Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff; Col. H. C. Lee, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Lieut. Col. Herman Biggs, chief quartermaster Eighteenth Army Corps, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. John

McL. Taylor, commissary Seventh Army Corps, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. Louis H. Pelouze, assistant adjutant-general Seventh Army Corps, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. James H. Strong, assistant inspector-general Eighteenth Army Corps, assistant inspector-general; Surg. Charles Sutherland, medical department U. S. Army, medical director; Maj. J. L. Stackpole, judge-advocate Eighteenth Army Corps, judge-advocate; Capt. William Coggsell, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army, commissary of musters; Maj. John F. Anderson, senior aide-de-camp; Maj. Edward N. Strong, volunteer aide-de-camp; Capt. Louis Fitzgerald, aide-de-camp; Capt. George C. Gouraud, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Francis U. Farquhar, U. S. Engineers, chief engineer; Second Lieut. Jasper Myers, ordnance department, chief of ordnance.

The vacancies occasioned in the Seventh and Eighteenth Army Corps by the foregoing assignments will be filled by acting appointments.

By command of Major-General Foster:

LOUIS H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Germantown, August 4, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Comdg. First Cavalry Division, Rappahannock Station:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send you a copy of a dispatch received from General Gregg at 2 p. m.:

Last evening I pushed a reconnaissance to within 2 miles of Culpeper. Sent a force over at Rixeyville also. Nothing seen of the enemy until the reconnoitering party arrived within 2 miles of Culpeper, when the enemy's cavalry was found in force superior to ours.

C. ROSS SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, *August 4, 1863—10 a. m.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose two dispatches from Buford* and one from Gregg. I must object to General Slocum taking command of my troops when they have specific orders. If General Slocum cannot keep his own troops on the south side of the Rappahannock, I beg he may not be permitted to interfere with mine, or the cavalry will soon become so cautious and timid as to lose their efficiency. General Buford has, I fear, grounds for complaint in not being properly supported.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 4, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

It appears from the reports of the officer commanding the cavalry that you have misapprehended the position of Colonel Devin and his brigade. They were sent to picket and scout the country in front of the Rappahannock, and particularly the roads from Kelly's Ford to Ely's, Germanna, and Stevensburg, with a view of ascertaining as far as practicable the position of the enemy and more particularly to notify you in the event of any movement threatening your position.

Under these circumstances, your withdrawal of the command to the south bank of the river, as reported, is not approved. You will please require Colonel Devin to carry out his original instructions received from General Buford, and, in case the enemy should think proper by superior numbers to drive him in, you will be prepared to support his retreat and withdrawal, if necessary, across the river, though this contingency is not deemed probable.

Please direct Colonel Devin to connect his pickets with those of Buford on his right, and I desire that you report to these headquarters when he shall have proceeded to execute his orders. He can also communicate through the telegraph at your headquarters with these headquarters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, Washington:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information a copy of the tri-monthly report of this corps for the 31st July, 1863.

The aggregate number of cavalry present for duty, not counting the horse artillery serving with it, is 12,945; the aggregate number absent is 11,922, and in case it is intended to fill up the regiments to their maximum standard of 1,200 men to a regiment, 18,333 more men will be required. There are 201 officers and 4,228 men absent, sick, from the corps; allowing one-fourth to return in the next month, it will require 1,000 additional horses to mount them. Including this number, it will take from 3,000 to 4,000 horses to supply deficiencies and keep the corps to its present standard with the ordinary duties of campaigning up to the 1st of September.

A very active campaign with a severe battle would greatly increase the number of broken-down and disabled horses. One of the most serious drawbacks in the injury of horses has been the loss of shoes, and the difficulty of having the horses shod before they become lame and are rendered unfit for service.

A great assistance in this respect would be to furnish a sufficient number of fitted shoes to the cavalry regiments in the field, to answer the campaign. The shoes sent to us have been such in many instances that they could not be used or fitted on the march.

It is urgently recommended that the importance of keeping up the numbers of the officers in the different regiments be impressed on the Governors of States, to be given to those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have shown themselves most worthy of promotion.

It would be well to establish, at the cavalry depots, workshops for repairing the equipments worn in the service, as well as manufacturing horseshoes ready for use in the field. This could be usefully extended to the repair of the small-arms employed by the cavalry.

Under the volunteer system, it will be somewhat difficult to arrange a suitable detail for the depots from the different commands. It may be well to commence with the regiments having the fewest number of men.

The number of men that will be required will depend at first upon the facilities for providing horses and equipping them rapidly. Arrangements should be made by which the chief quartermaster of this corps and other staff officers can turn in their unserviceable property to the cavalry depots, with the least inconvenience to the service in the field.

The above measures will add to the efficiency of the service, and will supply those deficiencies which the want of such an establishment as a cavalry bureau has caused us to feel so sensibly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Germantown, Va., August 18, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 20, in relation to loss of animals by the Eleventh Corps, on the march from Falmouth.

Your letter was referred with the following indorsement, viz :

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Col. W. G. Le Duc, chief quartermaster Eleventh Corps, through General Howard, the commanding general.

Colonel Le Duc will make a thorough examination of the matter referred to within, and will render his written report of the same to this office. This communication will be returned with it.

Inclosed herewith is Colonel Le Duc's reply. Investigation is always made by me when public property is reported lost or abandoned, and satisfactory explanations required of those officers who have it in charge. In most instances, these reports are groundless, being made by parties who state not what they personally know, but that which they have heard from others.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brig. Gen., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac :

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I have made a thorough investigation of the charges contained in the accompanying

letter of General Meigs,* and have the honor of submitting the following statement:

The Eleventh Corps (as by transportation report of June 1, forwarded to you, will appear) had on hand—

	Horses.	Mules.
June 1	1,768	1,765
Received by transfers and new regiments	451	630
	<hr/> 2,214	<hr/> 2,395
Transferred and left with regiments	539	428
	<hr/> 1,675	<hr/> 1,967
Killed in battle and abandoned, as by statement in detail, annexed.	207	52
	<hr/> 1,468	<hr/> 1,915
On hand, as by report August 1.....	1,515	2,033
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess (taken up on the march)	47	118

Which excess I may be permitted to remark is more in accordance with charges of a different character heretofore made against the Eleventh Corps, which was alleged to be quite incapable of abandoning any portable property convenient to their line of march.

The trains of the Eleventh Corps have invariably and promptly been at the time when and place where ordered, and neither troops nor animals have wanted or been short of rations at any time. This could hardly have been the case if we had abandoned, as charged, (1,100), about one-third of our animals.

It is improbable that any one public animal has been improperly abandoned by or from the trains of the Eleventh Corps. While on the march, I have always caused extra animals to be led, generally in the rear of the trains, under charge of a reliable wagon-master, who was directed to take out any exhausted animal from any team and substitute a fresh one, or a whole team, when necessary. The men who follow with the extra animals are also instructed to take up every United States horse or mule that is useful, or likely to become so with care.

The rapid and fatiguing marches required have thus been made promptly, and I have found it necessary to abandon in the trains: From exhaustion, 22 animals; from lameness, 19; from glanders and distemper, 3; in all, only 44 abandoned in the trains. It will be observed, however, that 55 horses were abandoned from exhaustion. Of these, 45 were artillery horses. Artillery horses are not under control of the quartermaster's department after being transferred to the batteries. But it is well known that artillery is the most destructive branch of service upon horses, and although not exactly pertinent to this report, I will venture the suggestion that the cause is mostly in the very faulty and unnecessarily bad method of hitching the horses to the load. The weight of the guns or caissons is not sufficient to account for the bad condition of the animals. I believe four horses properly hitched will do the work now expected of six, and keep in good order, if hitched so as properly and fairly to divide the labor and equalize the draft upon the shoulders of the animals. In fact, I have reason to know from actual experiment that the hitching and harnessing of artillery horses has much if not most to do with the rapid deterioration of the animals.

General Meigs complains also that a large number of horses and mules branded U. S. are found in possession of "sutlers and others,"

* See p. 230.

who claim to have purchased them. This is an old and well-known trick of “sutlers and others,” who not only counterfeit certificates of sale, but also brand good U. S. horses with C, and blister off the Government mark when possible. Quartermasters cannot be justly held responsible in such cases further than to seize any horse which has ever been a Government horse, and hold it until undoubted evidence of property shall be furnished. It is always safe to reverse the rule of common law, and adjudge a sutler guilty until he prove his innocence.

I believe that “great vigilance and severity” have not been wanting in the quartermaster’s department of the Eleventh Corps, and, indeed, throughout the entire Army of the Potomac, to “protect the public interests during such rapid movements” and at all other times since I have had the honor to be connected therewith.

WM. G. LE DUC,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster Eleventh Corps.

ADDENDA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1878.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,

*Third Artillery, in charge Publication Office,
War Records, 1861-’65, Washington, D. C.:*

CAPTAIN: Referring to your request of May 27, 1878, for copies of correspondence in June, 1863, between this office and Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, chief quartermaster Department of the Potomac, concerning loss of horses in that army, you are hereby informed that, after careful and repeated search in this office, the papers requested have not been found.

An abstract of the papers which accompanied the report of this office to the honorable Secretary of War, dated August 3, 1863, upon this case, is furnished herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

AUGUST 3, 1863.

Abstract of papers relating to horses lost or abandoned on the march of the Army of the Potomac.*

1. Letter from Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, chief quartermaster, July 20, 1863, transmitting letters from Colonel Sawtelle and Capt. L. H. Peirce, whose explanations he thinks satisfactory. Was himself a witness of the stampede (referred to by a telegram to the Secretary of War), on the march of the army from Falmouth to Dumfries. It was something which, under the circumstances, could not be avoided. Every effort was made to prevent it, and to recover the animals lost.

2. Letter from Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, dated 29th June, 1863, to General Ingalls. Details the preparations he made at Aquia Creek for the transportation of army stores and sick and wounded soldiers

* See Meigs to Ingalls, June 20, p. 230; Ingalls to Meigs, June 23, p. 275; Ingalls to Meigs, August 18, p. 841.

to Washington and Point Lookout. Found an insufficient number of transports adapted to the removal of sick and wounded, of whom there were some 10,000. Every kind of vessel that could be employed was used. When first informed of large number of unserviceable animals which Captain Peirce had at Aquia, Colonel Sawtelle had no vessels suitable for ferrying them to the Maryland shore. Telegraphed to ask whether land route was safe, and, when consent was obtained, Captain Peirce was ordered to send the animals that way.

Soon after, several large steamers arrived unexpectedly at Aquia from Baltimore and Fort Monroe, when sick and wounded were shipped. Colonel Sawtelle sent across to the Maryland shore some 2,000 fine horses and mules appertaining to engineer department.

When all the property and rolling-stock of the railroad were afloat, Colonel Sawtelle abandoned the place, by order, and proceeded to Alexandria. Parties had been sent out to bring in stray animals, and quite a number of horses, mules, and beef-cattle were recovered, and crowded on the boats and brought away. The horses and mules thus picked up were in a wretched condition, hardly worth saving.

When leaving, was informed that a few animals had been seen across Aquia Creek, near where Captain Peirce had kept his herds; directed Lieutenant Shedd to send a detail over the creek, and recover the animals, if possible. The officer in charge of the gun-boats promised to send and recover all he could.

Colonel Sawtelle left with Lieutenant Shedd two steamers to bring away his regiment, &c., should it be ordered away, and to be used in transporting any animals he might pick up on the Maryland shore.

When learning at Alexandria that Colonel Root had orders to bring away his entire regiment at once, and knowing that Lieutenant Shedd would not have time to get these animals, dispatched a party of men with light-draught steamer to try to get them. Captain Peirce's report will show result. The animals seen were probably the lame and wounded that could not keep up with the herd.

There were none serviceable in the lot of 2,500 that was started in these herds from Aquia. Colonel Sawtelle had no opportunity of knowing occurrences after the herd left Aquia. Heard that General Hancock's corps picked up large numbers. Is of opinion that very few animals were entirely lost excepting the 185 drowned or that died in the salt-marsh, and those that the rebels led away from near Aquia; probably very few of these ever would have been serviceable, or of much value to the Government.

3. Capt. L. H. Peirce, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria, reports, June 26, 1863, as to loss of animals on the march from Aquia to Alexandria during June 14.

On 11th June, there were in corrals at Aquia 2,205 horses and 32 mules, when orders were sent to ship to Washington and into Maryland all the horses possible.

There were shipped and issued from that time to June 14, 2,166 horses and 128 mules, but there were received during same time 2,137 horses and 441 mules, of which 1,600 came on in the afternoon and night of the 13th, and included some 300 wounded horses from the cavalry, thus leaving 2,176 horses and 345 mules on hand—many more than there were on the 11th of June, when the shipment first commenced. These 2,176 horses and 345 mules were started in two herds on the morning of June 14, in charge of 18 superintendents, 182 herders, and one company (72 men) of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, Captain Northway.

The two herds joined at Dumfries, but, before they met, one herd of 1,100 stampeded into a salt-marsh, and 185 horses were lost, having been drowned or killed by the others in their struggles to extricate themselves.

After the herds met the army at Dumfries, it was impossible to keep the animals together, the country being destitute of fences. Large bodies of troops and immense wagon trains were passing, the animals mixing in with these. Officers, soldiers, and teamsters seized the animals, and, instead of benefiting, rather increased the labor of driving them. Every exertion that human endurance would permit was employed; the greatest care and diligence used in driving, to the utter prostration of men and animals.

On arrival of main herd at Alexandria, men were sent out in every direction within limits of the army lines where it was probable the animals had strayed, and many were recovered. A party was sent to Aquia Creek with boats, but the naval commander refused to let them land, reporting that the Confederates had been seen driving off from 40 to 60 animals.

Before Aquia was abandoned, parties were sent out on the old herding grounds, and recovered many animals. There are missing some 900 horses and 100 mules, but estrays are brought in every day.

Large numbers of animals were seized at the Washington bridges, which Captain Peirce says should be credited to him, and many are yet in the army, being used by officers to supply deficiencies, and will probably appear on their papers.

In view of all the difficulty encountered in driving the animals, the surprise (says Captain Peirce) should be, not at the loss, but that such a large number were brought in safely. Had not so many been received during the last few days at Aquia, most of the animals would have been safely shipped away. He cannot think that want of care, or wanton waste of public property, can be charged to him, when the number of men employed and the means taken for the preservation of the animals are considered. All the animals lost were unserviceable and in very poor condition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,
September 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Va. and N. C.:

COLONEL: I would respectfully submit the following report:

In obedience to the orders of Major-General Foster, I assumed command of the Department of Virginia, Seventh Corps, on the 25th day of July last.

On the 28th of July, I addressed the communication marked A, hereunto attached, to the most prominent citizens of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Currituck, and Camden Counties, which was promptly responded to by letters marked B and C, and at the same time in person by deputations composed of Union and disunion men, non-combatants from within our lines, and it was determined that so long as they should take no active part against the Government, they should be protected, and be permitted to trade, under certain restrictions, with the merchants of Norfolk.

The immediate results of these measures were most satisfactory, but produced a jealousy and alarm among certain bands of guerrillas that have, since the war, occupied the swamps of Currituck and Camden Counties. This feeling increased to that extent that they were determined to stop the above trade and intercourse with Norfolk, for which purpose a concerted movement was made on the 7th September, and all of the bridges within the above four counties were destroyed. Some of the bridges were rebuilt and again destroyed, and I resorted to the means indicated in Special Orders, marked D, hereto attached, and required that the bridges should be kept in repair by the most prominent secessionists in the immediate vicinity, and this seems to have had the desired effect.

My next purpose was to drive all of the guerrilla bands beyond the lines. These men are not uniformed, and it is impossible to distinguish them from the farmers of the country. They are familiar with the country, and conceal themselves in the thickets and most unapproachable places. My men were invariably taken at a great disadvantage, and invariably the first knowledge they had of approaching danger was a volley when least expected, and which was followed by a scattering of those who thus frequently delivered a very destructive fire. To meet these surprises in the future, I have ordered that when approaching these dangerous places where an attack may be expected, some half dozen of the most influential, restless secessionists of the vicinity shall be forced to act as guides, and be placed with the advance. From the protestations made by them, I anticipate almost certain favorable results. Already I have cleared Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, and I can safely promise that before ten days, under the orders given to Colonel [William] Lewis, and the dispositions made, there will be an end of this disturbance.

I have arrested a large number of persons who have been feeding, and, I believe, encouraging these outlaws, and I have ordered the trial of two of the guerrillas, taken from a number of them who murdered some of my unarmed men that had gone a short distance from South Mills in search of milk.

The most unsatisfactory and complicated subject that will claim your attention will be the endeavor to harmonize the existence, at the same time, of civil and martial law. The former is attempted to be enforced by a mayor and a few justices of the peace in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and extraordinary restrictions are unlawfully enforced by them under the laws of the restored government of Virginia, which, if carried out, must inevitably result in the utter destitution of a very large portion of the population of these cities. Physicians are not allowed to practice unless they will take the oath of allegiance to the United States and the restored government of Virginia, the immediate result of which is that the poor suffer and die unattended, and sickness prevails to an alarming extent. No debts can be collected unless the applicant will first take the above oaths, and a landlord can neither collect his rents nor get possession of his property; and to such an extent is this carried, that the mayor of Norfolk refused to eject a band of negroes from the residence of a gentleman, forcibly taken from him by them.

In a word, these people are but prisoners of war, and as such are entitled to certain rights which cannot be violated. They should be allowed to feed themselves or the Government must feed them. Their property can only be taken by legal means. The Constitution expressly provides the only manner of testing disloyalty, and the act

of Congress of July 29, 1862, places the jurisdiction and condemnation of property with the district court of the United States.

I would call attention to my letter to Mayor Collins, of the city of Portsmouth, dated September 17, 1863, marked E, in which I requested to be informed what the council of that city intended to do for the support of their poor. On the 22d, I received his reply, marked F, and in which you will, no doubt, note with surprise his assertion, that "of the 1,200 persons drawing rations, there are not 500 of them entitled to the same." Your surprise will, however, be directed toward Mayor Collins, when, by the perusal of the communication of Captain Hill (marked G), commissary of subsistence, one of a board of three commissioners with whom I left this subject, you will learn that the mayor in his own handwriting, and by his authorized agents, recommended 1,461 persons for support; and lest, even with the precautions taken, any improper persons should receive rations, Mayor Collins was invited to an examination of the list, and to note any that he considered not entitled to relief.

The interference made by the military authority with the acts of the council, referred to by Mayor Collins, was disposed of by my communications to you, which were forwarded to the President in August.

I am most happy to know that the stringent reforms introduced by my Special Orders of August 1, 1863, marked H, and those of General Orders, No. 4, dated September 15, 1863, marked I, have most effectually stopped the contraband trade and underground mail; and, in this connection, I am most happy to commend the activity and energy with which officers and men have, one and all, assisted in establishing a system which promises to be most thorough and complete. Within the past two weeks, large seizures have been made of goods attempted to be smuggled through at Fort Monroe, and within the past few days personal property has been seized of the same and of other descriptions that had been buried, of value exceeding \$70,000.

I have found some embarrassment for the want of proper written orders from your headquarters and especially in regard to the troops sent from North Carolina into Currituck and Camden Counties, who, although within the limits General Foster verbally assigned to me, have never reported to me, nor have I had any advice whatever of their coming.

Another difficulty arose from the same cause in the Albemarle Sound, where the army gunboat General Jesup, placed under my command by the verbal order of General Foster, to watch and guard that Sound and the Pasquotank River, was summarily ordered away by General Peck. (See copy of his order attached, marked J.)

Again, on the 13th August, 1863, Asst. Adjt. Gen. S. Hoffman issued an order (see paper marked K), by which Captain Lee and his crew were ordered to report to their regiment. This was not discovered to me until September 3, when I informed you of the absolute necessity of the crews remaining on the gunboats; and again, on the 7th September, requested that the order, so far as it related to them, should be countermanded. This being refused, I requested you to instruct me how this service was to be performed, and was answered "by the quartermaster's department." There being no troops at the disposal of the quartermaster, the gunboats required to watch the smuggling that is attempted in the direction of Craney

Island and the Nansemond are without crews, and the necessary guard against contraband trade is not provided.

General Getty is entitled to much credit for the unremitting attention incessantly bestowed on the construction of his intrenched line. The works, after the expenditure of immense labor, now rapidly approach completion.

I am most happy to close my report and my connection with the district of Virginia, with an acknowledgment of my thanks to the officers and soldiers of the same. They have promptly responded to all orders. They have my esteem and affectionate regard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General.

A.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
[July 28, 1863.]

Messrs. JOHN BARNARD, JOHN ACKISS, JOHN B. BELL, MALACHI MOORE, CLAYTON B. ACKISS, WILL. L. SANDERSON, JOHN J. BURROUGHS, JOHN SANDERSON, HENRY M. WOODHOUSE, JOHN L. COX, JOHN WOODHOUSE, WILLIAM O. MERCER, JOHN MORGAN, AND OTHERS,

Of Norfolk, Princess Anne, and Currituck Counties:

GENTLEMEN: Before entering on any hostile or severe measures, let us endeavor to avoid them; and with this spirit I would propose a friendly and reasonable understanding for the consideration of all persons living between Drummond Lake and the ocean, south of Hampton Roads. I propose that as long as there is no necessity for any active, legitimate warfare within the above limits, that there shall be a cessation and removal of all disturbing and irregular warfare; and especially as no possible good can result or can be expected from the continuance of a course of conduct which falls entirely and most heavily upon the non-combatants on both sides, and which you can control.

I would further propose, that with an understanding as above suggested, the people within the district above indicated will be permitted to sell their produce in Norfolk or Portsmouth, and purchase the necessary supplies for their families at the same places, it being expressly understood that no hostile act shall be committed against the Government of the United States, nor any attempt be made to carry information or supplies west of the line indicated.

Requesting an early consideration of the above, I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

B.

General H. M. NAGLEE,

Comdg. Department of Va. and N. C., Norfolk, Va.:

GENERAL: The foregoing paper reached us on the 29th day of last month. It came by the hands of Dr. John B. Bell.

We are citizens of Princess Anne County, and, in replying to your communication, can speak only for ourselves.

We are desirous of coming to a reasonable understanding with the authorities of Norfolk City, and willing to co-operate with them, to the extent of our ability, in the effort to suppress the irregularities alluded to in your communication. We are aware that no good results have accrued to this county, or to any citizen thereof, from the practices of certain parties known as "blockaders" and "smugglers." That we have been greatly embarrassed and harassed on their account we have every reason to believe. We have not been engaged in such practices, and are opposed to them. But, general, we cannot control these irregularities. The authorities in Norfolk City, with a large military force at command, have been laboring to suppress smuggling, blockade-running, &c., for more than a year, and, if rightly advised, without success. How, then, can we control the matter? All we can do, is to advise against, and discourage it. This we have done, and will continue to do so, whenever opportunities offer, and to the extent of our influence.

We are opposed to all irregular warfare being carried on in our county, and have uniformly advised against everything tending thereto. There is not a man of any position or consideration in this county that has given any other advice. And this advice has prevailed. There are no armed men in Princess Anne banded together for the purpose of waging an irregular warfare therein, and we feel assured that there never will be any, unless, indeed, our condition should be rendered hopelessly insecure. But if bands of armed men from other localities should come into our county, or pass through it, for the purpose of waging irregular or desultory warfare here or elsewhere, it would be impossible for us to prevent it. All we could do would be to advise against it, and discountenance any such attempt. This we would do; and, furthermore, we pledge ourselves, that whatever of influence we possess, the same shall be exerted against the formation of companies of armed men in our midst, the object of which would be to wage irregular warfare in this county.

And, further, we are within the Federal military lines, and, while therein, we expect to regulate our deportment according to those rules usually prescribed for the observance of non-combatants. Hence, if allowed to visit Norfolk or Portsmouth, and there permitted to sell our produce and purchase the necessary supplies for our families, we will not commit any hostile act against the Government of the United States, nor make any attempt to carry information or supplies west of the line indicated in the foregoing letter.

On the other hand, we ask that we be protected in our persons, our homes, and property, and not held accountable for the actions of citizens of other localities, or for the irregularities and misconduct of a few restless, reckless, or bad men, wherever found.

All of which, general, is respectfully submitted.

[Signed by] W. M. Bormey, Thomas W. Wilkins, Smith S. Woodhouse, Jona. Hunter, jr., E. D. Fisher, Solomon S. Keeling, A. R. L. Keeling, Samuel James, Edward James, John Gournto, H. I. Chandler, Henry Gournto, Ransom Brock, Thomas Keeling, A. M. Bell, I. S. Woodhouse, Benj. Morris, J. Bonney, Wm. Moses, Horatio Cornick, John P. Keeling, John H. Day, J. J. Burroughs, Jona. Hunter, John Woodhouse, H. B. Styson, Lancaster Fentress, William Nemmo, M. W. Drewry.

C.

CURRITUCK COUNTY,
August 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. M. NAGLEE :

Your communication of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the undersigned and others, has been received, and as much publicity has been given to the same as circumstances would admit.

With a spirit becoming humanity and due to non-combatants, you seem desirous that the disturbing and irregular mode of warfare now existing in our midst should cease or be removed, and at the same time you seem to entertain the opinion that the citizens are responsible for and have the power to remove and control it.

While we readily admit that the consequences fall entirely and most heavily upon non-combatants, the defenseless, and the innocent, we at the same time most positively declare and affirm that the citizens are not responsible for it, and can exercise no control whatever over those who are thus engaged. They are not, as you suppose, private citizens, but are soldiers, organized under officers commissioned by the State or Confederate authorities. This being a true statement of the facts in the case, you will readily perceive that they are entirely beyond the control of the citizens.

In regard to your proposition to permit our citizens to sell their produce, and purchase the necessary supplies for their families in Norfolk and Portsmouth, we must say we have no doubt that many would gladly avail themselves of such privilege for the legitimate purpose of supplying their families; yet there are others so wedded to speculation and the love of gain, that they would risk everything, even life itself, for the sake of money. Hence you cannot fail to see how utterly useless for us to make any pledge that no attempt shall be made to carry information or supplies beyond your designated line.

Situated as we are and have been since the reception of your communication, it has been impossible to obtain a full and free expression of opinion, the citizens being disposed to remain at home, but after as thorough an interchange of opinion as we could get, and at as early a day, we have thought it due to you and to ourselves to submit this candid statement of facts; hoping and believing that with a knowledge of them you will no longer hold us responsible for what we cannot possibly control, and also to remove from your mind any prejudice or misapprehension heretofore entertained.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed by] Richard B. Flora, Thomas L. Saunderson, John Barnard, E. F. Baxter, Joseph B. Morgan, John L. Cox, B. M. Baxter, William O. Mercer, S. Ferebee, William Jones, James M. Ferebee, Henry J. Wilson, John B. Bell; C. G. Lamb, of Camden County.

D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,
No. —. } Norfolk, September 14, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that Bartlett Smith, Dr. Tibault, ——— Forbes, Thomas Keeling, J. P. Keeling, John Duffey, Horatio Cornick; Henry Gourto, Martin Harris, Charles Brook, and S. Brook, shall rebuild

the London Bridge within ten days, or they will be imprisoned, and the bridge will be rebuilt from sales of their personal property.

By command of Brigadier-General Naglee, commanding:

[GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., September 17, 1863.

Hon. DANIEL COLLINS,

Mayor, &c., of the City of Portsmouth:

DEAR SIR: The number of destitute persons in your city amounts to over 1,200, which number is rapidly increasing.

I would respectfully request you to inform me of the course the council of the city of Portsmouth intend to adopt to aid in the support of the poor.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY M. NAGLEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

F.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Portsmouth, Va., September 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE:

SIR: Your communication of the 17th instant in regard to providing for the poor is at hand. In reply, I would state that I have been authorized by the council of this city to state that the means adopted by the council to provide for indigent families in this city were interfered with by the military authorities, and consequently at present the civil authorities are unable to provide for such persons. Provision has been made by the council by which we can in a short time provide for all indigent families who are legitimately entitled to relief.

In connection with this subject, I would state that there are persons in this city who are drawing rations from the Government who would not receive any aid from this city government. I am satisfied it is almost impossible for you, or any of your officers, to detect unworthy persons, without a very close scrutiny, and, of the 1,200 persons drawing rations, there are not 500 of those persons to whom we would issue rations.

There are a number of persons who are receiving aid that reside outside of this city. Others are persons who moved into this city when the Federal lines were contracted. There are others who managed to make a living until they were prevented from going out of the city.

You are aware of one fact, also, which compels many to apply for relief, that is, your "order in reference to the currency." Many persons here who have Southern State money cannot pass it since your order was issued. Such persons are drawing rations, when, if their money was allowed to pass, they say they would not ask for relief.

In conclusion, I would state that we are about to collect taxes, and many persons here have refused to pay taxes, thinking you will interpose your authority to prevent us from collecting. We are will-

ing to provide for the indigent people of this city provided we are permitted to collect the money to do it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL COLLINS,
Mayor.

G.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Portsmouth, Va., September 25, 1863.

Capt. W. C. CONRAD,
Commissary of Subsistence:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of the general commanding to report on the inclosed letter of Mayor Collins, of Portsmouth, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The families at present receiving assistance from the Government in Portsmouth have, in nearly every instance, received the indorsement of the "city distributors," or of Mayor Collins. In letters heretofore and now transmitted, Mayor Collins has recommended for assistance 184 families, comprising 572 persons. The "city distributors," the recognized agency of the city government, recommend 300 families, comprising 889 persons. Thus, the mayor, in his own handwriting, and by his authorized agents, recommends 1,461 persons for support.

Lest, however, even with the precautions taken, any improper persons should receive rations, I invited Mayor Collins to an examination of my list, and also wrote him a letter, a copy of which I herewith transmit, asking him to give me the names of such as were unworthy whenever he might hear of any. But three names have been given me by Mayor Collins in reply to this letter.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES A. HILL,
Captain, and Commissary of Subsistence.

H.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. —. } *Norfolk, Va., August 1, 1863.*

I. The following line is hereby established: Commencing at the mouth of the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River; thence, by the Western Branch, to the head of the same; thence, by Bowers' Hill to the head of Deep Creek; thence, through the Dismal Swamp, to Lake Drummond; thence, to the head of the Western Branch of the Pasquotank River; and thence, by the latter and the Pasquotank River, to Albemarle Sound.

II. Any person attempting to pass the above line will be arrested and severely punished.

III. Any person attempting to pass letters, information, or merchandise across the above line, and all interested with them, will be imprisoned and severely punished; and the goods seized, as well as all other personal property within this department belonging to all implicated, will be confiscated.

IV. Persons residing within the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and Princess Anne County, will not be permitted to pass into Norfolk, Currituck, and Camden Counties, and those living within Norfolk, Currituck, and Camden Counties will not be permitted to pass north

of North Landing River and Southern Branch of Elizabeth River and the canal between them, unless in pursuit of their necessary business, with passes of the provost-marshal, and no pass will be given for a longer period than fifteen days.

V. No boat will be permitted to enter the Western Branch of Elizabeth River, Deep Creek, or the Pasquotank River; nor will be permitted to approach the left bank of Elizabeth River below the Western Branch of the same; nor will be permitted to approach the shore between Craney Island and Big Point, under a penalty of an immediate destruction of the boat, and imprisonment and severe punishment of those taken and interested in the venture.

VI. On or before the 15th of August, all steamboats, vessels, or boats of any description must be numbered and registered by the provost-marshal, who will require that they shall be kept at night at such places and in such manner as he may direct. An especial list will be kept for the registry of all permits granted to fishermen and fishing-boats.

VII. Licenses hereafter will be granted only to residents of the counties within the above limits, and all sutlers will be confined strictly to the privileges granted to them, and will not be permitted to trade after the 15th of August unless the sales of their wares shall be regulated by a scale of prices determined before that time by a council of administration, as provided under the General Orders of the War Department, No. 27, of 1862.

VIII. Merchants will be required to procure stencil plates with the number of the license, in figures of at least 2 inches in length, cut thereon, and with which they will be required to mark every package sold by them. A penalty of \$500 is hereby imposed upon any firm who shall fail to comply with the above. It is, however, not intended that this restriction shall apply to small paper bundles made up for local use.

IX. Merchandise will not be permitted to be carried through any of the canals nor upon any of the water-courses, after it has been received at Norfolk or Portsmouth.

X. All wagons going south with merchandise, or coming north with produce, will be required to pass through Great Bridge, where they will be examined.

XI. Merchants when submitting their invoices for permits for merchandise will be limited to that required for their usual business for three months; consumers in purchasing from the above will be limited to the quantity required by their families for the same time; the above restrictions being necessary to prevent an accumulation of goods for contraband purposes.

XII. Weapons of all kinds, powder, and all items of a contraband character are prohibited, and will be seized wherever found. All persons attempting to introduce, sell, or conceal any of the above will be imprisoned and severely punished, and their personal property will be confiscated.

XIII. The only currency permitted will be that established by the Government of the United States.

XIV. All passes and privileges at variance with the above order are hereby revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Naglee:

GEO. H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. —. } *August 10, 1863.*

The following is hereby substituted for Article IV of the Special Orders of August 1 instant, issued from these headquarters, viz :

IV. Persons residing east of the above line, and between it and the coast, will not be permitted to pass Deep Creek, the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River above the mouth of Deep Creek, the North Landing River, and the canal connecting the above, unless in the pursuit of their necessary business, with passes of the provost-marshal, and no pass will be given for a longer period than fifteen days, and then only to pass at Great Bridge or Deep Creek Bridge during the day.

By command of Brigadier-General Naglee :

GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,
 No. 4. } *Norfolk, September 15, 1863.*

The following picket stations are hereby established, and the following order will be observed by all picket and other guard duty upon the front, between the Western Branch and the Dismal Swamp:

No. 1. At the bridge at Davids' Mills.

No. 2. At the bridge at Fort Curtis.

No. 3. At the gate on the main Bowers' Hill road, at Fort Rodman.

No. 4. At Deep Creek village.

No. 5. At the gate in the Deep Creek road, at Fort Reno.

No. 6. At the intersection of the Deep Creek road with the Portsmouth road, from the navy-yard, at the house of John Berry.

No. 7. On the main Bowers' Hill road, near the late camp of the First New York Mounted Rifles.

No. 8. At the intersection of the main Deep Creek and Bowers' Hill roads.

Other posts will be established upon the railroads and at less important places.

No. 1. At Davids' Mills Bridge, the plank of which will be habitually removed, the commissioned officer commanding the guard will permit no citizen whatever, either with or without a pass, to cross beyond the bridge, and no soldiers will be allowed to pass excepting officers and soldiers actually on picket and other duty. No persons will be allowed to pass in excepting contrabands, deserters, and refugees, who will take the oath of allegiance, and an oath that they will remain within the lines until the termination of the war, and all of whom will be sent to the provost-marshal at Norfolk, under guard. The plank of the bridge at Fort Curtis will be removed at night.

No. 2. The guard will be furnished with an alphabetical list of all citizens, not exceeding one from each family, who reside between the creeks that pass at Nos. 1 and 2. They will be permitted to pass from their respective houses to and from Portsmouth by the nearest road; passing in on Tuesday and Friday and out on Wednesday and Saturday; but they will not be permitted to travel or be absent from their homes after sundown.

The guards at Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 will be furnished by General Getty with alphabetical lists of all citizens, not exceeding one from each family, who will be permitted to pass only upon business from

their respective homes to and from Portsmouth by the nearest road, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between sunrise and sunset, and at no other time.

The railroad bridges at certain points will be removed by order of General Getty, and no person whatever will be allowed to pass in either direction along the railroads.

The pickets will arrest all persons who shall leave the roads and attempt to avoid any of the picket stations, and all persons who shall attempt to pass to the front in violation of this order.

No. 8. Colonel Dutton will station a guard at the intersection of the main road from Portsmouth with that from Deep Creek. It will be furnished with proper lists, and orders to supervise all travel that may pass at this point, allowing no citizen to pass unless upon the list, and no soldiers without proper passes. All officers passing without proper permission will be reported on the morning guard reports, and to these headquarters through the proper channel.

All soldiers or contrabands that attempt to pass without proper authority will be imprisoned at Portsmouth until the following morning, where they will be delivered, before it is relieved, to the old guard at post No. 6 or 7, who will turn them over, the latter to the provost-marshal, and the former to the colonel of the regiment to which they belong, who will order them before a field officer for punishment.

Any non-residents found within the limits of the above stations elsewhere than on the way from his or her home to or from Portsmouth, will be arrested.

All passes will be taken up when the purpose for which they were issued has been fulfilled, and returned to the provost-marshal at Norfolk.

General officers may pass any and all pickets and guards; but if they pass beyond the picket lines, it will be noted on the guard report.

General officers will indicate at these headquarters their intention to pass to Fort Monroe.

Field officers will not pass beyond the limits of their division, or their brigade where there is not a division organization, without proper authority.

Line officers will not pass beyond the limits of their brigade without permission of the brigade commander, nor beyond that of the division without the approval of the division commander, nor across Hampton Roads without the permission of the commanding officer of the district.

Soldiers will not be permitted to leave their regiments without permission of their colonels, nor to leave their brigade or division without the approval of the respective commanders thereof.

Soldiers on duty in the quartermaster's and commissary departments, required to go continually to Portsmouth, will be entered upon the proper alphabetical list.

In the event of an attack, all families will be required to go to Portsmouth.

The discipline of any command may be known by the manner in which the guard duty is performed, and the commanding officer regrets to find it his duty to censure the almost universal neglect and carelessness that now prevails in this respect. The attention of all officers is hereby called to the necessity of an immediate and thorough reformation.

Sentinels who rest their muskets upon the ground, do not walk their posts, and talk with any one that will listen to them, may be seen in every direction; and in a tour of inspection to the front, where an attack might have been expected at any moment, pickets had not only left their horses, but without exception were lying upon their backs fully absorbed in the perusal of light literature.

Soldiers will not do their duty unless their officers require it to be done; and the inefficiency originating with the latter, he will be held responsible for it. The heavy labor of the trenches is nearly over, and let us one and all unite, and gain for the command a reputation for cleanliness, order, and discipline that all will refer to with pride and satisfaction.

By command of Brigadier-General Naglee :

GEORGE H. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

J.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN NORTH CAROLINA,
No. 12. } *New Berne, N. C., August 26, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. The army gunboat General Jesup will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, and report to Colonel Thomas, assistant quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Peck :

BENJ. B. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To the commanding officer of the General Jesup, through Captain Webster, chief quartermaster.)

K.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
No. 24. } *Fort Monroe, Va., August 13, 1863.*

* * * * *

Capt. J. C. Lee, Company I, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, is hereby released from arrest, and will report for duty with his regiment.

All the enlisted men composing the crew of the steamer Smith Briggs are hereby relieved from detached service, and will proceed to join their respective companies without unnecessary delay. Quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster :

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., January 31, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report the following in reference to your letter of the 27th instant, directing me to furnish, for the infor-

mation of the Secretary of War, what troops called out by the Governor of the State during the recent invasion refused to be mustered into the United States service. The Gray Reserves, a Philadelphia regiment, refused to be mustered either for six months or for the existing emergency; they were afterward mustered into State service as the Thirty-second Regiment Militia. The City Troop—a horse company from Philadelphia—reported for service; demanded no pay; would not be mustered. This company scouted at or beyond Gettysburg. Captain Spear's company of policemen, of Philadelphia, as well as Colonel Mann's company, from the same place, were to the best of my knowledge not mustered. Am under the impression that they were never asked to be, either in State or United States service.

From the 15th to the 26th of June, the latter being the date of the Governor's proclamation calling out the militia for State service, some thousands of those assembled at different rendezvous must have returned to their homes. They were unorganized masses. A hundred excuses were given by those who returned. It is somewhat singular, or would seem so to one not present in the State at that time, that there was a general impression among the militia that, if sworn into the United States service, they would be retained for any length of time. Lying, disloyal people were the authors of this mischief.

This letter should have been written sooner, but I was unable to do so.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[D. N. COUCH,]

Major-General, Commanding Department,

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 41. } Washington, February 1, 1864.

* * * * *

III.—PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 9.

A RESOLUTION expressive of the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gratitude of the American people, and the thanks of their Representatives in Congress, are due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy, and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by General Robert E. Lee; and to Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.

Approved January 28, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Dept. of Southwestern Virginia, Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of May 28. I am very much obliged to you for the offer of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment. So far as I am able to judge at this distance, I think that this army needs strengthening at this time more than yours. I will, therefore, keep the regiment in question for the present, but will send it back to you whenever you need it. The Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first [Virginia] are on their way to this point. General Imboden's command was organized for service in Northwestern Virginia and the Valley, and he reports directly to me. I have instructed him to operate in the Valley, and on the line from Staunton toward Huttonsville, Cheat Mountain, Monterey, and the Potomac.

I hope you will be able to do without the transportation captured. I send you a copy of an order* reducing the transportation of this army, and, even with this reduction, I am deficient in general transportation for commissary, quartermaster, &c., trains.

Wishing you success in your department in the operations of the summer's campaign, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to say that General Jenkins has now with him three regiments, and there are still three regiments and two battalions of his brigade which have not been ordered to join him, one being with you and two with Imboden.

The general does not wish to weaken you, but there is now great need of troops in the Valley of Virginia, and if you think your safety would not be hazarded, it is very desirable that you should send as many of the above-mentioned troops as you can, to report to General Jenkins immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LONG,
Colonel, and Military Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have the honor to request that, upon the receipt of this letter, instructions be issued directing that convalescents and others belonging to the divisions of Hood and McLaws, of Longstreet's corps, and

*See General Orders, No. 58. Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 739.

those returning to the divisions of Early, Johnson, and Rodas, of Ewell's corps, be forwarded to Culpeper Court-House instead of this place as heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 151. } *June 4, 1863.*

* * * * *

X. In accordance with the recommendation of the chief of artillery, made under Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 69, current series, from these headquarters, the following-named officers are assigned to the command of the artillery in the several corps, under the recent organization:

Col. J. B. Walton, of the First Corps.

Col. S. Crutchfield, of the Second Corps. (His place to be filled; while disabled by his wound, by Col. J. T. Brown.)

Col. R. L. Walker, of the Third Corps.

* * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee :

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding Third Corps:

I desire you to occupy the position of Fredericksburg with the troops under your command, making such disposition as will be best calculated to deceive the enemy, and keep him in ignorance of any change in the disposition of the army.

Should the enemy make an advance upon you, you will endeavor to repel him, and, if not able to do so, or hold him in check, you must fall back along the line of the Fredericksburg Railroad, protecting your communications, and offering such resistance as you can to his advance toward Richmond. If you find it necessary, you can call up Pickett and Pettigrew, now at Hanover Junction. Should you find that the enemy has evacuated his position opposite you, you will, after informing yourself of the fact by your scouts, &c., if practicable and in your opinion advantageous, cross the river and pursue him, inflicting all the damage you can upon his rear.

I request that you will keep me informed of everything material relative to yourself, position, and of the enemy. Colonel [W. C.] Wickham, with his cavalry, is on your left, and Major [C. R.] Collins, commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, on your right. Captain [Richard E.] Frayser, signal officer, is at Port Royal. These officers have been instructed to report to you.

There is a line of couriers to Culpeper Court-House. My headquarters will be there for the present.

You are desired to open any official communications sent to me, and, if necessary, act upon them, according to the dictates of your good judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, *June 5, 1863.*

General R. E. LEE,
Fredericksburg, Va. :

Two regiments of [J. R.] Davis' brigade left here yesterday ; the others will be pushed forward immediately.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *June 5, 1863.*

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

[J.R.] Cooke's brigade is to come to Richmond. Please send it on.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

PETERSBURG, VA.,
June 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

General [J. G.] Martin writes from Greenville, N. C., that the Yankees are fitting out three expeditions to cut the railroad.

I have no doubt that they will attempt that or devastating raids. In view of these threatened movements, and the deficiency of transportation and consequent inability to move troops rapidly, I must renew the opinion that the line of the Blackwater ought to be abandoned, and the troops brought back to Petersburg and Weldon.

I can see no possible good of keeping them in their present position, and we may sustain a heavy disaster by it.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 5, 1863.

Major-General McLaws,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is received. The commanding general desires you to move your command to this point. If you find that General Ewell's corps is in your way, you may wait until it has passed, and then follow on without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE, June 5, 1863—10.30 a. m.

(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General ELZEY,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: The enemy have landed from three transports and one gunboat at Walkerton, and have crossed over into King William, to Ward's and near to the Piping Tree. I have sent Major [John R.] Bagby, with about 100 infantry, one section of artillery, and Capps' and Williams' cavalry (two companies) over, below the enemy, in King William. Have ordered Col. J. T. Goode to bring up four companies of infantry from New Kent Court-House. I am here with a small guard of infantry, and Colonel [W. P.] Shingler at Tunstall's with a small guard of cavalry. If you can, send some forces to the Piping Tree, on this side; the enemy are burning houses in that vicinity.

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE HOUSE, June 5, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

GENERAL: If all my forces are kept on this side of the Pamunkey, they cannot take care of the enemy who have landed on the other side the Mattaponi. Major Bagby is not at Frazer's Ferry, but at Lanesville, in King William, only 3 miles from White House. I have already countermanded all the orders extending my force below, and have ordered Colonel Goode with the Fourth [Virginia Heavy Artillery] up to this place, and will move with a portion of it up to Piping Tree. Shall I recall Major Bagby?

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
June 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General PETTIGREW,

Commanding Hanover Junction:

GENERAL: The President desires you to communicate by courier with General Pickett, informing him of the enemy having landed at Walkerton and burning houses in King William. He wants the enemy captured or destroyed, if possible, and thinks if General Pickett will move or send a force rapidly to Walkerton or below it, with some artillery, and you send some down, the combined movement with Wise from White House would do the business.

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
June 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General WISE,

Commanding White House, &c. :

GENERAL: I thought you said the enemy were in King William, this side of the Mattaponi, near Piping Tree. Leave Major Bagby on the other side to co-operate with you, and exercise your judgment

according to the movements of the enemy. Pettigrew has been telegraphed to aid, if possible, and to communicate to Pickett (who is near Tappahannock), to attack them on the other side of the Mattaponi.

Let me hear from you as often as you can.

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 134. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., June 5, 1863.

* * * * *

VI. Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey will adopt all requisite means to enroll and organize into companies and battalions all the men detailed or otherwise employed by the War Department in the city of Richmond, to be constituted under the act of Congress for local defense and special service, and also to render all aid and facilities in his power to the formation and organization into similar companies and battalions of such of the citizens and dwellers in Richmond as can be induced to constitute corps under the said law, and report results to this Department.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *June 6, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY:

I was telegraphed by Colonel [J. L.] Corley that transportation would be furnished for the brigade at 7 a. m.; one train is ready now. I communicated your telegram to General Pickett. He was here an hour ago, but I believe has gone to Richmond. Two of his brigades are expected this evening. He is ordered to Fredericksburg, unless there be something to keep him here.

J. J. PETTIGREW,
Brigadier-General.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *June 6, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY, *Richmond:*

General Pickett is still here. He says the gunboats left Walkerton yesterday at 6 p. m. What became of them, he does not know.

J. J. PETTIGREW,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, June 6, 1863.

Major [GEORGE] JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

MAJOR: I wish you to take as many of your cavalry as will answer you for pickets, and proceed to Kenansville, or that vicinity,

near Magnolia Depot, where a battalion of four companies of infantry and one section of artillery have been directed to report to you. The object of this outpost is, if possible, to protect the road against a cavalry raid by that fellow Mix. It would be well to have a line of couriers over from Kenansville toward the outer picket lines. There is a telegraph office at Magnolia. The infantry and artillery will go to Magnolia by rail.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Wilmington, June 6, 1863.*

Major-General HILL,
Commanding at Petersburg:

GENERAL: I have ordered Major Jackson, of the cavalry, with a few cavalry pickets, a battalion of four companies of infantry, and a section of artillery, to Kenansville or Magnolia.

I hope that you will be able to get [S. D.] Ramseur, or any troops. I am very uneasy, though Shays reports all quiet in the lines. How I shall be able to assist [A. H.] Colquitt I do not know, but will do the best I can.

I am palisading heavily the land front of Fisher. Have discovered the plan the enemy intended to pursue against this place last year, when they found their iron-clads drew too much water, and went to Charleston—one column to march by Sound road, and as many troops as they had to land between Fisher and Masonborough, take the fort, and let in their shipping. A powerful work has been placed at Smithville.

I hear rumor that Hooker is crossing the Rappahannock in heavy force. News from Vicksburg more encouraging.

Do try to put some more troops at Kinston.

Respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp near Fredericksburg, June 6, 1863.

S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General, C. S. Army:

SIR: The army is moving. The First and Second Army Corps have marched. The Third Corps, General A. P. Hill, remains here for the present. After our army commenced its movements up the Rappahannock, the enemy made considerable demonstration opposite Fredericksburg, brought down their pontoon train with great flourish, and in the afternoon of yesterday, under the protection of eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery, crossed over quite a force, capturing about 50 of our men in the rifle-pits.

We are striking our tents, and, if the enemy had not appeared immediately in our front, I should have been on my way to Culpeper Court-House, where I was ordered to join the general. The firing of yesterday stopped the general here, and at present it is impossible to say what movement will be determined upon.

This morning there has been some little cannonading across the

river. I have given preparatory orders for the establishment of receiving hospitals on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Culpeper Court-House will be one of the first to be organized, provided, of course, the army continues its movement in that direction. Gordonsville will be the most eligible position for a purveying depot, and Surgeon [W. H.] Geddings has received the necessary instructions. The Central and Orange Railroads will be our direct line of communication.

In the event of the movement in anticipation, I respectfully ask that ambulance trains (railroad trains) be established and equipped on that line of road similarly to those in use upon the Fredericksburg road, with medical officers, nurses, and all conveniences necessary for the comfort and safe conveyance of the sick and wounded to general hospitals.

It is the intention to send no more sick to Richmond, if suitable accommodations can be provided for them elsewhere. The difficulty of connecting at Hanover Junction with the Central train going west, together with the impracticability of keeping the sick at that point, has rendered it impossible to direct their conveyance from Richmond.

Gordonsville will be the point of distribution, and the hospital department at that post should be prepared for the temporary accommodation of several thousand sick and wounded, particularly if an engagement takes place on the Upper Rappahannock or along the railroad to Alexandria.

I am not informed as to the extent of hospital accommodations at Gordonsville, and do not believe it would be advisable to establish a large permanent hospital there; yet the necessities of the case may demand temporary preparations at that point of great magnitude. Charlottesville, Staunton, Lynchburg, Danville, Farmville, &c., I think might afford ample accommodation. I inclose a circular* which I have just issued. It is simply a condensation of orders previously issued from your office and from mine.

I find it necessary to reiterate orders every few months, or they become obsolete, or rather they are disregarded. Sixteen of the severely wounded, who could not be removed far from the battle-field of Chancellorsville, will be sent to Richmond to-morrow. Thirty will remain at Ellwood hospital, yet in no condition to be moved. I regret to report to you that some of the stumps from amputations will require supplementary operations. Ordinarily the amputations were well done, and I can only attribute the necessity for further surgical interference to the application of improper dressing or no dressing at all, and to sloughing. However, it may be that the bad appearance of these stumps could not have been avoided. Among those still remaining in the hospital are quite a number of fractures of the femur, some in the upper third, reported as doing well.

If I go to Culpeper, I will take the hospitals in my route, and report to you more particularly their condition. Skirmishing with the enemy continues, and I am unable to inform you what the general has in contemplation. I will telegraph to you, if possible, should anything of great importance transpire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,
Surgeon and Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 135. } *Richmond, June 6, 1863.*

* * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. John B. Gordon will report to General R. E. Lee, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, for assignment to the command of Lawton's brigade.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,

Commanding Northwestern Brigade, via Staunton :

GENERAL : In view of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, I desire you to attract the enemy's attention in Hampshire County, and to proceed down to Romney, or such other point as you may consider best calculated for the purpose. After leaving a sufficient guard on the Shenandoah Mountain, you can use the rest of your command for the purpose specified. In attracting their attention and detaining whatever force they may have at New Creek, Cumberland, Capon, &c., you will, of course, do them all the injury in your power by striking them a damaging blow at any point where opportunity offers, and where you deem most practicable. It will be important if you can accomplish it, to destroy some of the bridges, so as to prevent communication and the transfer of re-enforcements to Martinsburg. After accomplishing what you can in Hampshire, should you find it practicable or advantageous, you can co-operate with any troops that you may find operating in the Valley. Forward to the commanding officer of the force there any information that you may deem important, and comply with any requisition on his part.

I desire you to move into Hampshire as soon as possible. Let me know the time of your departure and the time of your expected arrival. In connection with this purpose, it is important that you should obtain, for the use of the army, all the cattle that you can. Communicate with the agents of the Commissary Department you may find purchasing in the country west of Staunton, and let them make arrangements to assist you in purchasing and taking care of the cattle. Major [B. P.] Noland, of that department, is now in that region, making arrangements for cattle. I wish you to communicate with him, if practicable. I hope you will also be able, while in that country, to collect recruits for your brigade, both cavalry and infantry, and bring them out with you.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS, *Commanding, &c., via Staunton :*

GENERAL : I desire you to have your command ready to be concentrated at Strasburg or Front Royal, or any point in front of either,

by Wednesday, the 10th instant, with a view to co-operate with a force of infantry. Your pickets can be kept in advance as far as you deem best, toward Winchester. See to their arms, ammunition, and equipments, and make arrangements for provisions and forage. Send me all the information you have about the position and strength of the enemy at Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Berryville, and any other point where they may be.

Keep your horses as fresh as you can, and have your whole command prepared for active service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,

Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia, Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: I have directed General Imboden, after leaving a guard at the Shenandoah Mountain, to move with the rest of his force upon Romney, with the view of striking a damaging blow upon the enemy guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in that region. He may be detained along that line some time, and my object is to request your attention to any movements that may be made by the enemy from Northwestern Virginia in the direction of Staunton.

I hope you have sufficient cavalry to scout in the direction of Huttonsville from Lewisburg, and to keep yourself informed of any hostile expedition from that quarter. General Imboden's whole effective force, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, does not much exceed 1,300 men. I am anxious for him to get all the recruits he can in Hampshire and Hardy, and otherwise improve his efficiency.

I do not know whether you have sent to General Jenkins all the cavalry you can spare. He has mentioned to me several regiments still behind, which he is desirous of obtaining, but not knowing whether you had enough for your purposes, I have delayed submitting to you his request. He has advanced down into the Valley, and driven the enemy close to Winchester, having his advance pickets at Kernstown.

I require now all the additional force I can get.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have directed General Imboden to leave a guard at Shenandoah Mountain, and move with the rest of his effective force upon Romney. I have also directed General A. G. Jenkins to concentrate his command near Strasburg or Front Royal, or any more convenient point in advance of either. General Jenkins will receive subsequent orders as regards his operations in the Valley. Not knowing whether you have yet reached Staunton, I have sent these

orders direct to those officers, but should you have assumed command of the Valley District, I beg you to facilitate their execution.

I have sent no special directions concerning the Maryland troops in the Valley, but if they can be serviceable with General Jenkins, they had better operate with him, or, at least, be so disposed as to guard the approaches up the Valley while General Jenkins is operating below. Should you have entered upon your duties in the Valley, and your health be sufficiently restored, you are, of course, at liberty to accompany the troops, and take part in their operations.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has received information that the enemy is probably moving on East Tennessee. You are, therefore, directed to hold your command in readiness to move forward to the assistance of General Buckner on the receipt of orders from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Col. Aug. Forsberg, commanding Third Brigade.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 7, 1863.

Col. A. L. LONG,
*Military Secretary to General Lee,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va.:*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 3d instant was received to-day. Will you have the kindness to say to General Lee that I think his information in regard to Brigadier-General Jenkins' brigade is not entirely accurate? The brigade is composed of the Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth [Virginia] Regiments, and the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Battalions of Cavalry. Jenkins has with him, or should have, the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments, and Thirty-sixth Battalion. The Thirty-fourth Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher, was sent by me at General Lee's request some time last winter to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, in the Valley, and I presume is with him now, and subject to General Lee's orders. The Adjutant and Inspector General ordered me to keep the Eighth Regiment in this department, though I made no application to be allowed to do so. The Nineteenth Regiment, Col. W. L. Jackson's, was organized a few days before General Imboden started on his late expedition. I sent that regiment and the Thirty-seventh Battalion with Imboden, and they had not returned when I was ordered to send Jenkins' brigade, with the exception of the Eighth Regiment, to report to General Lee. The battalion (Thirty-seventh) went on foot. Since it returned, it has been collect-

ing its horses. Only three companies are now mounted, many of the horses being in South Carolina. The Nineteenth Regiment is very imperfectly armed and equipped, and not fully supplied with horses. That regiment is in Pocahontas County, near Huntersville, and I have no other troops on that line. The enemy is reported to have several regiments and batteries at and near Beverly, and they appear to be pushing down into Pocahontas.

I cannot think it prudent to withdraw the Nineteenth Regiment from its present position. I earnestly desired to contribute all that I could from this department to General Lee's army, and think I have done so. If I were to yield to the calls of General Lee on my right and General Buckner on my left, this department would soon be without troops. I must, therefore, decline—and I do it with reluctance—detaching any more troops from my command without an order from the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting copies of two letters from General Whiting, at the suggestion of the President. I can understand the anxiety felt by General Whiting for the safety of Wilmington and its railroad communications. I have no means of knowing the force of the enemy in North Carolina and the extent of his operations excepting from the reports of the officers. He does not seem to have projected much, and has accomplished less. This is no doubt partly owing to the judicious dispositions of our troops by the commanding officers in that department. But I think if the force of the enemy was as strong as supposed by Generals D. H. Hill and Whiting, at least more would have been attempted. There is always hazard in military movements, but we must decide between the positive loss of inactivity and the risk of action. I think the letters mailed to New Berne only show that the writers supposed their correspondents were in North Carolina. Many of them may have been there at one time, but it is known that a large force was withdrawn from there to South Carolina, and that they have not been returned. General Hill, at his last visit to New Berne with two brigades, drove the enemy within his intrenchments and kept him there all day. I cannot suppose that so large a force as is estimated by Generals Whiting and Hill could have been thus cooped up by so small a body of men.

As far as I can judge, there is nothing to be gained by this army remaining quietly on the defensive, which it must do unless it can be re-enforced. I am aware that there is difficulty and hazard in taking the aggressive with so large an army in its front, intrenched behind a river, where it cannot be advantageously attacked. Unless it can be drawn out in a position to be assailed, it will take its own time to prepare and strengthen itself to renew its advance upon Richmond, and force this army back within the intrenchments of that city. This may be the result in any event; still, I think it is worth a trial

to prevent such a catastrophe. Still, if the Department thinks it better to remain on the defensive, and guard as far as possible all the avenues of approach, and await the time of the enemy, I am ready to adopt this course. You have, therefore, only to inform me.

I think our southern coast might be held during the sickly season by local troops, aided by a small organized force, and the predatory excursions of the enemy be repressed. This would give us an active force in the field with which we might hope to make some impression on the enemy, both on our northern and western frontiers. Unless this can be done, I see little hope of accomplishing anything of importance. All our military preparations and organizations should now be pressed forward with the greatest vigor, and every exertion made to obtain some material advantage in this campaign.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

I received yesterday the copy of the letter to the President, which you forwarded. Last night, your dispatch and letter, both of the 7th, reached me. I think from what you state and other indications, that the mass of General Hooker's army cannot be very near Fredericksburg. Its exact position or intention I have not yet discovered. If Pickett leaves the Junction, I do not think three companies a sufficient guard for that point. You had better place there a regiment. I requested Cooke's brigade to be advanced there, but do not know whether it will be, or where it is.

Send to Captain Frayser to endeavor to discover what is doing on the Potomac and at Aquia; to keep a good lookout for transports passing up and down the river, and send you information. Should you find the enemy in your front leaving you and going north, so that you can diminish your own force, you had better begin by sending forward Anderson's division to this place. If going south, he must be sent back to the Junction.

I have just received your dispatch of to-day in reference to the enemy reappearing at Walkerton. I fear Pickett did not go far enough at their last visit, and they therefore supposed that we had no troops in that direction. I have telegraphed to him that he must drive them back. I have heard nothing more of the movements of the enemy extending up the Rappahannock since I last wrote.

Trusting that all things will go well, and that every man will do his duty, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, June 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg:

GENERAL: Yours of the 5th is received. I am very sorry Colquitt is left entirely alone. What little aid I can give I will, though I

expect to need it sorely myself. In fact, I am more uneasy now about this place than I have been at any time since I was here. The Governor is calling in all the negro labor, which much embarrasses me. I am apprehensive of a land approach or a coast landing, and my force is very inadequate. A steamer loaded with troops passed up yesterday, probably to Beaufort.

I have put Jackson, a good officer, in command at Magnolia or Kenansville, with four companies of infantry, one section of artillery, and a few troopers. It is all I can do. I have been clearing out Bladen and Robeson Counties for the past fortnight. My parties have sent in a number of deserters and conscripts. They had to kill one of the rascals, and one of my men has been quite seriously wounded.

I am about sending a party to Chatham, the citizens of which county have petitioned me for aid and protection against organized bands of deserters. What Beauregard can do to help, I cannot say. I will write him; but little, I fear.

Charleston is possessed with the demon of speculation, caused by this infernal blockade-running, and Wilmington has many in it now carried away in the same manner. It is demoralizing and damnable. I do all I can to check it and to annoy them. As to the insurrection plan, it is what one may well expect from such a people; but I think with vigilance we may frustrate it.

The news from Port Hudson is quite encouraging. It appears pretty certain that either Gardner or Kirby Smith has given Banks a heavy thrashing. Sherman is believed to be killed.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS:

The information conveyed in your letter of the 6th instant of the mounting of two or more of the enemy's regiments of infantry, is corroborated by information from another source, and I have no doubt that it is correct. I will send you, in a day or two, two more companies, full, of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. So much of my cavalry has been sent to the Valley of Virginia that I am unable to send you more at present.

If, as you report, the enemy has obstructed the main road from Lewisburg to Gauley Bridge, it indicates that they do not intend to advance by that route, unless they have obstructed it but slightly; in that case, it may be intended only to mislead us. I wish you would ascertain as accurately as you can the kind and extent of the obstructions. Have they blasted any rock into the road? I rely upon Imboden and Colonel Jackson to guard the route through Randolph and Pocahontas. True, Imboden is not under my orders, but he has orders from General Lee to that effect.

I am sorry Lieutenant [John T.] Elmore has been taken away from you; when in Richmond, I asked the chief engineer to revoke the order, but he could not do it at that time.

I wish Captain [R. L.] Poor to examine the country about Saltville, with the view of putting it in a better state of defense. That he will do this week, and then I will send him to you. In the meantime, can

you not find some officer of your command competent to perform engineer's duty? If you can, assign him to it.

The quartermaster informs me that he has filled, and more than filled, all your requisitions for clothing, &c. A part of the supplies are on the road to you now; the others will be sent as soon as transportation can be provided. Major [Thomas J.] Noble informs me that he met Colonel [George S.] Patton in Richmond, and ascertained from him everything he needed for his regiment, and procured for him a full outfit. It will be sent forward without delay.

I had hoped to be at your camp this week, but the enemy is moving in such force toward East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia that I must go down to the left of my line before I can see you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 8, 1863.

His Excellency ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: In accordance with the desire of General Lee, I inclose a letter from him to yourself, making appeal for your official co-operation in recruiting Ramseur's gallant brigade, which, while winning so much of merited renown for itself and its State, has yet been sadly reduced by the casualties of battle and arduous service. The grounds stated justify, in my judgment, that assignments should be specially made from the conscripts who have not before enrollment exercised their privilege of electing to join preferred companies, and I have, therefore, instructed the conscript bureau to issue orders for such assignment till the brigade be recruited to about the average of the other North Carolina brigades in service. Such action will, I trust, meet no repugnance or disapproval on your part.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDLON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 4, 1863.

His Excellency ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to call the attention of Your Excellency to the reduced condition of Brigadier-General Ramseur's brigade. Its ranks have been much thinned by the casualties of the battles in which it has been engaged, in all of which it has rendered conspicuous service. I consider its brigade and regimental commanders as among the best of their respective grades in the army, and in the late battle of Chancellorsville, where the brigade was much distinguished and suffered severely, General Ramseur was among those whose conduct was especially commended to my notice by Lieutenant-General Jackson in a message sent to me after he was wounded. I am very desirous that the efficiency of this brigade should be increased by filling its ranks, and respectfully ask that, if it be in your

power, you will send on recruits for its various regiments as soon as possible. If this cannot be done, I would recommend that two additional regiments be sent to it, if they can be had. I am satisfied that the men could be used in no better way to render valuable service to the country and win credit for themselves and for their State.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Respectfully forwarded through the honorable Secretary of War.)

FORT BRANCH, N. C.,
June 8, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENERAL: I came over here just at dark this evening. I found the officer and men who had been sent to Edenton had returned, and I passed or missed the courier with his report.

One of the party went to Edenton, one to Hertford, in Perquimans County, and one toward the mouth of the Roanoke. There was no enemy in Edenton nor had been for some time, and none could be heard of nearer than South Mills. A man named Mountain, a militia lieutenant, told the officer he had seen two transports going to Plymouth last Monday, with horses on board; could not see men.

I inclose several reports* that came in this evening.

If it should be true that the enemy is building a wharf at Dillard's farm, it would look quite serious. I am inclined to doubt it. It is on the other side of the river, 14 miles above Colerain.

About the cavalry at Gatesville, I suppose Ransom will give you earlier and more accurate information than I can.

I shall send another officer and men out from this regiment (Seventeenth North Carolina Infantry) into the country between the Roanoke and Chowan.

Should a strong cavalry force move from Plymouth with energy, it could occupy and pass Tarborough without any possibility of my preventing it, if they know all the roads.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.].—I shall return in the morning to Greenville.

[Indorsement.]

The men Colonel [William F.] Martin sent to Plymouth have been captured. Others will be sent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, &c.:

COLONEL: I reviewed to-day the five brigades of cavalry in this army, forming the division commanded by General Stuart.

My attention was thus called to a subject which I have previously brought to your notice, viz, the saddles and carbines manufactured in Richmond. I could not examine them myself, but was assured by officers that the former ruined the horses' backs, and the latter were so defective as to be demoralizing to the men.

I am aware of the difficulties attending the manufacture of arms and equipments, but I suggest that you have the matter inquired into by your ordnance officers, and see if they cannot rectify the evils complained of. It would be better, I think, to make fewer articles, and have them serviceable. The English saddles which you import are said to be good. It is the tree of the Richmond saddle that is complained of.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 8, 1863.

Chairman of the Ambulance Committee, Richmond, Va. :

SIR: I have received a letter of June 6, from Surgeon [St. George Tucker] Peachey, in behalf of your committee. I am under great obligations to them for their services to the sick and wounded of this army, from the battles around Richmond to the present time. I thank them for this renewed offer of extended service, and will always notify you when I am in a position to avail myself of their valuable aid.

Upon consultation with the chief surgeon of the army, Dr. Guild, I do not see that it would be of any benefit to the service for the committee to accompany the army in any movement which the campaign may render necessary. It would be a serious inconvenience to the members of the committee, and they would be without employment, excepting after a battle. Moreover, it would be impossible, with the present limited transportation of the army, to furnish the number of wagons necessary for the committee and its supplies.

The greatest benefit which the committee can do to the wounded is to continue the same services which they have hitherto performed; to give them their tender care in their transportation to the hospitals; to furnish them with such supplies as will alleviate their painful journey, and thus relieve much suffering and save many valuable lives to the country.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 154. } June 8, 1863.

I. A board, to consist of not less than three nor more than six artillery officers, to be designated by the chief of artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, will meet on the 1st of each month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to report such facts in regard to the artillery and projectiles in use in this army as may have come to their knowledge, and to make any suggestions in regard to changes and improve-

ments they may think necessary, and also to make tables of ranges of guns for the use of the Confederate States artillery.

* * * * *

By command of General Lee :

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, *June 9, 1863.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS :

Cooke had better be advanced to Hanover Junction, and Jenkins to the Chickahominy. Corse is ordered to join Pickett. Enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—in large force this morning.

Prisoners from two corps have been captured this side of the river. Two other corps are reported to be advancing north of the Rappahannock.

R. E. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to Adjutant and Inspector General for communication, as advised, to be made to General D. H. Hill in reference to Jenkins, and orders in relation to Cooke's brigade.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 9, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant.* I have been under a misapprehension, if there was no force absorbed into General Pickett's division, to supply, at least measurably, General [M.] Jenkins' brigade, left on the Blackwater. It was not, however, the whole or even larger part of the brigade, temporarily commanded by General [R. E.] Colston, for I was aware the regiments composing that, with the exception of one commanded, I believe, by Colonel [James] Giles, and returned to the command of General Samuel Jones. But previous to the arrival of those regiments from Western Virginia, there was some force, dignified with the name of a brigade, under the command of General Pryor, and that force, increased by Colonel Giles' regiment, was the brigade to which I had reference, and which I supposed had been substituted to General Jenkins. The distribution of the troops in North Carolina has, however, as you justly remark, been determined by the President, and I only make this explanation to account for the supposition I had entertained. These troops have, I suppose, been in some way incorporated in your army, or been assigned to other portions of General Hill's command.

I have also received your letter, addressed to Governor Vance, of North Carolina, requesting his co-operation in recruiting the ranks

* See Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 851.

of General Ramseur's brigade (the name of which, by the way, was converted by the telegraph operator, not by me, into Ransom's), and have transmitted it to the Governor, with one from myself, commending your wishes to his favorable consideration.

I have also directed an order from the conscript bureau to the commandant of the conscript post at Raleigh, directing the assignment of conscripts to that gallant brigade until its numbers were brought, at least, to an average with the other North Carolina brigades. These steps will, I hope, enable you, while retaining your tried veterans of that brigade, so to recruit its numbers as to give it a respectable average, and bring new recruits under the inspiring influence of its valor and discipline.

You will have heard of the disastrous raids of the enemy in Middlesex, King and Queen, and King William. Parties of their cavalry have passed through those counties, burning mills and barns, plundering and destroying, especially provisions and agricultural implements, and stealing slaves, horses, mules, and cattle. They avow, unblushingly, I am credibly informed, the infamous purpose to destroy means of production and subsistence, and either destroy or drive out the whole faithful population, including women, children, and the men, helpless, aged, and infirm. Such an atrocious system of warfare has never been practiced by any people professing civilization and Christianity, and must awaken the abhorrence of Christendom, as it has aroused among our people glowing indignation and thirst for vengeance.

The enemy, it seems, have quitted West Point altogether, it having been visited by several of our officers and found deserted, and have probably withdrawn most of their forces from Yorktown and Gloucester Point, but have left at the latter places small detachments, including Kilpatrick's regiment of cavalry, and these are engaged in making destructive forays on the defenseless counties around. We have no adequate force, especially of cavalry, to afford their defense. In this last raid into King William, General Pickett's division was on one side (north of the Mattaponi) and General Wise south and east, and I had sanguine hope the enemy would be entrapped and dealt with as they deserved, but, owing to some misapprehension or mistaken orders, they eluded the latter general and escaped. It is much to be feared that, emboldened by impunity in these raids, they may extend them, with a view to cutting off your communication, by destroying the bridges or railroad track at the Annas or between the Junction and Fredericksburg. I was much pleased to hear that General Pickett had left at least a small brigade at the Junction, for some force there, with at least small detachments at the Mattaponi and Pole Cat Bridges, seems to be indispensable to render your communications tolerably secure. All the regiments of General Cooke's brigade, excepting one, have arrived here, and I have requested General Elzey to direct at least one to the vicinity of Hanover Town, and the residue along the Meadow Bridge road, some miles from the city, so as to be ready to intercept any force coming up King William, or to lend a helping hand either to General Wise or the forces at the Junction. General Wise will keep ward on the Peninsula and at White House, prepared to throw his force and some light guns across the Pamunkey. Still, the enemy may pass up on the north side of the Mattaponi almost with impunity, and in that way reach the railroad and the bridges over the Mattaponi and Pole Cat.

We sadly need a brigade, or at least a regiment, of cavalry, and without them are almost incapable of assuring timely notice or means of arresting or overtaking the marauders. I know not, however, where to obtain them without endangering important operations. There are here only about 180 horsemen (engaged just now in watching the forces of Upper James) and some 300 men of new companies (formed at the camp in King and Queen), now attached, I believe, to the force at the Junction. These are all untried and unreliable, and I venture to inquire if it would not be well for General Stuart to take them, and send in lieu one of his shattered regiments, or a corresponding battalion of men who are familiar with fire. They could be refreshed, perhaps recruited, here, and would be of much more value to us, while the new companies, well mounted and of the best material, would be made trained soldiers.

You will excuse the diversity of subjects in this letter, as well as its length. I wished to explain these matters to you and have your counsel upon them, and they have all a general connection in relation to the disposition of your forces.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to say that he has received your dispatches by the couriers and from signal station. General Longstreet has a division looking to Stevensburg, and General Ewell on the other side looking to Brandy Station. He desires you not to expose your men too much, but to do the enemy damage when possible. As the whole thing seems to be a reconnaissance to determine our force and position, he wishes these concealed as much as possible, and the infantry not to be seen, if it is possible to avoid it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. VENABLE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—Is your line of couriers by Ely's and Madden's cut off?

WHITE HOUSE,
June 9, 1863—12 m.

Major-General ELZEY, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Just returned from Walkerton, and examination of bluffs and ferries of the Mattaponi. Not a sign of the enemy had been there. Neither General Pickett nor General Pettigrew have co-operated in the defense of King William as yet. Some forces of the former are said to have reached within 5 miles of Walkerton and gone back. Certainly either might have checked the enemy at Aylett's. If I am to intercept the enemy in King William, I must occupy across from the White House, on the Pamunkey, to the bluffs above Frazer's Ferry, and that I cannot do. If left to my discretion,

and furnished with two good guns for the Mattaponi, like those sent for the Pamunkey, I will issue orders to that effect immediately, unless you order otherwise.

The two Blakely guns are below at Glenn's Bluff, and could not be sent back this morning. They shall be forwarded as early as practicable. We want the best of telegraphic operators here, and have an unpracticed one. Your messages were delayed twenty-four hours.

The enemy are now in strong force at Yorktown and Gloucester Point.

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

GREENVILLE, N. C.,
June 9, 1863.

Major-General HILL,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I returned from Hamilton this morning and found your letter of June 8.

I will move to Kinston as soon as I am satisfied Foster is making a real advance. I think he will not advance unless the Yankee army meet with decided success at Vicksburg or elsewhere.

Later in the day your letter of the 5th [received], informing me that Cooke had left Kinston, and wishing a courier line established to Rocky Mount.

I found that Colonel [Joel R.] Griffin had returned. He says he crossed the Chowan River last Saturday night near Colerain; that the enemy are not building a wharf at Dillard's farm, and that they have no artillery at Gatesville, and only about 200 cavalry.

If you want Griffin's regiment, I think I can get along with three companies, or perhaps two of it. If you do not send him to Virginia, I think he had better go to Colerain or vicinity, in charge of all the troops across the Roanoke. I would like to know, if you can tell me, whether Colquitt would be likely to magnify the appearances of the enemy's advance or not.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 9, 1863.

General R. E. LEE:

On looking over my letter of the 7th instant* to your military secretary, I have thought the last paragraph may seem somewhat too abrupt. I therefore write in haste, just as I am about to start to Saltville, to mention one of the several reasons why I cannot, at this time, detach any more troops from my department without orders from the War Department.

I have very positive information that the enemy has recently mounted two additional regiments in the Kanawha Valley.

They probably contemplate a raid on a large scale on this line of railroad. They outnumbered me in cavalry before mounting these last two regiments.

* See p. 867.

You will readily see, I think, that I cannot, under the circumstances, detach from my small cavalry force. Indeed, I am greatly in need of my troops that are now with you. I earnestly desire that my troops shall be employed in the way best calculated to advance our cause, whether in this or any other department. I, of course, see more clearly what is needed in my own than in any other department, and I am convinced that more troops are needed here to guard this important line than I have at this time. I hope, therefore, that you will, as soon as practicable, send back to me at least the Fiftieth [Virginia] Regiment Infantry. There are so many indications of active operations by your army within a few days, that I defer urging you to send me that regiment.

Awaiting further developments, in haste, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 9, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Warm Springs, Bath County, Va.:

COLONEL: General Echols' brigade is now at Meadow Bluff. Its advanced position renders it necessary for him to get the earliest information of the enemy's movement. The major-general commanding directs, therefore, that you forward to General Echols any information your scouts bring in that may be useful to him.

Please furnish the same to these headquarters. You are particularly desired to send your scouts in the direction of Huttonsville, and be on the alert for any move that may be made from Northwestern Virginia in the direction of Staunton. Proceed as rapidly as you can with preparations for active service.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Brigade:

GENERAL: I was glad to learn by your telegraphic dispatch that you had so promptly moved toward the Potomac. I hope you will be able to effect a diversion favorable to operations in the Valley, increase the ranks of your brigade, and collect horses and cattle for the army. The latter had better be sent back promptly to the upper part of the Shenandoah Valley, and turned over to the agents of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. General Ewell will be in command in the Lower Valley, and I desire you to communicate to him any intelligence which may aid him in his operations and to carry out any instructions he may give.

Wishing you all success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, near Strasburg:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 8th instant, and am glad to find your command is already at a point convenient for future operations. I desire you to keep it prepared for active service, see to its subsistence, forage, and ammunition, and when you receive notice from General Ewell of his arrival in the Valley, report to him for duty. In the meantime, I request that you will keep your scouts out, and collect all information of the strength and position of the enemy's forces at Winchester, Berryville, Martinsburg, and Harper's Ferry, so that you may give General Ewell the benefit of the latest intelligence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 10, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: I have written to General A. G. Jenkins, commanding the cavalry in the Valley District, to report to you for duty, on being notified of your arrival in the Valley. I inclose a letter to General Imboden,* who has been ordered down into the Valley of the South Branch of the Potomac, to fix the attention of the enemy stationed at New Creek, Cacapon Bridge, &c., and to endeavor to break the railroad connection between Cumberland and Martinsburg. He is instructed to communicate to you any intelligence of importance, and to comply with any directions you may give him. This letter you had better forward to him on reaching the Valley. He may probably be heard of at Moorefield or Romney. General I. R. Trimble has been placed in command of the Valley District, though I have not yet heard of his arrival at Staunton. The Maryland troops stationed in the Valley form a part of his command. General Trimble, if able to take the field, will carry out any instructions which you may give for their disposition, or, in his absence, you may give them any directions which you may think proper. I request you will keep me advised of your progress, and, as far as you can, notify me of the different stages of your march as you proceed. General Jenkins is establishing a line of couriers between the Valley and my headquarters; their positions you will probably ascertain on your route.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

JUNE 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,

Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Dispatch just received from General Lee gives the following:

* See p. 878.

CULPEPER, June 9.

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 a. m., at the various fords from Beverly to Kelly's, with large force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest till 5 p. m., General Stuart drove them across the river.

Another dispatch of same date he writes :*

Cooke had better be advanced to Hanover Junction and Jenkins to the Chickahominy. Corse is ordered to join Pickett. Enemy crossed Rappahannock at Beverly Ford—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—in large force this morning. Prisoners from two corps have been captured this side of the river. Two other corps are reported to be advancing north of the Rappahannock.

R. E. LEE.

The belief is entertained that troops have been and are being withdrawn from the south side of James River, and that an attempt will be made by a movement from York River, as a base, to cut the railroad between Richmond and the Rappahannock, and perhaps march upon the capital, unless it is protected by some other than local force. Therefore it is, that General Lee asks that Cooke's brigade be sent to Hanover Junction and Jenkins' brigade to the Chickahominy.

Your wish to draw Jenkins' brigade farther south has not been forgotten, and your remarks in relation to Colquitt's brigade are well remembered. It is clearly perceived that the withdrawal of a brigade from your line weakens it too much; but you will not fail to appreciate the necessity here, and will not undervalue the importance of a movement by Lee toward the Potomac.

With better knowledge of what is before you than is possessed here, the matter is submitted to you with the hope that it may be practicable for you to send a brigade (Jenkins' or Colquitt's) to the Chickahominy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,

Dublin, June 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS, &c.:

GENERAL: Colonel [J. M.] Corns was yesterday ordered to report to you with the two remaining companies of his regiment. The major-general commanding directs you to send as large a part of your cavalry as you can spare to scout the roads through Pocahontas, and to keep a sharp lookout for any movement of the enemy from that direction.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 10, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond*:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I beg leave to bring to your attention a subject with reference to which I have thought that the course pursued by

* See Lee to Davis, June 9, p. 874.

writers and speakers among us has had a tendency to interfere with our success. I refer to the manner in which the demonstration of a desire for peace at the North has been received in our country.

I think there can be no doubt that journalists and others at the South, to whom the Northern people naturally look for a reflection of our opinions, have met these indications in such wise as to weaken the hands of the advocates of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Government, and give much encouragement to those who urge a continuance of the war.

Recent political movements in the United States, and the comments of influential newspapers upon them, have attracted my attention particularly to this subject, which I deem not unworthy of the consideration of Your Excellency, nor inappropriate to be adverted to by me, in view of its connection with the situation of military affairs.

Conceding to our enemies the superiority claimed by them in numbers, resources, and all the means and appliances for carrying on the war, we have no right to look for exemptions from the military consequences of a vigorous use of these advantages, excepting by such deliverance as the mercy of Heaven may accord to the courage of our soldiers, the justice of our cause, and the constancy and prayers of our people. While making the most we can of the means of resistance we possess, and gratefully accepting the measure of success with which God has blessed our efforts as an earnest of His approval and favor, it is nevertheless the part of wisdom to carefully measure and husband our strength, and not to expect from it more than in the ordinary course of affairs it is capable of accomplishing. We should not, therefore, conceal from ourselves that our resources in men are constantly diminishing, and the disproportion in this respect between us and our enemies, if they continue united in their efforts to subjugate us, is steadily augmenting.

The decrease of the aggregate of this army, as disclosed by the returns, affords an illustration of this fact. Its effective strength varies from time to time, but the falling off in its aggregate shows that its ranks are growing weaker and that its losses are not supplied by recruits.

Under these circumstances, we should neglect no honorable means of dividing and weakening our enemies, that they may feel some of the difficulties experienced by ourselves. It seems to me that the most effectual mode of accomplishing this object, now within our reach, is to give all the encouragement we can, consistently with truth, to the rising peace party of the North.

Nor do I think we should, in this connection, make nice distinction between those who declare for peace unconditionally and those who advocate it as a means of restoring the Union, however much we may prefer the former.

We should bear in mind that the friends of peace at the North must make concessions to the earnest desire that exists in the minds of their countrymen for a restoration of the Union, and that to hold out such a result as an inducement is essential to the success of their party.

Should the belief that peace will bring back the Union become general, the war would no longer be supported, and that, after all, is what we are interested in bringing about. When peace is proposed to us, it will be time enough to discuss its terms, and it is not the part of prudence to spurn the proposition in advance, merely because those who wish to make it believe, or affect to believe, that it

will result in bringing us back to the Union. We entertain no such apprehensions, nor doubt that the desire of our people for a distinct and independent national existence will prove as steadfast under the influence of peaceful measures as it has shown itself in the midst of war.

If the views I have indicated meet the approval of Your Excellency, you will best know how to give effect to them. Should you deem them inexpedient or impracticable, I think you will nevertheless agree with me that we should at least carefully abstain from measures or expressions that tend to discourage any party whose purpose is peace.

With the statement of my own opinion on the subject, the length of which you will excuse, I leave to your better judgment to determine the proper course to be pursued.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 8th instant, just received. I concur entirely in your views of the importance of aggressive movements by your army. Indeed, in my present judgment, such action is indispensable to our safety and independence, and all attendant sacrifices and risks must be incurred. I steadily urge and sustain this view; at the same time, I am most anxious to assure your communications and supplies, and it is in this view I press upon your own consideration some of the dangers to which our destitution of a covering force to this city and the railroad may expose us. I have not hesitated, in co-operating with your plans, to leave this city almost defenseless, and since my letter of yesterday, learning that you had ordered away the small brigade left by General Pickett at Hanover, I have readily concurred in sending Cooke's brigade to the Junction. As General Wise is far down the Peninsula and in King William, this leaves us literally without force, should the enemy make a dash with their transports up the James. I have some apprehension, from intelligence recently received, that they are concentrating a force at Yorktown and Newport News with this view, but we must incur the hazard. The President has not been willing to order Jenkins' brigade from North Carolina, in view of the representations made by Generals Hill and Whiting, but he has communicated your late telegrams to the former, and submitted to his discretion the propriety of the removal. I trust he will concur in the policy of encountering some risk to promote the grand results that may be attained by your successful operations. Our great want here is some cavalry, to scout and give timely notice, and I again invite your attention to this subject and the suggestions made in my letter of yesterday.*

With high esteem, very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1863.

J. M. JEFFRIES, Esq.,
Spring Farm, King and Queen County, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received and considered. It is most painful to the Government to be unable to render full protection against these marauding raids of worse than a brigand foe; but, as you must, on reflection, readily see, it is impossible, with the limited resources of the Government, all of which are imperatively needed on the great fields of conflict, to spare scattered forces for local defense. Not even companies, much less regiments, can be spared; and only occasional aid in cases of actual inroads can be furnished, and they but too frequently come too late. The true reliance of the people must be on themselves and their local organizations for home defense. It will soon be found that a very small number of resolute men in a wooded country known to them can effectively stop, and punish fearfully, even a large detachment of marauding cavalry. These raiders are worse than savage beasts, mere ravening wolves, and deserve to be so treated.

Respectfully,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.] ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, [STATE OF] VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1863.

Commandants of regiments of the line are required immediately to cause weekly musters to be held in each company district of their respective regiments, and to have the men kept on duty, and drilled, not exceeding two hours each day. Every man from eighteen to forty-five years, inclusive, who has not been enrolled as a conscript, whether he has furnished a substitute or not, is bound, and must be held to the performance of this duty. (See Code, 1860, ch. 29, sec. 7, p. 163.) Those who claim, or have heretofore received, exemptions upon any ground, are required to be re-examined by the local boards appointed under the act of October 1, 1862.

Commandants of regiments are required carefully to ascertain who are subject to military duty, and to enforce, if needful, the performance of that duty promptly and effectively upon all.

Where companies are not too much reduced, vacancies in the line of company officers must be filled by elections, as prescribed by law. Where they have been reduced below the minimum, two or more, composed of the men of adjacent company districts sufficient to form a company, will be consolidated, elect officers, and the commandants of regiments will assign to those officers the duty of conducting the weekly drills within the company districts as they now stand, or, if it be more conducive to the convenience of the men, the commandant of the regiment may, at their request, rearrange the company districts as will best promote that convenience.

This is a preliminary measure of urgent necessity, and to meet a requisition of the President for 8,000 militia, to be mustered into service on the 1st of August next. But as the President is authorized by acts of Congress of August 21, 1861, and October 13, 1862, to accept the services of volunteer companies for local defense, the Governor recommends to those who are subject to duty under the militia

laws of the State, and to all others who are physically able to bear arms, to organize such companies without delay, in conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress, and to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, which will be sent to the commandant of each regiment.

The requisition of 8,000 militia will be reduced in proportion to the aggregate of volunteer companies which may organize as before stated.

Commandants of regiments will promptly certify to this department the organization and strength of such companies, and as promptly report the same to the Secretary of War.

By command:

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, [STATE OF] VIRGINIA,
June 11, 1863.

This order, while it was necessary to enable the Governor to meet the President's requisition for 8,000 militia, is designed to promote (so far as the State authorities can do so) the organization of a volunteer force which it is understood the President prefers, and which we believe would be far more effective than any drafted militia. There is reason to expect that many below eighteen and above forty-five years will join it.

Presuming that orders in regard to this volunteer organization will be issued by the War Department, I beg respectfully to suggest that it be stated in the order whether or not conscripts not yet enrolled (forty to forty-five) may be enrolled; that men above forty-five and below eighteen be invited to join. State especially the nature and locality of the service which will be required, and, if so, that it will be confined, as far as possible, to the country in which the company is raised; if mounted men are preferred, whether the Government will arm them. Restrict the companies to not less than 50, rank and file, and prescribe number and rank of officers. If the mobocratic principle of election can be gotten over, the better, and the President appoint. If the distinctive character of a home defense can be given to it, success will be more certain.

For militia officers, the more condensed and simple orders and forms are preferable.

If, when prepared, General Cooper can spare so many, I think it will be advisable to send a copy through this office to each regiment.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

WHITE HOUSE, *June 11, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Colonel [R. T. W.] Duke reports that it is represented the enemy are in force at the Hickory Neck Academy, and also on the Diascund road. He, Duke, has position behind the Warriner

Swamp, 1½ miles this side of Barham's, the cavalry in front reconnoitering. He is ordered to fall back across the Chickahominy. Colonel Goode has not yet come over from the other side of the Pamunkey, nor have any railroad cars yet come.

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE HOUSE, *June 11, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Colonel Jones, from Diascund, reports enemy advancing as high as Burnt Ordinary, 2,000 or 2,500 strong, supposed by him to be exaggerated. Has sent scout to see. His wagon-master has since reported seeing a heavy force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Major [A. W.] Stark reports from New Kent Court-House that the enemy are advancing. Colonel Duke has moved to re-enforce Colonel [W. B.] Tabb. The telegraph officer announces report of a courier from Slatersville that the enemy were advancing up the Diascund road, 8 miles from that place. The commander of the Sandy Point signal station reports gunboats advancing up James River and shelling Swan Point.

I have ordered Colonels Goode and Shingler to move down immediately with all my available forces, excepting guards here—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. If the enemy move up James River, and I have to fall back, I can cross and move to Chaffin's farm, by the Forge or Long Bridges.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

CULPEPER, *June 12, 1863.*

General ARNOLD ELZEY:

Have directed General A. P. Hill to send regiment to Hanover Junction to relieve Cooke's at once. Corse ordered to return to Hanover Junction. Send for Jenkins' brigade at once; if necessary, Ransom's. Let D. H. Hill replace latter. Get regiment of cavalry from me.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of June 6 has been received. I am very much obliged to you for your generosity in aiding me to strengthen and supply this army. I am anxious to have a good supply of beef-cattle, in case I should succeed in accomplishing what I desire to do. I will be glad, therefore, if you will turn over the cattle to Major Nolan's order, who can have them grazed until they are needed.

The design which I had in Colonel Long's letter was to ascertain simply whether you had any cavalry which you could spare and

which would probably be idle during the summer. I did not intend to impose upon your generosity, nor desire you to send me troops needed in your own department, though I want every man I can get.

The Thirty-fourth [Virginia] Battalion has been ordered to rejoin General Jenkins, who is serving in the Valley, and whom I regard as temporarily detached from your department. The Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry is in a good position to watch the force of the enemy, of which your scouts inform you. You will then have the Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion and the Eighth Cavalry Regiment besides, which I hope will be in a condition to render effectual service.

The transportation captured will be on duty in the Valley in collecting supplies.

Your note from Colonel [W. P.] Thompson I have forwarded to General Imboden for his information.

With best wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 13, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

I had the honor to receive yesterday your letters of the 9th and 10th instant.

You can realize the difficulty of operating in any offensive movement with this army if it has to be divided to cover Richmond. It seems to me useless to attempt it with the force against it. You will have seen its effective strength by the last returns. I grieve over the desolation of the country and the distress to innocent women and children, occasioned by spiteful excursions of the enemy, unworthy of a civilized nation. It can only be prevented by local organizations and bold measures. As regards cavalry, I have not half as much as I require to keep back the enemy's mounted force in my front. If I weaken it, I fear a heavier calamity may befall us than that we wish to avoid. I have not yet heard of Col. R. [H.] Anderson's regiment of cavalry leaving Georgia, or Colonel [J. H.] Clanton's from Alabama, which I understood had been ordered by the President some time since. General D. H. Hill offered to send me a North Carolina regiment. It had better be ordered to Richmond. I believe the expedition reported to General Elzey as marching up the Peninsula is one of those raids. All accounts agree that the Federal forces at Suffolk, Yorktown, Gloucester, &c., have been reduced, and General Hooker re-enforced. Some of General Dix's men were captured on the 11th at Fredericksburg. I think the enemy had been mystified as to our movements until the publication of my dispatch to the Department of the cavalry fight on the 9th, and the comments and assertions of some of our Richmond papers. The day after the fight everything subsided to their former lines. Yesterday movements were discovered up the Rappahannock, and pickets report they continued all night. I send down Colonel Long to give an exact account of the reported movements of the enemy up the Peninsula. He will inform you of the condition of affairs here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

GREENVILLE, N. C., *June 13, 1863.*

Major-General HILL,
Comdg. Dept. of N. C. and S. Va., Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Foster left Washington on Wednesday last, going, as was supposed, to New Berne. He had been in Washington several days.

I cannot get information sufficiently accurate to be worth relying on.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—The telegraph office at Rocky Mount is not in working order. I should receive telegrams as soon, if not sooner, from Kinston. Please let me know as soon as any decision is reached about Griffin's regiment going away. If it stays, I wish to make some changes in its posts.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 13, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL, &c.:

GENERAL: Thanks for your telegram, just received. I agree with you in your judgment that the Chickahominy is too long a line for our means. We can only defend certain points. The exterior line of defenses (inside the Chickahominy) would require 100,000 men. I have Wise's brigade at Chaffin's, the force you sent of Ransom's at Drewry's, and Cooke's brigade in reserve for support. Cavalry I need very much. Write me, if you please, and what you think of the enemy's movement.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 14, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your command as early as you can to-morrow for Winchester.

Your troops will take the road by which you marched here from Winchester last fall. Such wagons as you may not require with you will be sent round by Woodville.

The general desires to know the earliest hour at which you will move.

Colonel Corley has some five or six wagons which he will let you have on application.

Colonel Cole has a day's rations of hard bread, which you can send for also.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 14, 1863—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT, *Commanding Division*:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you put your command in readiness to march to Winchester. The route for your troops will be by the road that brought you here from that point last fall. Your wagons, such as you may not require with you, will be sent round by Woodville.

The division of Major-General Hood will move to-morrow, and yours is intended to follow at a convenient distance, which will probably fix your movement for the 15th [16th?]

Meantime, the general desires that you should move your camp to-morrow, and bivouac for the night at some good point a little to the left of Culpeper Court-House.

The clothing that you have on hand for your troops should be issued at once. Major [S. P.] Mitchell will issue a portion to your quartermaster early to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 14, 1863—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires you to put your command in readiness to move for Winchester to-morrow.

Your troops will take the road by which you marched from that point last fall, and such wagons as you may not require with you, will be sent round by Woodville.

Further notice will be sent you for your movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
June 14, 1863—12 midnight.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Chief of Artillery:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your command to-morrow afternoon for Winchester, taking the turnpike from here as your route.

Have all your needful preparations made to-morrow morning, and advise me early of the hour at which you will probably move.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[G. MOXLEY SORREL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—By your command is meant, for the present, the battalions of Alexander and Eshleman. The others will move with the divisions to which they are temporarily assigned.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 14, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War:

I returned yesterday from a visit to the salt-works on the borders of Smyth and Washington Counties, and a part of the country in front of them.

I am convinced that a force of from 800 to 1,000 men should be designated and assigned to the permanent occupation and defense of the salt-works. An intelligent and determined officer should be assigned to the command, and he should be provided with from eight to ten pieces of field artillery in position (no horses would be needed for the artillery), and at least one company of cavalry. An engineer officer should be sent to the place, to locate, plan, and superintend the construction of a few defensive works. The importance of the salt-works to the Confederacy, would, I think, fully justify their permanent occupation by a force of at least the strength I have mentioned.

With that important point occupied as I have indicated, both the commanders of this and the Department of East Tennessee would feel greater freedom of action with their troops in that vicinity than they can feel now.

The artillery needed might be such as is now rejected for active service in the field and thrown aside.

I simply make the suggestion, without assigning all the reasons that induce this opinion. As the salt-works are directly on the dividing line between this department and the Department of East Tennessee, if my suggestion is thought worthy of adoption, it will rest with you to say whether the force designed for the defense of the salt-works shall be taken from my command or Major-General Buckner's. As the chief approaches to the salt-works are through the Department of East Tennessee, I think General Buckner should furnish the garrison.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GREENVILLE, N. C., June 14, 1863.

Major-General HILL,

Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Petersburg:

GENERAL: Two days since a man named Ward was sent out of Washington in an ambulance by the enemy. He was taken up by my pickets and sent to me. He is sick, and I have put him in the hospital under guard. From his character, I suspect he intended to communicate with his three sons who are in Washington. I inclose a copy of a note* from the officer who arrested him, with the indorsement of Colonel Griffin.

I questioned him closely, but could get no information from him. I afterward sent Captain [W. E.] Demille to examine him as if for his own information.

The captain was satisfied from the examination that there are but three regiments of Pennsylvania drafted men in and near Washington, and one general (Prince). This is confirmed by three prisoners who were taken by Whitford. They said 2,500 men in all.

* Not found.

Major [J. N.] Whitford thinks Foster is trying to get up a raid toward Kinston before the 26th instant, when some of his regiments are to be discharged. I think he would hardly venture with troops whose time is so nearly out. The time for this raid to start is said to be to-morrow. I imagine it is the same story you received from Colquitt a week ago.

Please let me know what I shall do with this old fellow, Ward.

There are rumors of cavalry being collected at Plymouth, but nothing that can be relied on. I doubt the probability.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *June 15, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that, after the receipt of this letter, all mail and other communications which may be sent me, may be forwarded by way of Gordonsville and Staunton; also that instructions may be given to forward all convalescents and other soldiers returning to the army by the same route, sending them in detachments, properly rationed, and under charge of such officers as may be available.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 15, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: A dispatch from Ewell, dated 5 a. m. to-day, states that Early's division stormed the enemy's works at Winchester, capturing their cannon, &c., with little loss on our side. He was pushing on. I have as yet received no particulars.

I have been waiting for the arrival of Stuart, or of information from him, but as yet have received none. If anything of importance is received, I will write again. Should nothing render it inadvisable within your knowledge, I wish you would advance Hood on the road by Barbee's Cross-Roads, &c., to Markham, as arranged to-day. Your reserve artillery, trains, &c., may be sent, if you think proper, by Chester Gap. Let McLaws and Pickett follow you as rapidly as they can, and should the roads or other circumstances make it advantageous that they should proceed by Front Royal, give them the proper directions accordingly. You can threaten as much as you please an attack upon the enemy's right flank, so as to throw them back upon the Potomac, but advance as rapidly as you can with propriety. Anderson encamped this evening 2 miles this side of Germanna, and will pass beyond this place to-morrow evening. Heth left Fredericksburg to-day. Hill wrote that Pender was ready, and would move as soon as he heard from his scouts that he had sent north of the Rappahannock. As far as heard from, the enemy had all gone.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 15, 1863.Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The convalescents belonging to your corps have been ordered to proceed by Staunton in small parties, in charge of an officer in all cases. Please send to that point more definite instructions in regard to the route by which they will reach you, and have provision made for their rations in passing up the Valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

(Copies of same to Lieutenant-General Ewell; commandant post, Staunton, Va.; Major [Cornelius] Boyle, Gordonsville, Va.; commandant, Lynchburg, Va.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 15, 1863.Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Meadow Bluff:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th was received yesterday after the courier had started for your headquarters.

I had hoped you would be able to hold your position at Meadow Bluff, and so guard that part of the county of Greenbrier. As you and your regimental and battalion commanders are so decidedly of the opinion that Meadow Bluff cannot be held with troops now there without exposing Lewisburg and the part of Greenbrier to the south and east of that place to cavalry raids, which you would not be able to repel, you will, without delay, withdraw your brigade from Meadow Bluff, and post it in front of Lewisburg, at or near the points it occupied when I was last with you.

Obstruct thoroughly the old State road in front of the Blue Sulphur Springs, and any other road between the main road from Lewisburg to Gauley Bridge and New River by which a cavalry force could penetrate.

I have directed the quartermaster to send you everything you have asked for pertaining to his department, including the transportation you last called for.

A part of the supplies are now on the way to you; the others will be sent forward as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letters of 12th and 13th instant received. I telegraphed you on Saturday to retain Jenkins' brigade at Petersburg.

Your suggestions are approved in respect to the disposition to be made of Ransom's old brigade, which had already been ordered down

to Drewry's Bluff, and your views are concurred in with regard to the Chickahominy, as being too long a line to be held by one brigade. This has been obviated by the addition of Corse's brigade, drawn from General Lee's command at Culpeper.

In haste, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CULPEPER, June 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY:

Dispatch of to-day received. Ascertain truth of report of enemy landing at West Point, and what is the force. If true, enemy at Fredericksburg recrossed Rappahannock Saturday night and disappeared Sunday morning. Supposed to have gone back to Aquia.

R. E. LEE,
General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, June 15, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: General Wise directs me to inform you that he has issued General Elzey's orders to the two regiments of Cooke's brigade and the two sections of artillery. These two regiments were posted on the Central or Darbytown road, 6 miles below these headquarters, and had a strong picket $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below them, on the Darbytown road and Charles City road. The general wishes to know whether General Elzey desires him to keep up this picket from his own brigade. He directs me also to inform you that Colonel Shingler has established a line of pickets at the following places: White House, New Kent Court-House, Morris' Church, Kames', Forge Bridge, Wilcox's, Coles' Ferry, Captain Penney's, Hog Neck, Vaiden's Ferry, Lamb's Ferry, Barrett's Ferry, and Tomahund, at the mouth of the Chickahominy. Colonel Shingler has his headquarters at Meadow Station, on the York River Railroad, and has established courier lines from his headquarters to this place, to Forge Bridge, and from Charles City Court-House to these headquarters. Inclosed I send you his scout reports, which have just been received. Colonel Shingler has been directed to forward all information of the movements of the enemy direct to Major-General Elzey as well as to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. WISE,
Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

SCOUT CAMP NEAR SLATERSVILLE,
June 15, 1863.

Col. W. P. SHINGLER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the success of my scout thus far:

On Saturday evening I went to Barhamsville, and there heard that the enemy were at Hickory Neck. I then fell back to Mr. Ball's, with

the intention of meeting Sergeant Thorn with his scout, but heard the enemy were at Slatersville—force, two regiments of infantry. I then felt it my duty to proceed immediately to Slatersville, but found no enemy there. On Sunday, the 14th instant, I went down the Telegraph road. When I got nearly to Warriner's Swamp, I obtained positive information that the enemy were at Barhamsville, their picket at Roper's Church. I dismounted, and sent my horses to New Kent Court-House, and proceeded immediately to Barhamsville. I went in sight of the sentinel at Roper's; then took the woods, and went in the rear of Barhamsville, to ascertain, if possible, the force and position of the enemy. Their force I found out to be 200 infantry and 50 cavalry; their position, Barhamsville. They were re-enforced yesterday evening, pretty heavily, I think. Last night they sent up a large scout of some 500 or 600 cavalry. I have not yet learned how far they went, but I suppose to the Court-House. I had no means of reporting their advance to the picket. They returned to Barhamsville last night about 11 o'clock. You will, no doubt, think this a lengthy report, but I have tried to be as explicit as possible.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant.

A. G. TRADEWELL.

[P. S.]—I have heard nothing of Thorn and his party.

NEW KENT COURT-HOUSE,
Monday, June 15, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Colonel [W. P.] SHINGLER :

SIR : I went down as far as Slatersville this morning, where I met two scouts from the Thirty-second [Virginia] Battalion, who reported 300 Yankee cavalry at that place last night, and, judging from the tracks, I think the statement correct. From this number six or eight came within a few hundred yards of the picket at this place, and all fell back from Slatersville before midnight; how far I have not yet ascertained. I find two men from Tradewell's detail here, with all the horses. I will take these two, and go as far down as practicable, and again report to you, should they be on this side of Warriner Swamp. The scouts from the Thirty-second Battalion have lost their horses, and as Tradewell and his companions have not been heard from, perhaps it would be as well to send two or three more men down.

Yours, &c.,

W. D. CROSLAND.

HEADQUARTERS,
Taylorsville, June 15, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,

Commanding at Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have relieved General Cooke's and General Pettigrew's troops found guarding the rail and county road bridges over the Mattapony, North and South Anna, and Little Rivers.

My command does not number over 1,200 effective men. I have no battery with me.

I find there are works for artillery at the several points above mentioned. If I am to remain here, I request you to send me a good battery of field pieces.

I telegraphed you last night a copy of a dispatch received by Colonel [D. J.] Godwin from his scouts on the Mattaponi, and who were informed that the enemy had and were still landing troops at West Point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. CORSE,

Brigadier-General.

COLONEL GODWIN'S CAVALRY COMMAND.

One commanding officer and 10 men at Hanover Court-House that pickets 8 miles below, on the Pamunkey River.

One company at Mongohick Church, that pickets and scouts as low down as King William Court-House and Dayton, 3 miles below.

M. D. CORSE,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 15, 1863.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Lloyd's, Va.:

DEAR SIR: I received to-day your letter of the 8th instant. As to the withdrawal of the cavalry, I presume that the regiment has only been moved higher up the river, to join the infantry pickets, which do not now extend as far down as formerly. This is necessary to prevent any force from penetrating between the lines.

I regret very much that the cavalry force is inadequate to afford to our citizens the protection I should like to give them against outrages of our barbarous enemy. Their conduct is such as to excite the horror and detestation of the civilized world.

I earnestly recommend that the people organize themselves for their own defense. If they will do so, much can be effected in restraining the depredations of the enemy.

Whenever it is practicable, the regular troops will co-operate, as far as it may be possible, with the home guards. Great service can be rendered by intelligent and cool men furnishing trustworthy information of the enemy's numbers and movements to the nearest officer in command of troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,

General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 44. }

June 15, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success which has crowned the valor of this command. In acknowledgment of Divine favor, chaplains will hold religious services in the respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient.

With wonderfully small loss—less than 300 killed, wounded, and missing—we have carried strong works, defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over 3,000 prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause which has inspired every effort of our troops.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell :

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 45. } *June 15, 1863.*

I. Major-General Early, while in the vicinity, will assume command of the Department of Winchester, comprising all the Valley south as far as Woodstock and north as far as the lines of the army.

II. All captured property will be turned over to the proper departments, excepting such supplies as may be needed for present consumption, which will at once be issued to the command.

The provost-marshal will use the most stringent measures to prevent individual appropriations of what belongs to all.

Clothing will be issued under the rules that govern the Quartermaster's Department, on requisitions approved by the lieutenant-general commanding. All the divisions will be furnished in proportion.

When horses or supplies are absolutely necessary for individual wants, the applications must be approved at these headquarters, or by Major-General Early, commanding Department of Winchester.

The garrison flag captured by Major-General Early's division will be sent to Richmond by a detail to be made by Major-General Early.

The lieutenant-general commanding desires in every manner to ameliorate the condition of the men in the ranks, who have the work to do, and who do it so nobly. He is fully sensible of the oppression and outrages of the enemy on our people. He appeals to the intelligence and patriotism that mark this army, to assist him in repressing every act of individual plunder on the part of those who may think such only just retaliation. But this plundering must be repressed, or our discipline is gone; the prospect of victory which has hitherto marked our course will be lost, and we will become, like our enemies, a band of robbers, without spirit to win victories.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell :

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
No. —. } *June 15, 1863.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 154, headquarters Department of Northern Virginia, June 8, 1863, the following-named officers are designated to constitute the board therein named, viz :

Col. E. P. Alexander, president ; Major Dearing ; Major Henry ; Captain Reilly, Henry's battalion ; Captain Blount, Dearing's battalion ; Captain Fraser, Cabell's battalion.

The board will be called together by the president on the earliest day practicable, and will proceed to discharge the duties indicated in the order, and will report the result within the present week, if practicable, or as soon as may be.

By command of General W. N. Pendleton:

D. D. PENDLETON,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 16, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. HILL, *Commanding Corps:*

GENERAL: I have received your two dispatches of yesterday, and conclude that the enemy has entirely disappeared from your front. General Anderson's division arrived here this morning. It will be supplied with provisions and forage, and will resume its march to-morrow. Heth, I hope, will reach here to-morrow, and as I have not yet heard of Pender being in motion, I presume he will not reach here until the next day. I wish your corps to follow Longstreet as closely as you can, and, keeping your divisions in supporting distance, your reserve artillery, heavy batteries, and reserve trains might advantageously take the Sperryville road as far as Woodville, and there turn off for Chester Gap to Front Royal, and so down the Valley. Longstreet's troops have taken the Winchester road as far as Gaines' Cross-Roads, or some point in that vicinity, where he will turn off to Rocks Ford, across Hedgeman's River, and thence by Edgeworth and Barbee's Cross-Roads to Markham. He will then either pursue the route by Paris, or fall down into the Valley by the Manassas Gap road, according to circumstances. This road is said to furnish good grazing and some dry forage, and will tend to deceive the enemy as to our ultimate destination, at least for a time. Should the route not prove a favorable one, Longstreet will send back word to the marching columns, and they will be turned back on the Chester Gap road. Govern yourself accordingly. Your divisions as they come up will be furnished with all the provisions and forage which they can take from this place. This being the last point where we will be in railroad communication with Richmond, I recommend that everything which may be found surplus in the baggage of your troops should be sent back from this place. If not here, I will be found in the advance with General Longstreet. General Ewell reported, under date of the 15th instant, that Early's division stormed the enemy's works at Winchester, capturing their cannon, &c., with very little loss on our side, and that everything was pushing on.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 16, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I send you a letter from Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, which has been transmitted to me from beyond the Atlantic, though

I think it probable a copy may have reached you. His recommendations to the Democracy of the North, so far as we are concerned, I think cannot be objected to, and, if adopted, will inure to our benefit. He refers to the irritation produced among that party by the language of some of our Southern papers, which I thought at the time would be the natural consequence. It was to prevent, if possible, a similar occurrence in the present development of feeling at the North that I wrote you the other day.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 16, 1863.

Maj. C. R. COLLINS,
Commanding, &c.:

I learn that the enemy have withdrawn their pickets on the upper branch of the Rappahannock, as high up as Beverly Ford. I presume they have also withdrawn them from the Lower Rappahannock, and that none of the enemy now remain between that river and the Potomac. Should that be the case, you need not keep up your picket line on the river, but establish your command for the present near Fredericksburg, where you can get supplies and send scouts across into Stafford, to keep yourself informed of what is going on at Aquia and above.

You must also repress, as far as possible, any marauding expedition that may be made up the Rappahannock and in the counties north of that river. For this purpose a light battery would be useful, and I desire you to apply to General Elzey to know whether one can be furnished you from Richmond.

You will report to General Elzey all information of importance touching the movements of the enemy affecting the safety of the country south of the Rappahannock.

Colonel [W. W.] Rich, on your left, will be withdrawn, to join his brigade.

You must make your requisitions for supplies upon Richmond, and I hope you will do everything in your power to keep your men and horses in good condition, and be ready to join me whenever I think you can be withdrawn from your present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *June 16, 1863.*

Capt. GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have ordered Captain Capps' company to the White House, to guard the bridge there. Major [John R.] Robertson with his command is at Long and Forge Bridges, and the remainder of my command is with me at Bottom's Bridge. I have directed the officers at these several posts to hold them as long as possible, and to offer the most determined resistance to the advance of the enemy.

I have sent a scout into King and Queen, to proceed down the Mat-

tapony to a point opposite to and commanding a good view of West Point, to ascertain what force, if any, is there, and to return immediately and report to me. This scout will be in, I hope, this evening.

The scouts, Huntington, Golding, Tribble, and Cotten, who were left in the rear of the enemy, have reported. They left their horses within the enemy's lines, finding it impossible to get through with them. The horses were left in the woods, in charge of Mr. Mareten, and their owners hope will not be found by the enemy.

These scouts agree in the estimate of the enemy's force at a maximum of 5,000, being commanded by Generals Gordon and King.

Two of the enemy were killed by my scouts at Mrs. Whitaker's, at a place called Alabama; one at Dr. Jennings's place, and a negro fellow, who represented himself as a recruiting officer, at Mrs. Stuart's, just below Diascund Bridge. The negro was a powerful fellow, and made a tremendous fight; one gun was broken over his head, and he was shot through in three places before he succumbed. The scouts fired at several others of the enemy, and, they think, killed three others.

I have no report from the scouts now in front of the enemy of a later date than the report of Corporal Tradewell and Sergeant Thorn, forwarded and received by you yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,

Colonel Holcombe Legion.

[Indorsement.]

CHAFFIN'S FARM, *June 17, 1863.*

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Elzey for his information.

HENRY A. WISE,

Brigadier-General.

PETERSBURG, *June 16, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

I have found it necessary to order Ransom's brigade up to this point, on account of a movement on the Blackwater.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,

Major-General.

GREENVILLE, N. C., *June 16, 1863.*

Major-General HILL,

Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C., Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I received to-day yours of yesterday's date.

I will give orders for Colonel Griffin, with four companies of his cavalry and his artillery company, to be ready to obey your orders to move to Franklin. This will leave me only three companies of cavalry, one of which will be used entirely as couriers.

I will continue to report to you promptly any information worth reporting, and, when you are without information from me, you may consider things as they were at last report. I will also endeavor not to call on you for troops unless absolutely required. I believe I will not give you unnecessary alarm.

I sent a flag of truce to Plymouth about the prisoners taken by Colonel Evans under a pretended flag, as directed by you. My letter was answered by an assistant adjutant-general, by direction of the "commanding officer," and marked, "Headquarters District of the Albemarle, Fourth Division, Eighteenth Army Corps."

The officer who took it down saw four cavalymen of the Ninety-second New York Cavalry. There is nothing new here to this hour—11 p. m.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—No company of the (State) unattached companies has reported at Hamilton. I understand Governor Vance has verbally countermanded the order to Captain [John T.] Elliott's company in Pasquotank.

There are 26 free negroes at work here.

As you have ordered Captain McRae's command of conscripts to return to Raleigh, I hope you ordered Colonel [W. F.] Martin's company to rejoin its regiment or go to Weldon.

How many companies has [S. D.] Pool at Goldsborough, and how many has Jackson?

Pool must have been very recently moved to Goldsborough. I have had no notice of his being there.

FORT BRANCH, NEAR HAMILTON, N. C.,
June 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 15th received. The four field pieces have arrived and are mounted. You would have been notified, but I was informed by the messenger that you would be here in a day or two, and have been expecting you ever since. Captain [H. N.] Ellis has not arrived. None of the unattached companies have reported. From information received, my impression is that most of the companies—in fact, all raised by order of the Governor in the counties of Washington, Beaufort, and Hyde—have, with the prospect of getting into real service, disbanded.

Captains Spencer and Livinale [?], one from Beaufort and the other from Hyde, were here a week ago, and informed me that they could not get their companies out of the lines; at any rate, not at this time. They hoped to do so after the crops were laid by.

I am in communication with Major [C. J.] Wright by a line of couriers (cavalry). I learn the cavalry may possibly soon be removed, and to this end am endeavoring to get boys, as also men, from the regiment who can mount themselves, but there is much difficulty about horses and saddles.

The commissary has in the fort a month's supply of bacon, and nearly of flour; meal will not keep. He thinks he will be able to keep that much ahead most of the time.

I have had one well dug, which yields very abundantly, and the engineer thought that was sufficient. There are no wooden houses of any kind in the fort. Am getting all the brush around the fort that

I can, but it is not convenient to the woods. There is an apple orchard near which will be cut down, if an attack is threatened, and will aid much.

I have only about 60 Enfield rifles; 125 Mississippi rifles without bayonets. The Mississippi rifles are with the flank company, and I should be glad to exchange them for Enfield rifles. I have also 60 Hall's breech-loading rifles.

The wood-work for the obstruction in the river is all complete. The engineer heard day before yesterday that the chain was at Halifax, and has gone for it.

I have collected some twenty canoes, in which I can cross about a company at a time, taking about ten minutes to cross and return.

In searching for the canoes, I found one tolerably good flat, which I am having repaired. It will be ready in three or four days, and can cross one piece at a time without difficulty.

There are plenty of men in the regiment who can wield flats, but it is impossible almost to get timber—the mills are all water mills, and are now dry. Shall try and have some sawed by hand if the logs can be gotten, provided you deem it necessary to have an increase of the facilities for crossing.

I regret very much that the exigencies of the service deprived us of the pleasure of seeing you at this place.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

WM. F. MARTIN,
Colonel Seventeenth North Carolina Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Markham, June 17, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Your note of 10 a. m. to-day just received. I have heard nothing of the movements of General Hooker either from General Stuart or yourself, and, therefore, can form no opinion of the best move against him. If a part of our force could have operated east of the mountains, it would have served more to confuse him, but as you have turned off to the Valley, and I understand all the trains have taken that route, I hope it is for the best. At any rate, it is too late to change from any information I have. You had better, therefore, push on, relieve Ewell's division as soon as you can, and let him advance into Maryland, at least as far as Hagerstown. Give out it is against Harper's Ferry. I will send back for A. P. Hill to move by Chester Gap. I wrote to you to-day and yesterday. I shall go from here to the Valley.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Markham, June 17, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter, the first from you since your dispatch announcing the fall of Winchester. I think the reports

which you have of the forces in Harper's Ferry must be exaggerated. I wish you to move Rodes' division on as far as Hagerstown, and operate in the enemy's country according to the plan proposed. Give out that your movement is for the purpose of enveloping Harper's Ferry. Repress marauding. Take what is necessary for the army, and give citizens of Maryland Confederate money or certificates.* Do not expose yourself. Keep your own scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, June 17, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Petersburg, Va.:*

What is the particular movement on the Blackwater to which your dispatch refers?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

PETERSBURG, June 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

The movement referred to has been an attempt, for the last five days, to break through the line of the Blackwater.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 17, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Petersburg, Va.:*

I am just informed by special messenger that the officers who lately took the steamer Maple Leaf in the bay, and escaped from captivity, are hid in Camden County, on the east side of Pasquotank, near that river, being intercepted by cavalry force sent by General Dix to recapture them. This cavalry has pickets along the river and at the bridge. A cavalry force threatening the bridge, if you could send it, or some boats crossed over, would enable them to escape. There was no difference of opinion as to their right to escape. The officers left were wounded.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Lewisburg:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 15th instant. I presume you have received mine of the same date, directing you to draw back your brigade to the position it occupied in front of Lewisburg when I was last there.

* Note in letter-book says: "Copy from memory; draught mislaid."

From information received from you and others, I think it seems more than probable that the enemy contemplate making a cavalry raid on a large scale on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The indications now are that it will be made west rather than east of New River, probably up the Guyandotte or Sandy. I do not think they will come directly by Piney, or between Piney, where McCausland has his brigade, and New River. They may attempt to come through Greenbrier, but I feel quite confident that if the roads between New River and the main road from Lewisburg to Gauley Bridge are properly obstructed, your brigade and the cavalry attached to it can repel any force they will probably send at this time by that route. If they attempt to pass through Nicholas and Pocahontas, I think they will probably get into serious trouble. Colonel [W. L.] Jackson ought to be able to hold them in check until we get in their rear. I expect to be in Greenbrier County in a few days. Endeavor to arrest the surveyor and map maker you mentioned.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
June 17, 1863.

Capt. T. B. LEE,

Corps of Engineers, Provisional Army C. S., Richmond, Va. :

CAPTAIN: The advance of our forces upon Winchester and Martinsburg, Va., will probably give us control of a part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possibly of a portion of the rolling-stock, machinery, tools, &c. By a prompt effort much valuable property may be seized and brought up the Valley on the fine roads of that region to points of safety.

It is believed that the workshops at Martinsburg are well supplied with tools, machinery, and materials much needed by the railroads of the Confederacy, and that many parts of the engines and cars that may fall into our hands can be secured, viz, wheels and axles, tires, springs, brass work, &c. Your knowledge of the wants of our railroads will enable you to select other parts that will be useful to them; of these you will collect all you can. You will proceed without delay to the lower part of the Valley, and confer with the commander of the forces in that section, asking such assistance and protection as it may be in his power to give in the execution of the important work committed to your charge.

Before leaving Richmond, you will confer fully with Colonel Garnett and Captain Walker, commissioners, as to the best method of procedure.

On your way to Winchester, you will report at General Lee's headquarters, and arrange with Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster, for assistance, through his subordinate officers, serving with the forces in the Valley.

Possibly a portion of any kind of transportation captured from the enemy might be employed in removing property seized by you.

You will inform General Lee fully as to the duties assigned to you, and ask of him all necessary authority for their successful prosecution.

You are authorized to employ all necessary mechanics and experts for the accomplishment of the work undertaken.

To defray expenses, \$10,000 are placed to your credit with the Treasurer of the Confederate States, at Richmond.

With the approval of the commander of the forces in the Valley, you will collect and remove like machinery, tools, and materials from the road leading from Winchester to Harper's Ferry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, June 18, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Camp at Piney:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 10th was received at my headquarters during my absence on a visit to the left of my line, and since my return other letters and papers requiring my attention have prevented me from answering yours sooner.

I cannot answer all the questions you ask without seeming to desire to vindicate myself as well as you from blame, which Brigadier-General Jenkins or any one else may have attempted to attach to either of us, because of your failure to move to Fayetteville in the latter part of March last, nor do I think it necessary that I should answer them in order to enable you to excuse yourself from any such imputations, if any have been made; but I can and do most cheerfully say what I think should entirely vindicate you from any charge that has been made against you.

If any blame whatever attaches to any one for your failure to move to Fayetteville on or about the 24th of March last, or at any other time in that month, it attaches properly to me. I ordered you to move, and countermanded the order. I gave it and countermanded it for reasons which I thought satisfactory. I can further say that when I gave the order to you to move, there were many difficulties in your way, which I am satisfied you exerted yourself to the utmost to overcome, and did overcome, and that all you did and omitted was and is fully approved by me.

Brigadier-General Jenkins has made no official report to me of his raid, though directed to do so, but I am satisfied that he encountered no force in the Kanawha Valley which he would not have encountered if you had moved to Fayetteville. I can further state that I was at your camp at Princeton on or about the 24th of March last, the last day appointed for your movement; that I reviewed your brigade, and believe I expressed to you—I certainly did to others—my gratification at its admirable condition.

You ask that I will put you in the proper light before the Department, and not allow the Secretary to be prejudiced against you. I saw the Secretary of War on the 2d and 4th of this month, and spoke to him of you and your brigade, and asked that you be given the rank suitable to your command, and, as I thought, to your merit. I am satisfied from what he said that he is not in the slightest degree prejudiced against you.

I think I have said enough, colonel, to enable you to excuse yourself from any accusations in this matter. If I have omitted anything, throw that also on me.

You say you have my letters "which would vindicate me" (you),

and you underscore "me," leaving it to be inferred that they would not vindicate me. It would at present be a violation of confidence and military propriety on your part to use these letters, and, of course, you will not do it. When the proper time arrives, you are at liberty to use them as you think proper.

I am well aware that I am spoken against in this department. No one, not even General Lee, has given satisfaction in Western Virginia. How should I expect to do so? But I have neither the time nor inclination to vindicate myself, and shall continue to act as I think proper, subject only to those whom the law has placed over me.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., June 19, 186

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: General Elzey has, I suppose, communicated to you the information received by him in relation to affairs on the Peninsula, and General Cooper has, I suppose, advised you of the reports from General D. H. Hill. They have seemed to keep up anxiety for the railroads both north and south of Richmond; but I am not sure that they have justified anything more. I read to General Elzey the sentence of your letter in relation to the brigade of Pickett's division which had been detached to protect the bridges near Hanover Junction, and asked him whether he could not, with the aid of intrenchments, protect those bridges by sending up a strong regiment from Cooke's brigade, and thus allow Corse's brigade to join its division. I hope he has done so, though I have not seen him for the last two days. Being informed that Corse's brigade was greatly reduced in numbers, I asked the Secretary of War to endeavor to recruit it, and was glad to learn that he had already directed his efforts to that end. Jenkins' brigade is relied upon by General Hill, not only to protect Petersburg, but to support the positions occupied by him farther south, and he insists that without it his line cannot be defended. Ransom's brigade was moved near to Drewry's Bluff, but has again, I am informed, been called back toward the Blackwater.

We have been endeavoring here to organize a force for local defense; but the delays have been vexatious, and, I think, in no small degree the result of misunderstandings, which better management might have prevented. I hope we shall have better progress hereafter, and think, with good outguards—infantry and cavalry to protect the railroads and give timely notice of an advance of the enemy—it will be possible to defend the city without drawing from the forces in the field more heavily than may be necessary for the duty of outposts and reconnaissance. You will know better than we can here whether any attempt is made to pass to your rear and strike at your line of communication, and I regret that we have not here a mounted force which might relieve you from the necessity of giving your attention to that matter. I rejoice in the success which has attended your advance into the Valley of Virginia, and that Ewell has had so good an introduction to the corps of the gallant Jackson, as the successor of that lamented chief.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 19, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your two letters of the 18th instant (one from 4 miles north of Winchester and one from 4 miles north of Martinsburg) have been received.

Hood's division was sent yesterday from Upperville to replace Early's, in order that you might have with you your whole corps to operate with in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but later in the day the reports from General Stuart indicated that the enemy were moving up the roads concentrating at Snickersville, with the view of forcing a passage through the mountains to get into your rear, and Hood was directed to cross Snicker's Ferry, and hold Snicker's Gap, as we had only cavalry on that route. Longstreet's corps has been operating with a view to embarrass the enemy as to our movements, so as to detain his forces east of the mountains, until A. P. Hill could get up to your support. But should the enemy force a passage through the mountains, you would be separated, which it is the object of Longstreet to prevent, if possible. Anderson's division ought to be within reach to-day, and I will move him toward Berryville, so as either to relieve Early or support Hood, as circumstances may require. I very much regret that you have not the benefit of your whole corps, for, with that north of the Potomac, should we be able to detain General Hooker's army from following you, you would be able to accomplish as much, unmolested, as the whole army could perform with General Hooker in its front. Not knowing what force there is at Harper's Ferry, or what can be collected to oppose your progress, I cannot give definite instructions, especially as the movements of General Hooker's army are not yet ascertained. You must, therefore, be guided in your movements by controlling circumstances around you, endeavor to keep yourself supplied with provisions, send back any surplus, and carry out the plan you proposed, so far as in your judgment may seem fit. If your advance causes Hooker to cross the Potomac, or separate his army in any way, Longstreet can follow you. The last of Hill's divisions had, on the evening of the 18th, advanced a few miles this side of Culpeper Court-House, *en route* to the Valley. I hope all are now well on their way. As soon as I can get definite information as to the movements of General Hooker and the approach of General Hill, I will write to you again.

I am, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding in Hampshire:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 18th, from French's Depot, reporting the destruction of the important bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over Evitt's Creek, Patterson's Creek, North and South Branches of the Potomac, with the depots, water-tanks, and engines between little Cacapon and Cumberland, has been received.

I am very much gratified at the thorough manner in which your work in that line has been done. General Kelley's force at New Creek, I hope, is exaggerated, or that at any rate you will be able to disperse it in some way. I am also gratified at the cattle and horses that you have already captured for the use of the army, and hope that your expectations of obtaining similar supplies will be realized. They are not only important but essential, and I request that you will do all in your power to obtain all you can. At this time it is impossible to send a mounted brigade to your assistance, as the whole of the cavalry are required to watch the enemy and guard our movements east of the Blue Ridge and in Maryland. Should you find an opportunity, you can yourself advance north of the Potomac, and keep on the left of this army in its advance into Pennsylvania, but you must repress all marauding, take only the supplies necessary for your army, animals and provisions through your regular staff officers, who will account for the same, and give receipts to the owners, stating the kind, quantity, and estimated value of the articles received, the valuation to be made according to the market price in the country where the property is taken. I desire you will destroy all my letters to you after perusal (having impressed on your memory their main points), to prevent the possibility of their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BERRYVILLE, June 20, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,

Commanding, &c., Dublin, Va.:

GENERAL: General Milroy has been driven out of Winchester and Martinsburg with a loss of about 4,000 prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, a large wagon train, &c., and has crossed the Potomac, occupying with the rest of his troops Maryland Heights, retaining a mere picket in Harper's Ferry.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been cut by our cavalry east of the Point of Rocks, and General Imboden has destroyed the important bridges over the Little Cacapon, Patterson's Creek, North and South Branches of the Potomac, &c., and the tanks, depots, engines, &c., from Cacapon to Cumberland, included.

General Hooker has abandoned the line of the Rappahannock, and fallen back toward the Potomac.

General Ewell's corps is in Maryland, and his advanced cavalry occupies Chambersburg.

I think the present offers to you a favorable time to threaten Western Virginia, and, if circumstances favor, you might convert the threat into a real attack. A more favorable opportunity will probably not occur during the war, and, if you can accomplish nothing else, you may at least prevent the troops in that region from being sent to re-enforce other points.

I would recommend, therefore, that you unite all your available forces, and strike at some vulnerable point.

Wishing you great success, I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, *June 20, 1863.*

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

The President directs that the movement of the troops called for by the Secretary's dispatch of this date will commence at once with Ransom's old brigade to Drewry's Bluff, and Jenkins' brigade to Petersburg, to be held in readiness to follow; the artillery and wagons to follow by the common road. In the absence of General Hill, the movement will be executed by General Ransom, who is expected to accompany the troops.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *June 20, 1863.*

General ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, *Staunton:*

No troops can be spared from here at this time.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HANOVER JUNCTION,
June 20, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General ELZEY:

GENERAL: My scouts report a raiding party, 300 strong, at King and Queen Court-House, burning and destroying; their destination said to be Walkerton; also report a gunboat at West Point. Will learn more as soon as possible. They are said to have come from Gloucester Point.

M. D. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Let Colonel Godwin get his men together, and go in pursuit of these marauders in King and Queen. By a forced march he ought to be able to come up with them.

[ARNOLD ELZEY.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmingtion, June 20, 1863.

His Excellency Governor VANCE, *Raleigh:*

SIR: The matter of labor is one of exceeding great importance here. In compliance with your wishes, I have sent off nearly all the force. Some few must be retained, it being absolutely impossible to dispense with them. I respectfully urge that as soon as the crops are secured, you will furnish me with a fresh supply. The demands upon me are very great here; the necessities still greater. The presence of a much more active naval commander to control the movements of the enemy's fleet makes it most probable that he will attempt our batteries. It is most important that our obstructions and batteries be completed. Without negro labor I cannot do it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

MURFREES DEPOT, *June 20, 1863.*

[General D. H. HILL:]

GENERAL: It is my impression, from the fact that the Yankees are reported to have made a forced march to Suffolk, that Milroy's misadventure is calling away the troops that were here.

If their forces from our department are withdrawn in consequence of General Lee's movements, I beg as a personal and great favor that you will arrange with General Cooper to send my brigade, if any is sent, to Lee's army.

I fear, however, that such good fortune is not for me this campaign. From the scattered positions of my regiments during months past, the discipline and *morale* of the brigade has suffered to some extent. I am extremely anxious to get it in the best possible trim, so that, when opportunity offers, we may do something for the old State. Our unsettled condition here prevents any progress, and as soon as it is definitely settled that no further use will be had for us here, I trust your kindness will place me where I can act with effect, and if you think I cannot be sent to join General Lee, I would be more than glad to be sent to Kinston, where I may make myself familiar with the scene of probable operations, and establish a wholesome discipline in my brigade.

I have not heard a word from the gunboats. I have sent scouts beyond Suffolk to report at once any movement of the Yankees.

With high regards, most truly, your obedient servant,

M. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

N. B.—Questions of forage here would render it advantageous not to remain longer than necessary.

HDQRS. TWELFTH NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION,
Hertford County, N. C., June 20, 1863.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Petersburg, Va.:

MAJOR: A dispatch from Capt. C. G. Wright, commanding battalion near Colerain, was received on the 18th instant, at 5 p. m., stating the enemy was landing at that place from five gunboats and transports, and asking my immediate assistance. My mounted force was in the saddle in a few minutes, and before daybreak we were within reach of Captain Wright, who had posted himself advantageously 5 miles north of Colerain. But the bird had flown; the gunboats pushed off, and have gone down the Chowan River. Thus were we again disappointed in our anticipation of a brush with the cowardly invader. We were in the saddle nearly all night and ten hours to-day, and the dullness of my communication may be attributed to fatigue and loss of rest.

After the affair of the 17th at the rifle-pits near Jordan's Fishery, the two gunboats proceeded up the Chowan River as far as Manny's Ferry, near the Virginia line, evidently intimidated, having done no damage save wounding three of my men; two slightly, one severely in right side by a Minie ball. His case is critical, and as I cannot rely upon the prompt attention of local physicians, allow

me to hope that you will order Dr. C. E. Worrell to my immediate assistance.

Prominent citizens are urging me to employ cannon, and I am more than ever satisfied of the necessity of its use. The enemy is now driven from our waters, and I wish to attack him on land in counties east of Chowan River, but, as suggested before, unless our crossing be protected by artillery, a single boat could cut off our retreat. If you will let me have the use of Woodbury Wheeler's artillery for a short while, and I do not render you a good account, I will trouble you no more.

Until my occupation of this region, there was a large contraband trade in tobacco and other articles, carried on across the Upper Chowan.

In the absence of any instructions from you, may I ask your wishes at an early date?

Persons of suspicious character occasionally cross the river. These I have prevented without waiting your instructions, but would prefer a plain expression of your views.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

S. J. WHEELER,

Commanding Twelfth North Carolina Battalion.

P. S.—May I ask the immediate attention of Major-General Hill to the inclosed charges* against Captain Haggard?

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 163. } *June 20, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. M. Scales will report to Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Pender.

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of troops in the Department of Richmond, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 20, 1863.

Commanders.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Effective total.†	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.				
Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise	176	2,303	2,446	2,897	3,518	2,627
Brig. Gen. J. R. Cooke.....	163	2,319	2,486	2,751	3,474	2,652
Col. T. S. Rhett	85	1,552	1,694	1,972	2,189	1,790
Lieut. Col. J. M. Maury.....	26	338	391	471	535	417
Capt. S. S. Lee.....	20	248	379	434	460	400
Total	470	6,760	7,896	8,525	10,176	7,886

* Not found.

† On the return, there are two columns of "Effective total," and both are given.

*Organization of troops in the Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding, about June 20, 1863.**

Clingman's Brigade.

8th North Carolina.
31st North Carolina.
51st North Carolina.
61st North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Heavy Artillery.

Cooke's Brigade.

15th North Carolina.
27th North Carolina.
46th North Carolina.
48th North Carolina.
Cooper's battery.

Colquitt's Brigade.

6th Georgia.
19th Georgia.
23d Georgia.
27th Georgia.
28th Georgia.

Artillery.

Bunting's battery.
Cumming's battery.
Dickson's battery.
Moore's battery.
Starr's battery.

REMARKS.—Maj. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting commanding District of the Cape Fear; headquarters, Wilmington, N. C. Colquitt's and Cooke's brigades and the artillery at Kinston, N. C., Brigadier-General Colquitt commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETT'S DIVISION,
Berryville Pike, June 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in point of numerical strength this division has been very much weakened. One brigade (Jenkins') was left on the Blackwater. Corse was left at Hanover Junction as a guard by my own order, upon the receipt of a telegram from the general commanding this army to bring up my division to Culpeper Court-House if I could leave the Junction. Being anxious to carry out his wishes, I marched immediately with three brigades, leaving Corse with orders to follow as soon as relieved, and sent a staff officer to Richmond to report the circumstance to the Adjutant-General, and reported the fact by telegraph and letter to the commanding general.

I have now only three brigades, not more than 4,795 men, and unless these absent troops are certainly to rejoin me, I beg that another brigade be sent to this division ere we commence the campaign. I ask this in no spirit of complaint, but merely as an act of justice to my division and myself, for it is well known that a small division will be expected to do the same amount of hard service as a large one, and, as the army is now divided, my division will be, I think, decidedly the weakest.

Hoping the general commanding will give this request his consideration, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. PICKETT,

Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
June 21, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Chaffin's Farm:

SIR: I have reliable information that the enemy have concentrated 20,000 men at Yorktown, with the avowed purpose of advancing

*The list from which this was compiled was forwarded by General R. E. Lee to the Adjutant and Inspector General, June 22, 1863.

upon Richmond. It is said this force is to be swelled by a re-enforcement from Hooker.

Double vigilance and activity are now required of all. You will keep your command in the best possible order, and ready for any service at a moment's warning. Look to your ammunition, have the countersign regularly given out, and see that the guards and officers in charge attend to their duties.

[ARNOLD ELZEY.]

PETERSBURG, VA., June 21, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, C. S. A.*:

Suffolk has not been evacuated. Up to Thursday last, fourteen regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and some twenty pieces of artillery were on the Blackwater. They had been there for six days, apparently trying to cross both day and night, but making very feeble efforts. This looks very much like evacuation, as they usually cover their retreats by feigned attacks. Still, I have no idea that they will fall back farther than Bowers' Hill, 8 miles from Portsmouth, if, indeed, they go back that far.

In regard to an advance upon the capital, we have but two things to apprehend. A direct advance will not be made. They will either move upon Hanover, and cut the railroad and canal, or they will land at City Point, and isolate Petersburg, crossing the Appomattox between its mouth and this city. The former movement can be met by an attack in flank and rear. The latter would be a very serious one for us. It is entirely practicable for the Yankees, and cannot be resisted by us.

Brig. Gen. Matt. [W.] Ransom is with his brigade at Drewry's Bluff, and five batteries of field artillery have been sent over there also. Brigadier-General Jenkins' troops will reach here from the Blackwater to-night and to-morrow. This is the only force to guard Petersburg and this long line of railroad. A front of 300 miles, containing an infinite number of approaches, is feebly guarded by three regiments of cavalry. We are obliged to meet with disaster at some point, if the Yankees show any enterprise.

Now, this brings me to the object of this letter. I would most respectfully make two suggestions. I learn from General Jenkins that General Beauregard has more cavalry than he can use. Could not one of those regiments be ordered to this department?

In view of the threatened advance upon Richmond, would it not be well to arm and retain all the exchanged prisoners until the nature of the movement shall be fully developed? The surgeon brought up yesterday, stated that there were 30,000 Yankees at Yorktown. I think that altogether probable. We could readily meet a much larger force if we had only one point to guard, but with our attention distracted between so many points, the result may be disastrous.

The exchanged men will get back too late to be of any service at Vicksburg, and will be on the road when they might be saving the capital of the Confederacy. These suggestions are made for the public good, and with no intention of intruding my views upon the Department.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 21, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Petersburg, Va. :*

Your telegram just received. Enemy have withdrawn from Suffolk, and have concentrated to the number probably of 20,000 at Yorktown, for advance on Richmond. Make disposition of your forces promptly to render aid, if necessary.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

PETERSBURG, June 21, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

Captain [Nathaniel W.] Small has deciphered your telegram for me. Ransom's brigade, with five batteries, has been ordered to Drewry's Bluff. I have ordered up Jenkins from the Blackwater. He cannot get here till to-morrow. Suffolk has not been evacuated, though it soon may be.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HANOVER JUNCTION,
[June 21], 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY :

GENERAL : Last information from Colonel Godwin reports the enemy's cavalry at from 200 to 500 strong, at Little Plymouth, King and Queen County, returning to Gloucester Point.

M. D. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 72. } June 21, 1863.

While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

I. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, excepting by the officers hereinafter designated.

II. The chiefs of the commissary, quartermaster's, ordnance, and medical departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

III. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective chiefs of the departments named.

IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the

chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to whom they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

V. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it was executed is attached.

VI. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity, and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, June 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have just received your note of 7.45 this morning to General Longstreet. I judge the efforts of the enemy yesterday were to arrest our progress and ascertain our whereabouts. Perhaps he is satisfied. Do you know where he is and what he is doing? I fear he will steal a march on us, and get across the Potomac before we are aware. If you find that he is moving northward, and that two brigades can guard the Blue Ridge and take care of your rear, you can move with the other three into Maryland, and take position on General Ewell's right, place yourself in communication with him, guard his flank, keep him informed of the enemy's movements, and collect all the supplies you can for the use of the army. One column of General Ewell's army will probably move toward the Susquehanna by the Emmitsburg route; another by Chambersburg. Accounts from him last night state that there was no enemy west of Frederick. A cavalry force (about 100) guarded the Monocacy Bridge, which was barricaded. You will, of course, take charge of [A. G.] Jenkins' brigade, and give him necessary instructions. All supplies taken in Maryland must be by authorized staff officers for their respective departments—by no one else. They will be paid for, or receipts for the same given to the owners. I will send you a general order on this subject, which I wish you to see is strictly complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June 22, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL:

GENERAL: Your letter of 6 p. m. yesterday has been received. If you are ready to move, you can do so. I think your best course will be toward the Susquehanna, taking the routes by Emmitsburg, Chambersburg, and McConnellsburg. Your trains had better be, as far as possible, kept on the center route. You must get command of your cavalry, and use it in gathering supplies, obtaining information, and protecting your flanks. If necessary, send a staff officer to remain with General Jenkins. It will depend upon the quantity of supplies obtained in that country whether the rest of the army can follow. There may be enough for your command, but none for the others. Every exertion should, therefore, be made to locate and secure them. Beef we can drive with us, but bread we cannot carry, and must secure it in the country.

I send you copies of a general order on this subject, which I think is based on rectitude and sound policy, and the spirit of which I wish you to see enforced in your command. I am much gratified at the success which has attended your movements, and feel assured, if they are conducted with the same energy and circumspection, it will continue. Your progress and direction will, of course, depend upon the development of circumstances. If Harrisburg comes within your means, capture it. General A. P. Hill arrived yesterday in the vicinity of Berryville. I shall move him on to-day, if possible. Saturday Longstreet withdrew from the Blue Ridge. Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry so hard with infantry and cavalry on the Upperville road that McLaws' division had to be sent back to hold Ashby's Gap. I have not yet heard from there this morning. General Stuart could not ascertain whether it was intended as a real advance toward the Valley or to ascertain our position.

The pontoons will reach Martinsburg to-day, and will be laid at the point you suggest, 4 or 5 miles below Williamsport, if found suitable. I have not countermanded your order withdrawing the cavalry from Charlestown. I will write you again if I receive information affecting your movements.

Trusting in the guidance of a merciful God, and invoking His protection for your corps, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 22, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of this morning from opposite Shepherdstown. Mine of to-day, authorizing you to move toward the Susquehanna, I hope has reached you ere this. After dispatching my letter, learning that the enemy had not renewed his attempts of yesterday to break through the Blue Ridge, I directed General R. H. Anderson's division to commence its march toward Shepherdstown. It will reach there to-morrow. I also directed General Stuart, should the enemy have so far retired from his front

as to permit of the departure of a portion of the cavalry, to march with three brigades across the Potomac, and place himself on your right and in communication with you, keep you advised of the movements of the enemy, and assist in collecting supplies for the army. I have not heard from him since. I also directed Imboden, if opportunity offered, to cross the Potomac, and perform the same offices on your left. I shall endeavor to get General Early's regiments to him as soon as possible. I do not know what has become of the infantry of the Maryland Line. I had intended that to guard Winchester.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 22, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Yours of 4 o'clock this afternoon is received. I have forwarded your letter to General Stuart, with the suggestion that he pass by the enemy's rear if he thinks that he may get through. We have nothing of the enemy to-day.

Most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Millwood, June 22, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Lee has inclosed to me this letter for you,* to be forwarded to you, provided you can be spared from my front, and provided I think that you can move across the Potomac without disclosing our plans. He speaks of your leaving, via Hopewell Gap, and passing by the rear of the enemy. If you can get through by that route, I think that you will be less likely to indicate what our plans are than if you should cross by passing to our rear. I forward the letter of instructions with these suggestions.

Please advise me of the condition of affairs before you leave, and order General Hampton—whom I suppose you will leave here in command—to report to me at Millwood, either by letter or in person, as may be most agreeable to him.

Most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

N. B.—I think that your passage of the Potomac by our rear at the present moment will, in a measure, disclose our plans. You had better not leave us, therefore, unless you can take the proposed route in rear of the enemy.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp near Berryville, Va., June 22, 1863.

Dr. S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General, C. S. Army:

SIR: The First and Third Corps of this army are now concentrated in the vicinity of Berryville and the two Gaps of the Blue Ridge—Ashby's and Snicker's. I have directed that all our sick and wounded be collected at Jordan's Springs preparatory to their removal up the Valley to Staunton.

The town of Winchester is in such a filthy condition, and low forms of fever so rife, that I deemed it unwise to permit any of our sick and wounded to remain there. The Yankee sick and wounded prisoners I have ordered to be placed in a hospital camp just out of town.

Jordan's Springs is a very suitable place for a hospital; the patients are very well cared for and are comfortable.

It will be impossible, however, to feed them here but for a short time. Necessity will compel their removal toward Staunton. I am unable to ascertain definitely whether there are hospitals at Harrisonburg and Mount Jackson, and the capacity for their accommodations. These points would make good by-road hospitals, temporarily, in which the sick and wounded who could not bear a long journey in ambulance wagons might be accommodated. It is very desirable, however, that all, if possible, should be sent to Staunton, as those in the intermediate places might fall into the hands of the enemy, in the event of the army's advance or the abandonment of the Valley. There are between 700 and 800 sick and wounded from every portion of our army at Jordan's Springs, a vast majority of whom are very slightly sick, and will soon rejoin their commands.

The enemy's sick and wounded at Winchester number about 500. Our loss in the battle of Winchester was very small. The list of casualties has not yet been received. Much property of all kinds was captured.

The Second Army Corps, who were in advance of the army and fought the battle, appropriated "the spoils." A large quantity of medical and hospital supplies must have fallen into our hands, but Medical Director McGuire and his medical officers left behind them only the odds and ends. Surgeon McGuire has not yet forwarded an inventory of the captured articles. Every preparation is being made to enter the enemy's country, as you will perceive from General Orders, No. 72, a copy of which I herewith inclose.* I directed Surgeon Geddings to telegraph to you for funds; however, I believe we can manage to make purchases by giving certified receipts, or by transfer of funds from the Quartermaster's Department to the Medical Department. Colonel Corley informs me that this transfer will be made, if necessary.

If medical officers can be spared from Richmond or other general hospitals, I would respectfully request that 12 or 15 surgeons and assistant surgeons be ordered to report to me, for duty with this army, as soon as practicable.

Our rapid movements and constant skirmishing with the enemy, and insufficient ambulance, make this demand for additional medical officers necessary. I have ordered to Winchester Surgeon [J. E.] Claggett, with other medical officers, who have been on duty at the different temporary hospitals along the lines of railroad.

* See p. 912.

Surgeon Geddings will establish a purveying depot at Winchester for the present.

I fear there will be some difficulty in transporting the necessary supplies from Staunton by road wagons.

The purveying depot needs additional assistant surgeons, which I am unable to detach from regiments.

I respectfully ask that you assign two officers competent to perform the duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,
Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 22, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have had the satisfaction of receiving your letter by a courier, informing me of the prompt disposition you are making of your forces, and offering valuable suggestions with a view to the contingency of an attack on Richmond by the enemy. My intelligence is positive that the enemy have left Suffolk, and that only a small force remains on the south side, at a point a few miles from Norfolk. You are doubtless right in your conjecture that the movements on the Blackwater were a feint to cover the evacuation.

The forces at the command of the enemy in Lower Virginia have doubtless been concentrated at Yorktown, but I find it hard to believe they amount even to 20,000 men, enough to make a diversion, and, if Richmond were found defenseless, to take it, is all I think the enemy would plan under the fright which General Lee's advance is evidently causing at Washington and in the North. Still, it is wiser to expect and prepare for the largest force they may bring.

I do not think they will attempt an advance by the south side, as Richmond is their main object, and they would, besides, dislike to open entirely their reserves, stores, and defenses at Yorktown. But if they do, by means of the bridge above Drewry's Bluff, we can concentrate as easily on the south as the north side. Provided you have [M.] Jenkins' brigade ready to aid Ransom's, or to be thrown to this city, I think we will be reasonably safe.

I do not think it safe just now for you to exchange Jenkins' brigade for Colquitt's, lest we should be struck while *in transitu*. When things become more settled, the change would probably be judicious, and you can, of course, under your discretion as commander, at any time make the disposition.

I fear General Beauregard can hardly spare a regiment of cavalry from his line, almost as extended as yours, but I will apply to him on the subject.

The prisoners returned by the truce-boat have, I fear, through the atrocious barbarity of the enemy, been so infected with small-pox as to render it unsafe to mix them with other troops. You had better have them separated and examined. As far as you deem safe to employ them, act on your suggestion, which is approved.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The delay is so great in transmitting and deciphering dispatches in the cipher used by the signal corps, that I shall hereafter, when necessary to employ cipher, communicate with you in the following, viz: Reverse the alphabet, taking Z for A, Y for B, X for C, &c.

I request you to use the same cipher in your dispatches to the Department.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

KINSTON, N. C., *June 22, 1863.*

[General D. H. HILL:]

GENERAL: I have heard rumors of re-enforcements at Carolina City, but received no positive intelligence. I do not place much reliance on [Henry] Dickson's report.

The Yankees came up above Core Creek two days ago with a company or two of cavalry and a piece of artillery. They accomplished nothing, and went back uneasy, burning or destroying the bridge over Core Creek.

I sent down a party, with the hope that they or another company would lay themselves open again. My party scoured the country for miles below Core Creek, and could not find a straggler.

Major Whitford informs me that 20 or 30 more refugees from New Berne have come out. They report the enemy to be 5,000 or 6,000 strong, including negroes.

The lines of works inclosing this place are extensive, and it will take months to complete them. A regiment is detailed every day for fatigue, and the work progresses, as usual with such details, slower than I wish; still, a good deal has been done.

Colonel [Emory F.] Best was placed in arrest as soon as the charges were preferred. He is a good drill officer, and strict in discipline, without judgment in its exercise; this may have some influence in making his officers bitter against him, but he has rendered himself liable to distrust, and I should have ordered no investigation if it had not been made necessary by the charges sent forward. Major [M. R.] Ballenger is in command of the regiment.

Very respectfully,

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Monroe County, Va., June 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant was received to-day. I have given no order whatever prohibiting the removal of cattle, horses, and sheep from the counties of Pocahontas, Randolph, &c. On the contrary, I have encouraged, and shall continue to encourage, such removal. There is an order prohibiting the removal of provisions from the department, but not the removal from one point in the de-

partment to another, nor did the prohibition ever apply to parts of the department within the enemy's lines or between the lines. I do not understand from your letter whether Messrs. Haymond and Morgan propose to drive cattle out of the department. I believe the cattle are generally young and small, and as the grass in this section of the country is very fine and abundant, I think it desirable the cattle should remain on it as long as possible. I understand there are many speculators going through this country who interfere materially with Government agents in the purchase of cattle, in one instance, I am informed, giving information on the border that I had ordered troops there to collect cattle. As martial law is not in force in this department, it is not easy to prevent such misconduct. I am on my way now to visit the camps in Raleigh, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

List of divisions, brigades, and regiments, with names of commanding officers, in the First and Second Army Corps, June 22, 1863.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD B. GARNETT.

8th Virginia, Col. Eppa Hunton.
18th Virginia :
Col. R. E. Withers.*
Lieut. Col. H. A. Carrington.
19th Virginia, Col. Henry Gantt.
28th Virginia, Col. R. C. Allen.
56th Virginia, Col. W. D. Stuart.

Kemper's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES L. KEMPER.

1st Virginia, Col. Lewis B. Williams.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Col. W. T. Patton.
11th Virginia, Col. David Funsten.†
24th Virginia, Col. William R. Terry.

Armistead's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD.

9th Virginia :
Lieut. Col. J. S. Gilliam.‡
Maj. John C. Owens.
14th Virginia, Col. James G. Hodges.
38th Virginia, Col. E. C. Edmonds.
53d Virginia, Col. W. R. Aylett.
57th Virginia, Col. J. Bowie Magruder.

Corse's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

15th Virginia :
Col. T. P. August.§
Maj. C. H. Clarke.
17th Virginia :
Col. M. Marye.||
Lieut. Col. A. Herbert.
29th Virginia :
Lieut. Col. James Giles.¶
30th Virginia :
Col. A. T. Harrison.**
Lieut. Col. R. S. Chew.

* Permanently detached.

† Absent, wounded (permanently).

‡ Lieutenant-Colonel Gilliam absent, sick.

§ Permanently detached.

|| Leg amputated.

¶ Col. Alfred C. Moore resigned.

** Absent, sick.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JEROME B. ROBERTSON.

1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.*

4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.

5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER McIVER LAW.

4th Alabama, Col. P. D. Bowles.

15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.

44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.

47th Alabama, Col. James W. Jackson.

48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.

8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.

9th Georgia, Col. B. Beck,†

11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.

59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, Col. E. M. Butt.‡

15th Georgia, Col. D. M. Du Bose.

17th Georgia, Col. W. C. Hodges.

20th Georgia, Col. John A. Jones.

M' LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina, Col. J. D. Kennedy.

3d South Carolina, Col. J. D. Nance.

7th South Carolina, Col. D. W. Aiken.

8th South Carolina, Col. J. W. Hengan.

15th South Carolina, Col. W. D. De Sausure.

3d South Carolina Battalion (James'),
Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.*Barksdale's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.

17th Mississippi, Col. W. D. Holder.

18th Mississippi, Col. T. M. Griffin.

21st Mississippi, Col. B. G. Humphreys.

Semmes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.

50th Georgia, Col. W. R. Manning.

51st Georgia, Col. E. Ball.

53d Georgia, Col. J. P. Simms.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD.

16th Georgia, Col. Goode Bryan.

18th Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff.

24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.

Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. L. J. Glenn.

Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.

* Was wounded at Gaines' Farm, June 27, 1862, and has not since reported for duty.

† Still suffering from wound received at last battle of Manassas, and unable for duty.

‡ At home hopelessly blind from shell which exploded near his eyes at Malvern Hill.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

- 5th Louisiana, Col. H. Forno.
 6th Louisiana, Col. William Monaghan.
 7th Louisiana, Col. D. B. Penn.
 8th Louisiana :
 Col. H. B. Kelly.
 Lieut. Col. T. D. Lewis.(a)
 9th Louisiana, Col. L. A. Stafford.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. GORDON.

- 13th Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith.
 26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
 31st Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans.
 38th Georgia :
 Col. J. D. Mathews.
 Capt. W. L. McLeod.(a)
 60th Georgia :
 Col. W. H. Stiles.
 Capt. W. B. Jones.(a)

*Hoke's Brigade.*Brig. Gen. R. F. HOKE.
Col. ISAAC E. AVERY.(a)

- 6th North Carolina :
 Col. Isaac E. Avery.
 Lieut. Col. R. F. Webb.(a)
 21st North Carolina, Col. W. W. Kirk-
 land.
 54th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. K. M.
 Murchison.
 57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.
 1st North Carolina Battalion :
 Maj. R. W. Wharton.
 Capt. J. A. Cooper.(a)

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. SMITH.

- 13th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. B. Terrill.
 31st Virginia, Col. John S. Hoffman.
 49th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. C. Gibson.
 52d Virginia :
 Col. M. G. Harman.
 Lieut. Col. J. H. Skinner.(a)
 58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ED. JOHNSON.

Stonewall Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. A. WALKER.

- 2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
 4th Virginia :
 Col. C. A. Ronald.
 Maj. William Terry.*(a)
 5th Virginia, Col. J. H. S. Funk.
 27th Virginia :
 Col. James K. Edmondson.†
 Lieut. Col. D. M. Shriver.(a)
 33d Virginia :
 Col. F. W. M. Holliday.‡
 Capt. James B. Golladay.(a)

Stewart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. H. STEUART.

- 10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.†
 23d Virginia :
 Col. A. G. Taliaferro.§
 Lieut. Col. S. T. Walton.(a)
 37th Virginia :
 Col. T. V. Williams.†
 Maj. H. C. Wood.(a)
 1st North Carolina :
 Col. John A. McDowell.||
 Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown.(a)
 3d North Carolina :
 Col. W. L. De Rosset.¶
 Maj. William M. Parsley.(a)

a Commanding.

* Colonel and lieutenant-colonel absent, wounded.

† Absent, wounded.

‡ Lieutenant-colonel and major absent.

§ On conscript duty.

|| Absent, sick.

¶ Absent permanently.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. M. JONES.

- 21st Virginia :
 Col. W. A. Witcher.
 Capt. W. P. Moseley.(a)
 25th Virginia :
 Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
 Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson.(a)
 42d Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.*
 44th Virginia, Maj. N. Cobb.†
 48th Virginia, Maj. Oscar White.‡
 50th Virginia :
 Col. A. S. Vandeventer.§
 Lieut. Col. L. H. N. Salyer.(a)

*Nicholls' Brigade.*Brig. Gen. F. T. NICHOLLS. ||
Col. J. M. WILLIAMS.(a)

- 1st Louisiana :
 Col. W. R. Shivers.
 Capt. E. D. Willett.(a)
 2d Louisiana :
 Col. J. M. Williams,
 Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke.(a)
 10th Louisiana :
 Col. E. Waggaman.
 Maj. T. N. Powell.(a)
 14th Louisiana :
 Col. Z. York.
 Lieut. Col. D. Zable.(a)
 15th Louisiana :
 Col. Edmund Pendleton.
 Maj. A. Brady.(a)

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. E. RODES.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. DANIEL.

- 32d North Carolina, Col. E. C. Brabble.
 43d North Carolina, Col. T. S. Kenan.
 45th North Carolina, Col. J. H. Morehead.
 53d North Carolina, Col. W. A. Owens.
 2d North Carolina Battalion, Maj. H. L. Andrews.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

- 5th North Carolina, Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
 12th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. S. Davis.
 20th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough.
 23d North Carolina, Col. D. H. Christie.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

- 4th Georgia, Col. Philip Cook.
 12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
 21st Georgia, Col. J. T. Mercer.
 44th Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. P. Lumpkin.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

- 2d North Carolina, Col. W. R. Cox.
 4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
 14th North Carolina, Col. R. T. Bennett.
 30th North Carolina, Col. F. M. Parker.

Rodes' Brigade.

Col. E. A. O'NEAL.

- 3d Alabama, Col. C. A. Battle.
 5th Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall.
 6th Alabama, Col. J. N. Lightfoot.
 12th Alabama, Col. S. B. Pickens.
 26th Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal.

a Commanding.

* No colonel.

† No colonel ; lieutenant-colonel tendered resignation.

‡ No colonel ; lieutenant-colonel absent, wounded.

§ Absent, sick.

|| Absent wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

June 23, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,

Commanding Cavalry :

GENERAL : Your notes of 9 and 10.30 a. m. to-day have just been received. As regards the purchase of tobacco for your men, supposing that Confederate money will not be taken, I am willing for your commissaries or quartermasters to purchase this tobacco and let the men get it from them, but I can have nothing seized by the men.

If General Hooker's army remains inactive, you can leave two brigades to watch him, and withdraw with the three others, but should he not appear to be moving northward, I think you had better withdraw this side of the mountain to-morrow night, cross at Shepherdstown next day, and move over to Fredericktown.

You will, however, be able to judge whether you can pass around their army without hinderance, doing them all the damage you can, and cross the river east of the mountains. In either case, after crossing the river, you must move on and feel the right of Ewell's troops, collecting information, provisions, &c.

Give instructions to the commander of the brigades left behind, to watch the flank and rear of the army, and (in the event of the enemy leaving their front) retire from the mountains west of the Shenandoah, leaving sufficient pickets to guard the passes, and bringing everything clean along the Valley, closing upon the rear of the army.

As regards the movements of the two brigades of the enemy moving toward Warrenton, the commander of the brigades to be left in the mountains must do what he can to counteract them, but I think the sooner you cross into Maryland, after to-morrow, the better.

The movements of Ewell's corps are as stated in my former letter. Hill's first division will reach the Potomac to-day, and Longstreet will follow to-morrow.

Be watchful and circumspect in all your movements.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ISAAC R. TRIMBLE,

Commanding Valley District :

GENERAL : Your letter of the 22d from Edenburg is received. I am very glad to hear that you will be in Winchester to-day, and restored to health. If you are able to do field service, I have no objection to your going into Maryland, but would rather desire it. I have no other command to give you excepting that belonging to the Valley District, consisting of Jenkins' cavalry and the Maryland troops. But if you can raise a division of Marylanders, I will give you all the aid in my power. If you are unable to take the field at present, I desire you to assume command of the Valley District, making your headquarters at Winchester. I should be glad to see you, as you propose, but cannot tell where I will be to-day, and have no expectation of being in Winchester. I fear it will give you a long ride to find me.

I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BERRYVILLE, *June 23, 1863.*Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Ewell has forwarded to me your letter of the 20th. I have already expressed to you my great gratification at the thorough manner in which you have destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and the Little Cacapon, which I now repeat, and add my thanks for the cattle and sheep you have sent to the Valley. I want you to continue your operations, and make every exertion to collect all the supplies you can. General Ewell, in advancing toward the Susquehanna, will probably have one column on the McConnellsburg road. Should you be able to cross the Potomac, you must keep on his left, giving him information of your presence, and aid in collecting supplies. A general order on this subject I inclose* for your government, which I desire that you cause to be strictly carried out. Upon inquiry, I find that no horse equipments can be obtained in Winchester or elsewhere. Although your force, if mounted, might be temporarily useful, it could not be maintained as a mounted force, and I think a regiment of infantry, supporting your cavalry and artillery, would be much more useful, and could travel nearly as fast in the mountain country as you could daily progress. I see, therefore, no benefit in your obtaining saddles and horse equipments, if it were possible to do so. I hope you will be able to disperse all the militia that you may find on your route, as well as any that may be collecting on the Potomac, and keep all the upper routes open for the return of the army, should circumstances render it necessary or convenient. I do not think, however, that any militia have yet to any extent been assembled on the line of the Potomac.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
*June 23, 1863.*His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond:*

MR. PRESIDENT: The season is now so far advanced as to render it improbable that the enemy will undertake active operations on the Carolina and Georgia coast before the return of frost. This impression is confirmed by the statements contained in Northern papers, that part of General Hunter's force had gone to re-enforce General Banks, and that Admiral Foote, the successor of Admiral DuPont in the command of the South Atlantic fleet, lies dangerously ill, a circumstance that will tend further to embarrass any designs the enemy may entertain of operating against the cities of the seaboard. Federal papers of the 19th allude to the frequent arrival or departure of troops and munitions at Old Point, and those of the 20th announce the arrival of General Peck and staff in Washington, without indicating the object of his visit, further than it may be connected with the movements just referred to.

At this distance, I can see no benefit to be derived from maintaining a large force on the southern coast during the unhealthy months of the summer and autumn, and I think that a part, at least, of the

* See General Orders, No. 72, p. 912.

troops in North Carolina, and of those under General Beauregard, can be employed at this time to great advantage in Virginia.

If an army could be organized under the command of General Beauregard,* and pushed forward to Culpeper Court-House, threatening Washington from that direction, it would not only effect a diversion most favorable for this army, but would, I think, relieve us of any apprehension of an attack upon Richmond during our absence. The well known anxiety of the Northern Government for the safety of its capital would induce it to retain a large force for its defense, and thus sensibly relieve the opposition to our advance. Last summer, you will remember, that troops were recalled from Hilton Head, North Carolina, and Western Virginia for the protection of Washington, and there can be little doubt that if our present movements northward are accompanied by a demonstration on the south side of the Potomac, the coast would be again relieved, and the troops now on the Peninsula and south of the Potomac be withdrawn.

If success should attend the operations of this army, and what I now suggest would greatly increase the probability of that result, we might even hope to compel the recall of some of the enemy's troops from the west.

I think it most important that, whatever troops be used for the purpose I have named, General Beauregard be placed in command, and that his department be extended over North Carolina and Virginia. His presence would give magnitude to even a small demonstration, and tend greatly to perplex and confound the enemy. Of course, the larger the force that we can employ the better, but should you think it imprudent to withdraw a part of General Beauregard's army for the purpose indicated, I think good results would follow from sending forward, under General Beauregard, such of the troops about Richmond and in North Carolina as could be spared for a short time.

The good effects of beginning to assemble an army at Culpeper Court-House would, I think, soon become apparent, and the movement might be increased in importance as the result might appear to justify. Should you agree with me, I need not say that it is desirable that the execution of the plan proposed should immediately begin. The enemy will hear of it soon enough, and a proper reticence on the part of our papers will cause them to attribute greater importance to it. I need not mention the benefit that the troops themselves would derive from being transferred to a more healthy climate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Upon leaving Fredericksburg, a regiment of General Pettigrew's brigade† was sent to relieve General Corse's brigade, at Hanover Junction, to enable the latter to rejoin his division.

* See Davis to Lee, June 28, Part I, p. 76, and Cooper to Lee, June 29, Part I, p. 75.

† Forty-fourth North Carolina.

General Corse was subsequently ordered to remain at the Junction, and I have not heard whether he has yet been sent forward. If not, I think the regiment will suffice for a guard at that point, and wish Corse's brigade to be ordered to rejoin its division under General Pickett as soon as possible.

He will march by Culpeper Court-House, and thence through Chester Gap to Winchester, where he will be instructed by what route to proceed. I wish to have every man that can be spared, and desire that Cooke's brigade may be sent forward by the same route, if it is not needed at Richmond. I think there will be no necessity for keeping a large number of troops at that place, especially if the plan of assembling an army at Culpeper Court-House under General Beauregard be adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Drewry's Bluff, Va., June 23, 1863.

Capt. S. S. LEE,
Commanding Drewry's Bluff, &c.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I send you a signal telegram received here this morning. Brandon is about 40 miles from here (in an air-line). It is reported that there are about 7,000 troops in this neighborhood. I have advised Major [F. W.] Smith and Captain Simms of the nature of the telegram referred to, and ordered them to keep their officers and men at their posts, &c.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K CHATARD,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

[Inclosure.]

JUNE 23, 1863.

Captain LEE:

All quiet above Day's Neck. Enemy in force opposite Brandon. Federal pickets on Jamestown Island. No movement in the fleet off Newport News.

[J. R.] WOODLEY,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
June 23, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I went yesterday morning to Aquia Creek, where my scouts have been watching the enemy for several days. I found they had removed most of their stores, but had left all their warehouses, engine-houses, depots, wharves, &c., and had four gunboats and two or three sail vessels, keeping up a strict watch over them, shelling the woods, &c., in the vicinity whenever we made our appearance. I took a party and set fire to all of them, destroying all the buildings and wharf at Aquia Creek, and also at Split Rock Landing and Wind-

mill Point, a few miles below. The gunboats fired a few shells while the places were burning. I think the road should be torn up and the Potomac Railroad bridge burned, but there is an engineer officer here who talks about removing it, and removing the railroad iron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. COLLINS,
Major, Commanding Fifteenth Cavalry.

BURWELL'S BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY,
June 23, 1863.

[Maj. WILLIAM NORRIS:]

I was not able to meet my confidential agent last night on the Lower Peninsula, as the Lower Peninsula is filled with provost-guards enrolling negroes *volens volens*. I saw Mr. ———, who informed me that Keyes' headquarters are at Fort Monroe. He thinks his forces do exceed 6,000.

C. H. CAUSEY,
Captain, Signal Corps.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your own and General Jones' brigades will cover the front of Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, yourself, as senior officer, being in command.

Your object will be to watch the enemy; deceive him as to our designs, and harass his rear if you find he is retiring. Be always on the alert; let nothing escape your observation, and miss no opportunity which offers to damage the enemy.

After the enemy has moved beyond your reach, leave sufficient pickets in the mountains, withdraw to the west side of the Shenandoah, place a strong and reliable picket to watch the enemy at Harper's Ferry, cross the Potomac, and follow the army, keeping on its right and rear.

As long as the enemy remains in your front in force, unless otherwise ordered by General R. E. Lee, Lieutenant-General Longstreet, or myself, hold the Gaps with a line of pickets reaching across the Shenandoah by Charlestown to the Potomac.

If, in the contingency mentioned, you withdraw, sweep the Valley clear of what pertains to the army, and cross the Potomac at the different points crossed by it.

You will instruct General Jones from time to time as the movements progress, or events may require, and report anything of importance to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, with whose position you will communicate by relays through Charlestown.

I send instructions for General Jones, which please read. Avail yourself of every means in your power to increase the efficiency of your command, and keep it up to the highest number possible. Particular attention will be paid to shoeing horses, and to marching off of the turnpike.

In case of an advance of the enemy, you will offer such resistance as will be justifiable to check him and discover his intentions and,

if possible, you will prevent him from gaining possession of the Gaps.

In case of a move by the enemy upon Warrenton, you will counteract it as much as you can, compatible with previous instructions.

You will have with the two brigades two batteries of horse artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Do not change your present line of pickets until daylight to-morrow morning, unless compelled to do so.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, HOLCOMBE LEGION,
June 24, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have just received the following dispatch from Captain [Edward W.] Capps:

Captain [J. K.] Littleton informs me that there are seven gunboats and transports at West Point, and apparently they are about to effect a landing. Captain Littleton has fallen back to Mangohick Church. I have ordered a scouting party in King William County to ascertain further particulars.

Captain Capps has, I presume, informed Major-General Elzey by telegraph, as he has orders to do so. I am about starting to move my camp to Long Bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry, Holcombe Legion.

JUNE 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. A. WISE,
Chaffin's Farm:

The enemy re-enforcing the Peninsula from Suffolk. Thirteen steamers left Suffolk loaded with infantry and cavalry. They were bound for the White House or Yorktown. Women and children are ordered to leave Suffolk. The enemy say they intend to burn it. They were re-enforced from Suffolk. Keyes with only 6,000 men at Fort Magruder, Yorktown, and Williamsburg. Large force went to Hooker from here last week.

[DAVID M.] HARKEY,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, June 24, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: In reply to your dispatch of this date, I am directed by the general to say that he has had no report from his pickets of the landing of any troops opposite Brandon, and does not believe

that there is any truth in the report. Colonel Tabb has been informed of the report and ordered to inquire into the truth of it. Any information from him will be forwarded to you at once.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
June 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Commanding, &c., Lewisburg:

GENERAL: I have just now received Col. W. L. Jackson's letter of yesterday, addressed to you, with your indorsement thereon. Send the two pieces of artillery and the ambulances to Colonel Jackson by all means, and send a cavalry escort with them. I will write to Colonel Jackson, and desire you to forward it, telling him to send an escort to meet them, and let yours return to you. I will either order up Stamps' battery or a section of the Otey Battery to Lewisburg. I do not apprehend any serious advance from the Kanawha. General Scammon, I believe, is fearing an advance from us. With the present state of alarm in Pennsylvania and Ohio, I do not think they can send re-enforcements to the Kanawha. I am detained here from a most provoking attack of sickness; had a sharp chill and fever yesterday, and feel wretchedly to-day. I hope, however, to be in Lewisburg, or rather in camp near there, day after to-morrow.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Salt Sulphur Springs, June 24, 1863.

Col. W. L. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., near Huntersville:

COLONEL: I have just now received your letter of yesterday, addressed to Brigadier-General Echols, which the latter forwarded to me.

I have directed General Echols to send the two pieces of artillery and ambulances you want, and to send an escort of cavalry with them. I wish you to send an escort to meet them, and let the escort from Echols' command return. Your proposed movement meets my cordial approval. Indeed, you have only anticipated my wishes, for I desired the movement made, but could not order it without further information from Beverly. I thought it more than probable the enemy would withdraw all or part of their troops from Beverly, in view of affairs about Winchester and beyond the Potomac. Communicate with me at Lewisburg, where I hope to be to-day or to-morrow. I am detained here now on my way there by an attack of sickness. From Lewisburg I intend to go to your camp. As I cannot reach there now before you propose to start, I will defer my visit until I hear further from you. Of course, you will not delay your movement because of my proposed visit. Go on, and I trust you will meet with entire success. Send me any information you think

of interest of the enemy's movements. Endeavor to ascertain if the people in Northwestern Virginia are responding to Lincoln's call for 10,000 men from that part of the State.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—The three companies of [A. C.] Dunn's battalion, which started from Salem on the 15th instant, have joined you before this. Two other companies of the same battalion were to have started yesterday from Salem to join you.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., June 24, 1863.

Maj. C. R. COLLINS,
Commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry:

MAJOR: Some days since, as soon as the evacuation of Stafford County by the enemy was known, I gave instructions that officers of the Engineer Corps should at once proceed there, and endeavor to collect and forward within our lines iron, railroad machinery, lead, and all other articles left by the enemy which would be valuable to our service. They were likewise to endeavor to remove the rails from the track of the road to Aquia Creek, if practicable. These objects were important, and I approved orders that requested the commandant at Fredericksburg, or in its vicinity, to render such aid and facilities as could be afforded to their attainment.

To my surprise, I learn, on the return of one of these officers, that these orders met with no attention or compliance, and that not even the use of a horse, to examine the ground, to point out the valuables left, and to forbid their removal and appropriation by the inhabitants of the country, could be obtained from you. If you were in command, I must require explanation and justification of such disregard of the wishes of the Department; and if you still remain in such command, I must require, while in the vicinity, that you exert yourself diligently to accomplish the collection and removal, under the direction of the engineers, of all the valuable stores and articles left by the enemy, as also, if practicable, the removal of the iron on the track of the road.

Yours, with respect,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT, *June 25, 1863.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have received to-day your letter of the 19th instant, and am much gratified by your views in relation to the peace party at the North. It is plain to my understanding that everything that will tend to repress the war feeling in the Federal States will inure to our benefit. I do not know that we can do anything to pro-

mote the pacific feeling, but our course ought to be so shaped as not to discourage it.

I am sorry to hear that any controversy has arisen in relation to the exchange of prisoners. That is a matter in which our enemies have an advantage over us. Although we may have more prisoners than they, theirs are maintained at less expense than ours. Moreover, our citizens are much more accessible to them than theirs to us, so that the system of retaliation, if commenced, will not be on an equal basis. Besides, I am not in favor of retaliation excepting in very extreme cases, and I think it would be better for us to suffer, and be right in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world; we will gain more by it in the end. I hope, therefore, some plan may be adopted to prevent a course so repugnant to the feelings of humanity and the sense of right, and that the one you propose may be crowned with success.

You will see that apprehension for the safety of Washington and their own territory has aroused the Federal Government and people to great exertions, and it is incumbent upon us to call forth all our energies. In addition to the 100,000 troops called for by President Lincoln to defend the frontier of Pennsylvania, you will see that he is concentrating other organized forces in Maryland. It is stated in the papers that they are all being withdrawn from Suffolk, and, according to General Buckner's report, Burnside and his corps are recalled from Kentucky. It is reasonable to suppose that this would be the case if their apprehensions were once aroused.

I think this should liberate the troops in the Carolinas, and enable Generals Buckner and Bragg to accomplish something in Ohio. It is plain that if all the Federal Army is concentrated upon this, it will result in our accomplishing nothing, and being compelled to return to Virginia. If the plan that I suggested the other day, of organizing an army, even in effigy, under General Beauregard at Culpeper Court-House, can be carried into effect, much relief will be afforded. If even the brigades in Virginia and North Carolina, which Generals Hill and Elzey think cannot be spared, were ordered there at once, and General Beauregard were sent there, if he had to return to South Carolina, it would do more to protect both States from marauding expeditions of the enemy than anything else.

I have not sufficient troops to maintain my communications, and, therefore, have to abandon them. I think I can throw General Hooker's army across the Potomac and draw troops from the south, embarrassing their plan of campaign in a measure, if I can do nothing more and have to return.

I still hope that all things will end well for us at Vicksburg. At any rate, every effort should be made to bring about that result.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 25, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

MR. PRESIDENT: So strong is my conviction of the necessity of activity on our part in military affairs, that you will excuse my adverting to the subject again, notwithstanding what I have said in my previous letter of to-day.

It seems to me that we cannot afford to keep our troops awaiting possible movements of the enemy, but that our true policy is, as far as we can, so to employ our own forces as to give occupation to his at points of our selection.

I have observed that extracts from Northern journals, contained in Richmond papers of the 22d instant, state that the yellow fever has appeared at New Berne, and that, in consequence, the Federal troops are being moved back to Morehead City. If, in fact, the fever is in New Berne, it would tend of itself to prevent active operations from that point. But as I have never heard of the disease being in that city, and as it does not generally break out so early in the season, even in localities which are subject to it, I am disposed to doubt the truth of the statement, and regard it as a cover for the withdrawal of the enemy's forces for some other field. The attempt to conceal their movements, as in the case of the withdrawal of the troops from Suffolk, coupled with the fact that nothing has up to this time been undertaken on the North Carolina coast, convinces me that the enemy contemplates nothing important in that region, and that it is unnecessary to keep our troops to watch him.

If he has been waiting until this time for re-enforcements, the probability of their being furnished is greatly diminished by the movements now in progress on our part, and they must at least await the result of our operations. The same course of reasoning is applicable to the question of the probability of the enemy assuming the offensive against Richmond, either on the Peninsula or south of the James. I feel sure, therefore, that the best use that can be made of the troops in Carolina, and those in Virginia now guarding Richmond, would be the prompt assembling of the main body of them, leaving sufficient to prevent raids, together with as many as can be drawn from the army of General Beauregard, at Culpeper Court-House, under the command of that officer. I do not think they could more effectually prevent aggressive movements on the part of the enemy in any other way, while their assistance to this army in its operations would be very great.

If the report received from General Buckner of the withdrawal of General Burnside from Kentucky be correct, I think there is nothing to prevent a united movement of the commands of Generals Buckner and Sam. Jones into that State. They could render valuable service by collecting and bringing out supplies, if they did no more, and would embarrass the enemy and prevent troops now there from being sent to other points. If they are too weak to attempt this object, they need not be idle; and I think that if the enemy's forces have, in fact, been so far weakened as to render present active operations on his part against them improbable, they should go where they can be of immediate service, leaving only a sufficient guard to watch the lines they now hold. They might be sent with benefit to re-enforce General Johnston or General Bragg, to constitute a part of the proposed army of General Beauregard at Culpeper Court-House, or they might accomplish good results by going into Northwestern Virginia. It should never be forgotten that our concentration at any point compels that of the enemy, and, his numbers being limited, tends to relieve all other threatened localities.

I earnestly commend these considerations to the attention of Your Excellency, and trust that you will be at liberty, in your better judgment, and with the superior means of information you possess

as to our own necessities and the enemy's movements in the distant regions I have mentioned, to give effect to them, either in the way I have suggested, or in such other manner as may seem to you more judicious.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 25, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

Force withdrawn in part by the enemy. Hold Jenkins' brigade in readiness, but retain it till further developments.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 25, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

We have news, relied on, that the enemy are landing in considerable force from seventeen vessels—gunboats and transports—at White House, 25 miles from the city. Another force believed to be advancing on the Peninsula.

You had better move Jenkins' brigade, and such other force as you can spare, either to this city, or in supporting distance, say at Drewry's Bluff.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

PETERSBURG, *June 25, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

The only force here is Jenkins' brigade and two weak battalions. It will not do to send all of Jenkins' brigade until the movement be more fully developed. Shall I send half of it to Drewry's Bluff? Ransom's brigade is at the Bluff.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *June 25, 1863—1 p. m.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

The following dispatch just received from Ivor Station:

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

SIR: Suffolk is not entirely evacuated; the citizens of the place request that our men be kept away from the vicinity, as the enemy say they will burn the town if a picket is interfered with, and that in a few days all can go who desire. I have 8 men near there, watching the movement of evacuation. Two hundred cavalry and

two regiments and a battery constitute their force. They are sending away all the negroes, and refuse to pass any one either way. They have blockaded all the roads around Suffolk.

Very respectfully,

Respectfully,

JOHN A. BAKER,
Colonel.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND, *June 25, 1863.*

Capt. S. S. LEE, C. S. Navy,
Commanding at Drewry's Bluff:

CAPTAIN: General Elzey requests me to inclose the within copies of reports received by your hand in reference to a landing of the enemy opposite Brandon. The dispatch from Lieutenant Woodley, the signal officer, proves to be false. He wishes prompt measures taken to dismiss him. Major Norris, chief signal corps, says he does not belong to the service. Do you know anything about him?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARNETT ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *June 23, 1863.*

Captain LEE, *Richmond, Va.:*

CAPTAIN: Enemy landed in force opposite Brandon, 40 miles below. Don't know the force.

FRED'K CHATARD,
Captain, C. S. Navy.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS.

Off. A + C +

The message was received here, thus :

Off. Captain LEE :

All quiet above Fort Boykin. The enemy in force opposite (O) Hog Island. Federal pickets on Jamestown Island. No movements in fleet off Newport News.

A + C + :

The message was received here thus : The enemy opposite J instead of O.

BARNES,
Sergeant.

The following was the message handed Captain Lee :

Off. Captain LEE :

All quiet above Day's Neck. The enemy in force opposite Brandon (Post J). Federal pickets on Jamestown Island. No movement in fleet off Newport News.

B + D +

HEADQUARTERS,

Forge Bridge, June 25, 1863—10.40 a. m.

Lieut. GEORGE D. WISE,

Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Immediately on the receipt of your communication last night, I sent Lieutenant Dorsett to ascertain the truth of the report of the

enemy's landing opposite Brandon. I inclose his report, from which you will see the groundlessness of the rumor.

I have just heard from Colonel Shingler that his pickets at New Kent Court-House report that thirteen large boats and one small one have gone up the Pamunkey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. TABB,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE,
June 25, 1863—9 p. m.

Colonel TABB,
Forge Bridge:

COLONEL: I have just returned from Sandy Point. I first went opposite to Upper Brandon; from thence to the Rowe farm, opposite to Lower Brandon; from there to Tomahund, and have been unable to find or hear from the enemy. All quiet on the Chickahominy and James Rivers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. DORSETT,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company D.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, June 25, 1863—12 p. m.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY:

MAJOR: A dispatch has just been received from Colonel Shingler containing a report from Lieutenant [Alexander W.] Edwards, of Captain Capps' company, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, stating that the enemy landed at the White House this morning at about 7 or 8 a. m. He could not ascertain their number, but says they pursued his company with cavalry to Tunstall's Station, and then returned to a point on the railroad about 1 mile distant from the station. Lieutenant Edwards has fallen back this side of Tunstall's Station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, June 25, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY:

MAJOR: I send you herewith a dispatch just received from Colonel Shingler, reporting fourteen steamers as having passed Cumberland, on the Pamunkey River, which is only 8 miles by water from the White House. The general directs me to say to you that, if this news be correct, he would respectfully suggest the propriety of sending a brigade of infantry to cover the defiles of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and where the railroad crosses the river. Orders have been sent to Colonel Shingler, in accordance with instructions just received from General Elzey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LONG BRIDGE, *June 25, 1863.*

CAPTAIN : My pickets just from Cumberland report thirteen large steamers and one small one, laden with troops, having passed up the river, and have probably landed at the White House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chaffin's Farm, June 25, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General ELZEY,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : Your dispatch has just been received, informing me that the enemy's cavalry were advancing up the York River Railroad, and directing Colonel Shingler's force to watch his movements closely. An order to this effect was sent to Colonel Shingler at 1.30 p. m., but I will forward this order also to him immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

PETERSBURG, VA.,
June 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War, C. S. A. :

I send you all the reports in regard to the enemy's strength on my lines.

There seems to be 5,000 or 6,000 at New Berne ; one brigade, say 2,000, at Washington, and one at Plymouth ; possibly a brigade at Carolina City. There is but a small force at Fort Macon, and I hope that we may capture it ; of course, it cannot be held, but the magazines may be blown up.

I am much gratified with the spirit of the troops in my whole department. They are constantly harassing the Yankees and disgusting them with the war. There is scarcely a day in which our scouts do not bring in trophies of killed or chased Yankees.

The surprise of the Fiftieth North Carolina and of a company of cavalry have been our only misfortunes, thanks to a Merciful Father.

I have made arrangements quietly to throw every available man in North Carolina to Richmond, in case of an emergency, and an advance upon the north side is really to be desired. We ought to be able to dispose of 40,000 without difficulty. An approach on this side is to be much more apprehended.

The works around Petersburg are not completed by more than a mile, and there are many troublesome problems in regard to their defense.

Should there be an advance upon the north side, I would respectfully ask that I may not be kept back at this place.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Kinston, June 22, 1863.

Major-General HILL:

GENERAL: Major Whitford states that he has learned from persons sent out from New Berne by the Yankees, that there are not over 6,000 troops there, all told, and that there is no sign of an advance.

There is nothing new from the south side.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GRATAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH BATTALION, NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
June 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: I have been down in Carteret County, and went down the Sound and over on Bogue Bank as far as I could with safety. I saw only two small boats. From the best information I could get, I am satisfied there is no chance to take the fort or capture a boat on the Sound, though I do think that the enemy's cavalry might be surprised, and I intend to try it when Major Cross returns, if things continue as they now are.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. NETHERCUTT,
Major Eighth Battalion, North Carolina Troops.

GREENVILLE, N. C.,
June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,

Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Petersburg:

GENERAL: After relieving the cavalry pickets on the Roanoke by Colonel Martin's men, and on this side by men from one of the regiments here, I have thought much of some other system which would not require two regiments to be furnishing details at the same time.

I should like to have a permanent garrison of two companies of artillery at Fort Brant. I could then change that regiment once a month for one here, and that regiment would furnish all the pickets between the Tar and the Roanoke. This would leave me two full regiments here as a movable force.

If I get the saddles asked for, I think the courier lines can be kept with boys and perhaps a few soldiers.

A prisoner of Colonel Martin's regiment, recently paroled, living near Plymouth, went there on Sunday last to get permission from General Wessells to come out. He saw the general, and got the permit. He thinks there are about 2,500 men. He says the men told him about 5,000.

Nothing new anywhere to-night.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

HANOVER JUNCTION,

*June 26, 1863—10 o'clock.*General ELZEY, *Richmond*:

We have driven the enemy off; can't say how far. I have two companies in pursuit. We have held every point but the Central Railroad bridge. That is burned. We also lost between 50 and 60 killed, wounded, and prisoners, mostly the latter. I think the enemy is retiring in the direction of Hanover Court-House. I will pursue him. It may be that he has only retired a short distance. Send the re-enforcements.

D. J. GODWIN,
Colonel, &c., Commanding Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 26, 1863.

Col. D. J. GODWIN, *Hanover Junction, Va.:*

We have certain information that the enemy landed on the south side of the Pamunkey, and advanced to Tunstall's Station. Ascertain certainly if they are on the north side likewise, or have returned there, and in what force. Telegraph such information as you can get.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *June 26, 1863.*JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: Captain [L. W.] Allen has just returned from a scout. He reports that at 2 o'clock on yesterday there was no enemy on the King William or north side at all. He learns also from intelligent gentlemen from New Kent that the enemy is advancing toward Richmond in three columns—one by Diascund Bridge, on the James City, one by Barhamsville, on the Williamsburg road, and one by the White House, each column estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 strong.

I am scouting the King William side thoroughly, and will keep you advised of everything important. I will scout also on the south side of the Pamunkey.

D. J. GODWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 26, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Petersburg, Va.:*

The force landed at White House yesterday was about 6,000, infantry and cavalry. They brought two locomotives and full train of cars, which they at once put on the railroad track, and advanced to Tunstall's Station, 20 miles from the city. No news since. The train is a singular feature in this matter. It may mean real advance, or a purpose merely to produce that impression. Keep prepared for movement.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

PETERSBURG, *June 26, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

The movement seems to be real. I hope so.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
*Major-General.*BURWELL'S BAY, *June 26, 1863.*

Major [WILLIAM] NORRIS:

I send the following items from the Peninsula: All troops at Suffolk, excepting Corcoran's Legion and one brigade, have been sent to Yorktown. Three large brigades, numbering 12,000, left Suffolk on Monday for Yorktown. This is obtained direct from the commissary at Newport News, who supplies Peck with all his fresh beef. The same authority reports that Suffolk will be entirely evacuated. Keyes has 25,000 or 30,000 men, and evidently intends advancing. A successful ruse was played upon the people near Yorktown by the embarkation of troops, who at night disembarked. A strong diversion in favor of Hooker is evidently intended. Negroes are being enrolled as fast as caught. A number have been carried from Suffolk to Newport News. Farmers' stock in the vicinity is seized for their subsistence.

General Dix and staff left for the army yesterday morning. He assumes command. The estimate of the Peninsula corps is not over-estimated.

C. H. CAUSEY,
*Captain, C. S. Army.*PETERSBURG, VA., *June 27, 1863.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

My adjutant, Major [Archer] Anderson, goes over to ascertain the condition of things below, so that I may know whether Colquitt should be ordered up. I think he ought not to come till the movement be fully developed. The North Carolina Railroad is of immense importance to us, and it can be cut when he is gone. On the other hand, if he is not here to take the place of Jenkins, this town could be taken by a handful of cavalry.

So soon as the Yankees have abandoned their gunboats and fully developed their intentions, I think everything should be abandoned for the time being, Corse and Colquitt brought in, and an attack made upon the thieves.

We can, for an emergency, bring together enough troops to make Dix the subject of the cartel which he helped to frame.

Yours, respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
*Major-General.*BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, via MEADOW STATION,
*June 27, 1863.*Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

MAJOR: The enemy, in large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, came up the main Telegraph road this morning, and has gone

toward the White House; my scouts estimated the force at 5,000; more cavalry than infantry.

The scouts counted 32 wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, &c.

RICHMOND, June 27, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

You had better send here to-morrow morning Jenkins' brigade and any other spare force you may have around Petersburg. The enemy are reported as concentrating about the White House, but I do not feel sure that there are yet more than some 6,000 there.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 27, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Petersburg, Va.:

Use your discretion in regard to Colquitt. Some force, the number to be judged by yourself, should be left to prevent incursions in North Carolina. I think we may need all that can be spared.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 27, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Petersburg:*

Positive information received that General Dix, with some 25,000 or 30,000 men, had concentrated at Yorktown. A real attack is doubtless intended. Your whole force will probably be needed, and you are requested to make dispositions accordingly, without delay.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Gordonsville, Va.:

Reliable information is received that General Dix, with about 30,000 men, is below on the Peninsula, and will probably advance for a real attack on this city. If you have no positive intelligence of an advance toward Gordonsville, hold yourself, with sufficient cars, ready to return on call to the Junction, or, if need be, to this city.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *June 27, 1863.*

[GEORGE D. WISE:]

CAPTAIN: I received last night the following dispatch from Mr. Garrett, one of my scouts:

Golding, Cotten, Tribble, and myself crossed the river at Shields' Point, and went over to the Six-Mile Ordinary without seeing any of the enemy. Generals Keyes and Gordon have moved their headquarters higher up, toward Diascund. From the best information we can obtain, their force must be nearly 20,000. Ten pieces of artillery passed up yesterday evening.

I have been informed that Captain Capps was thrown from his horse on Thursday, and went up to Richmond.

Some six or eight steamers came up the Pamunkey River yesterday, and it is said one went as high up as Mr. Garlick's. The party was not near enough to see whether they had troops aboard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, &c.

ENGINEER BUREAU, *June 27, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,

Comdg. Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina, Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 26th instant. I have to say that Captain [Thaddeus] Coleman cannot be transferred from your department, unless the engineering operations connected with your command can be directed by the other engineer officers on duty with you, in a manner satisfactory to yourself.

It is not possible for this Bureau to furnish you additional negroes to labor on your defensive lines. I hope you will have them completed by details of soldiers.

If you can hold a position so salient as the heights opposite Clifton, I think Captain Coleman will be fully competent to examine the peculiarities of the ground, and decide as to the location and character of the necessary works. In no field, perhaps, would his services be more valuable.

We had a large body of negroes employed on the defenses of Northern Virginia until the 10th of April last, when the honorable Secretary of War directed that the whole force should be sent to their owners, to be employed in the cultivation of the soil.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
June 27, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,

Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 20th instant.* Col. W. L. Jackson will move from Huntersville toward Beverly to-day or to-morrow, to threaten, and, if practicable, capture that place. His subsequent movement will depend on the information I may receive as to the numbers and position of the enemy in Northwestern Virginia.

* See p. 906.

I cannot concentrate my troops and move them in that direction without exposing this section of country, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the salt-works, the two last of which I am expressly directed to guard. My line is so long and force so small, that if I move into Northwestern Virginia I must leave the important line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad exposed to at least three mounted regiments of the enemy, to say nothing of his troops of other arms. If the War Department will relieve me from the duty of guarding the salt-works and the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, I can then go into Northwestern Virginia, perhaps into Pennsylvania, and at least make a diversion in your favor, and damage the enemy seriously.

The only point at which I can strike without seriously exposing the line I am charged to guard, is the Kanawha Valley. The enemy is strongly fortified at Fayetteville, Gauley Bridge, and Charleston. I am now on my way to Piney, near Raleigh Court-House, where I have a small brigade, and if, from information I gather, I think the enemy can be attacked with reasonable hope of success, I shall do it. So long as the enemy are in the Kanawha Valley, a nearly equal force should be held between there and the railroad. To drive them out of the Valley would be of little use, as I could not support my troops there at this season, and the enemy would return as soon as I withdrew. If I can cut them up or capture them, I can then, perhaps, go into Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. I am looking with great interest, as is the whole Confederacy, to the operations of your army; and I trust in God that you will soon be able to announce another glorious victory.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, *June 27, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,

Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 25th was forwarded to me from Dublin, and received this morning. The Fifty-first [Virginia] Regiment had been ordered back, and arrived at New River Bridge before I received your telegram. I am contemplating an attack on the enemy in my front, with the view of pushing on through Western Virginia, and, if practicable, into Pennsylvania. If I do, I shall need every man I can command, and more besides. My move will depend on information I expect to receive in a few days. In the meantime, whenever I can spare you that regiment or any other, I will do so cheerfully. I would like to know if you succeeded in punishing the party that has just made the raid into your department, and the extent of the damage they did.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 73. } *Chambersburg, Pa., June 27, 1863.*

The commanding general has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days.

Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenseless and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding general therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[JUNE 28, 1863.—For Mr. Davis to General Lee, in relation to the disposition of the Confederate forces on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, see Part I, p. 76.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Chambersburg, June 28, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I wrote you last night, stating that General Hooker was reported to have crossed the Potomac, and is advancing by way of Middletown, the head of his column being at that point in Frederick County. I directed you in that letter to move your forces to this point. If you have not already progressed on the road, and if you have no good reason against it, I desire you to move in the direction of Gettysburg, via Heidlersburg, where you will have turnpike most of the way, and you can thus join your other divisions to Early's, which is east of the mountains. I think it preferable to keep on the east side of the mountains. When you come to Heidlersburg, you can either move directly on Gettysburg or turn down to Cashtown. Your trains and heavy artillery you can send, if you think proper,

on the road to Chambersburg. But if the roads which your troops take are good, they had better follow you.*

R. E. LEE,
General.

PETERSBURG, *June 28, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

The stripping of Petersburg seems to me to be very dangerous.
Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *June 28, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

I will leave here at 11 o'clock for Richmond. I would be glad to know definitely before leaving whether to order up Colquitt to-day.
Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, June 28, 1863.

General CORSE,
Gordonsville, Va.:

If you have no reason to expect an advance of the enemy on Gordonsville, leave about 200 men, with some artillery, at that place, and with your brigade come down to this city. I have ordered the local companies from Albemarle to collect at Gordonsville, to aid in defending that place. Telegraph if you can come.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[JUNE 29, 1863.—For Cooper to Lee, in relation to affairs in Virginia, see Part I, p. 75.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st † instant, in reference to the condition and strength of your division has been received, and in reply I am directed by the commanding general to say that he has repeatedly requested that the two brigades be returned, and had hoped that at least one of them (Corse's) would have been sent to the division ere this. There is no other brigade in the army which could be as-

* Noted in letter-book as copied from memory.

† See p. 910.

signed to the division at this time. Though Corse's may not be expected immediately, he hopes that ere long it will be enabled to rejoin its division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *June 29, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin:

Have you received General Lee's letter in regard to movements by you? Had you any other plan, or do other operations suggest themselves to you? Reply by mail, and state strength and position of your forces, and to what extent, under existing circumstances, they may be removed for duty elsewhere.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JUNE 29, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General D. H. Hill having come over from Petersburg, whence nearly all of his troops have been withdrawn for the defense of this city, applies for leave to command here. As the forces consist mainly of troops from his department, this seems to me reasonable, and you will issue an order giving him temporary command of the troops in the field for the defense of Richmond.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DR. WILLIAMS' PLACE,
Near Richmond, June 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

The order assigning me to command has not been issued.

General Wise tells me that the heavy batteries are in bad condition, magazines damp, tubes imperfect, &c. I wish to send an inspecting officer to-day. I am not satisfied, moreover, as to the condition of the picket lines on the left.

A definite assignment is necessary to insure something like organization in the command.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 30, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let the assignment to field service be made as understood in conference this morning.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

RALEIGH, June 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Richmond*:

I hope you will not remove Colquitt's brigade from this State. If you do, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and all the railroads will be at the mercy of the enemy's cavalry. The militia cannot be gotten out in time.

Z. B. VANCE.

Organization of troops in the Department of North Carolina, Commanded by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army, June 30, 1863.

District of Cape Fear.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING.

Fort Caswell (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Washington Gwathmey.
 Fort Fisher (nine companies), Col. William Lamb.
 Fort Saint Philip (five companies), Maj. John J. Hedrick.
 City and river defenses, Lieut. Col. C. E. Thorburn.
 Light batteries (five).
 Cavalry (three companies).

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Col. William MacRae.
 27th North Carolina, Col. John A. Gilmer, jr.
 46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
 48th North Carolina, Col. Robert C. Hill.

Colquitt's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT.

6th Georgia, Col. John T. Lofton.
 19th Georgia, Col. A. J. Hutchins.
 23d Georgia, Col. Emory F. Best.
 27th Georgia, Col. C. T. Zachry.
 28th Georgia, Col. Tully Graybill.

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. W. RANSOM.

24th North Carolina, Col. William J. Clarke.
 25th North Carolina, Col. Henry M. Rutledge.
 35th North Carolina, Col. John G. Jones.
 49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.
 56th North Carolina, Col. Paul F. Faison.

Clingman's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. L. CLINGMAN.

8th North Carolina, Col. H. M. Shaw.
 31st North Carolina, Col. John V. Jordan.
 51st North Carolina, Col. Hector McKethan.
 61st North Carolina, Col. James D. Radcliffe.

Martin's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. G. MARTIN.

17th North Carolina, Col. William F. Martin.
 42d North Carolina, Col. George C. Gibbs.
 50th North Carolina, Col. James A. Washington.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS.

1st South Carolina (Volunteers), Col. F. W. Kilpatrick.
 2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Thomas Thomson.
 5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
 6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
 Hampton Legion, Col. M. W. Gary.
 Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Unattached Infantry.

10th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John E. Rylander.
 North Carolina Partisan Battalion, Maj. John H. Nethercutt.
 North Carolina Partisan Battalion, Maj. John N. Whitford.
 North Carolina Partisan Battalion, Capt. C. G. Wright.
 32d Virginia, Col. E. B. Montague.
 Provost and bridge guards at Goldsborough and Weldon.

CAVALRY.

7th Confederate, Col. W. C. Claiborne.
62d Georgia, Col. Joel R. Griffin.
41st North Carolina (3d Cavalry), Col. John A. Baker.

ARTILLERY.

Moseley's Battalion.

Maj. E. F. MOSELEY.

Dabney's (Virginia) battery.
Richardson's (Virginia) battery.
Talley's (Virginia) battery.
Young's (Virginia) battery.

Boggs' Battalion.

Maj. F. J. BOGGS.

Martin's battery.
Sturdivant's battery.
Webb's battery.

Branch's Battalion.

Maj. J. R. BRANCH.

Bradford's (Mississippi) battery.
Coit's (South Carolina) battery.
Pegram's (Virginia) battery.
Wright's (Virginia) battery.

Unattached.

Andrews' battery.
Bunting's battery.
Cumming's battery.
Dickson's battery.
Ells' battery.
Ed. Graham's battery.
Moore's battery.
Starr's battery.

*Abstract from return of the Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill,
C. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863; headquarters, near Richmond, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.*	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent, last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	16	2	2	18	18	.....	17
District of the Cape Fear:							
Permanent force	148	2,318	2,353	3,358	4,053	24	3,984
Clingman's brigade	102	1,548	1,577	2,052	3,391	.....	3,328
Cooke's brigade	153	2,179	2,198	2,638	3,505	4	3,462
Martin's brigade	116	2,034	2,107	2,444	2,895	.....	2,881
Colquitt's brigade	160	1,620	1,637	2,134	2,941	.....	2,985
Jenkins' brigade	184	2,108	2,143	2,632	3,832	.....	3,714
Ransom's brigade	192	2,826	2,840	3,190	4,080	.....	3,995
Unattached infantry†	109	1,452	1,452	1,646	2,643	.....	.....
Artillery	58	1,323	1,352	1,527	1,874	71	978
Cavalry	70	920	940	1,188	1,575	5	.....
Grand total	1,308	18,325	18,601	22,822	30,757	104	.....

GREENWOOD, July 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of 7 a. m. yesterday, from near Mercersburg. I regret the capture of Captain Irwin and part of his company at McConnellsburg, especially as it appears to have

*Effective total is total enlisted men present, less sum of enlisted men sick and on extra duty.

†From the difficulty of communication, no return for this month has been received from the unattached infantry and cavalry, which is scattered from the James to the Cape Fear. The return of last month is given. Same remark applies to Cooke's brigade.

‡One battery (Ells') omitted. No return.

been the result of want of proper caution on his part. I hope it will have the effect of teaching proper circumspection in future.

Upon arriving at Chambersburg to-day, I desire you to relieve General Pickett, who will then move forward to this place. You will, of course, establish guards on the roads leading to your position, and take every precaution for the safety of your command. Obtain all the flour that you can load in your wagons from the mills in your vicinity, and if you cannot get sufficient, I believe there are 700 or 800 barrels at Shippensburg, about 10 miles north of Chambersburg, on the Carlisle road. You must turn off everybody belonging to the army on the road to Gettysburg. The reserve trains of the army are parked between Greenwood and Cashtown, on said road, and to-morrow I desire you to move up to this place, establish yourself so as to command the cross-roads and roads leading into town, throw out pickets on the roads to Shippensburg, New Guilford, Chambersburg, and Greencastle, and establish a separate picket at Greencastle, to turn off all persons seeking the army by the direct road from Greencastle to Greenwood. It will be necessary for you to have your men well together and always on the alert, and to pay strict attention to the safety of the trains, which are for the present placed under your charge, and upon the safety of which the operations of this army depend.

You will at the same time have an opportunity of organizing your troops, refreshing them for a day or two, and getting everything prepared for active operations in the field, for which you will be speedily wanted.

Send word to General Pickett at this place to-morrow, which is 8 miles from Chambersburg, the hour when you will arrive here, in order that he may be prepared to move on your arrival. My headquarters for the present will be at Cashtown, east of the mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 1, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

General Elzey applying to be relieved from his present command in-chief in this department, General D. H. Hill is temporarily assigned thereto.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {	WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
No. 156. }	<i>Richmond, Va., July 1, 1863.</i>
* * *	* * *

XIV. Major-General Elzey, on his own application, is relieved from the command of the Department of Richmond, and Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill is temporarily assigned to that command.*

* * * * *

By command of [the Secretary] of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Seddon to Hill, July 2, 1863, p. 956.

[JULY, —, 1863]—7 p. m.

Major-General ELZEY :

GENERAL : Mr. Seddon thinks that one regiment of Cooke's should be sent up to Hanover, and that Cooke himself should go.

Please furnish transportation for him to start at 10 o'clock with a regiment and battery of artillery.

I learn that Custis [G. W. C.] Lee has some cavalry, under Colonel [G. W.] Lay. They are picketing 12 miles inside of the Chickahominy, where they are not needed. During Baker's absence they ought to be at Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church, watching the approaches to New Bridge, Mechanicsville, &c. Will you be kind enough to place him there?

I still understand you as I did before, that the outer line is held as a mere picket station. I understood you that [T. S.] Rhett was last night at the batteries, or third line, and now you propose to place Lee on the second line, and permit the convalescents to hold the outer line. You say that the convalescents are not reliable. If so, when they are broken through, the whole advanced position is turned, and the Yankees are in our camps and artillery parks.

Your best troops ought to be on the front line, as it is vital to hold it.

I think Custis Lee ought to have his headquarters at Stuart's, on the Brook turnpike.

Will you be kind enough to send the inclosed telegram to General Wise?

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, [July —,] 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Williams' Farm:

GENERAL : The enemy seem really leaving the Peninsula. It is barely possible that it may be a feint for a sudden return. Some one or more of your brigades may probably be moved; a question not yet decided.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

JULY 1, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A. :

I have placed Baker's regiment of cavalry at Old Church to intercept raiders coming up the Peninsula, and also to watch the Pamunkey. He has 200 dismounted men, and I understand that that number of horses have come down from Winchester. It is important that he should have them, and, if possible, that one of Jenkins' regiments should be mounted.

The line of intrenchments is so long and so badly constructed that, in case of a farther advance of the Yankees, it will be safer to concentrate our forces, and give fight outside of our works. In that view, Cooke ought to have his full brigade together. It seems to

me that Colonel Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, ought to be brought back at once, and his place supplied, if necessary, by local troops, say exchanged prisoners, under a good officer.

Our fight may come off to-morrow, and Hall is the best colonel I know in the service. His loss would be seriously felt in a field fight.

With Baker at Old Church, we ought to get timely notice of an advance upon Hanover Junction.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, HOLCOMBE LEGION,
Bottom's Bridge, July 1, [1863.]

Capt. GEORGE D. WISE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant-Colonel [T. M.] Logan has been on a reconnaissance to-day, and engaged the enemy at the Cross-Roads, whom they found to be one brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

He left them near that point seemingly with little disposition to advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE,
July 1, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a tabular statement of the strength of the troops under Brigadier-General Lee's command. Three additional companies have reported to this office, and will average about 80 men, but their muster-rolls not having been sent in, I am unable at present to give their force accurately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT SULIVANE,
First Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

	Enlisted men.
Lieut. Col. W. L. Brown's battalion	333
Maj. W. S. Downer's battalion	299
Acting Maj. John A. Henley's battalion	408
Lieut. R. D. Minor's (C. S. Navy) battalion	308
Maj. R. P. Waller's battalion	343
Total	1,691

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
July 1, 1863.

General H. A. WISE:

GENERAL: The enemy—infantry and cavalry—in considerable force have occupied Tunstall's Station.

LATER.—The enemy advancing on the road from Tunstall's Station toward the Cross-Roads, which is their route for this point.

Very respectfully,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
Richmond, July 1, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am directed by the general commanding the department to report the following forces, that can be used at the fortifications around this city: 1,112 convalescents from hospitals; 600 exchanged prisoners; one company at Camp Lee, numbering about 60 men.

There are also about 560 convalescents organized at Camp Winder, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, which have yet to be armed and equipped; this will be done as soon as practicable.

I do not know whether Colonel Walker has yet fully armed and equipped all the convalescents under his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PEGRAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY —, 1863.]

Major [GEORGE] JACKSON, via *Magnolia*:

It is reported that the enemy meditate an advance on this place by land and water. Throw forward your cavalry with Harris on the line of the Neuse River. Obtain all the information you can. [John S.] Fairly is at Swansborough, on White Oak; communicate with him. If enemy advances, do all to retard him.

W. H. C. WHITING.

[JULY —, 1863.]

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Richmond:

General Martin reports Foster's arrival at New Berne with negro re-enforcements; my scouts in front confirm it. Martin learns 300 wagons were landing on Sunday to march on Wilmington. Attack by water to be made also. Enemy reported throwing forward scouts on the Neuse road. The advance on Weldon is doubtless to co-operate and cut off re-enforcements. You know my condition; let me hear from you immediately.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[JULY —, 1863.]

Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

Your dispatch received. Tell Mallett to have his whole command in readiness to move. I have 400 stand of arms. Foster had arrived

at New Berne on the 23d. Scouts report attack to be made on Wilmington by land and water. Approach on Weldon probably to this.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[JULY —, 1863.]

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Following dispatch by courier, dated Murfreesborough, 3.30 o'clock, received:

Enemy have landed 1,500 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery at Winton. They have 2,000 infantry 7 miles below Murfreesborough. They will make for Garysburg and Boykins, to destroy the bridges there.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 1, 1863.

General COLQUITT,
Goldsborough:

You will move with your brigade by railroad, as soon as may be practicable, to this city. This order is at General Hill's instance, he being some miles from the city, in command.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
July 1, 1863.

Col. JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: In consequence of a telegram received from the President last night, the general commanding is obliged to hurry to Dublin at once, and will be absent some days. Meanwhile he directs me to request that you obtain any information in your power of the additional works at Fayetteville, their strength, &c.

Is the hill on which you planted your artillery, when you made your demonstration, fortified?

The general also desires that you communicate to me your views as to the feasibility of our taking the place by attack in front and rear, the number of men required for such an undertaking, &c.

I shall remain at this place, and will forward to the general such information as you furnish.

Meanwhile I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 2, 1863.*

General ELZEY:

The enemy is this morning where Lieutenant-Colonel Logan left him yesterday evening. His skirmishers are thrown out on either

side of the road as if an advance is intended. Two regiments of General Ransom's brigade are here and the balance on the way. Five pieces of artillery are also here.

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Colonel [E. D.] HALL, *Junction, Va.:*

What news of enemy this morning? I am about sending 500 more men to you. Do you need more re-enforcements, and of what kind? General Hill expected to send you Baker's cavalry and other aids.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *July 2, 1863.*

General ARNOLD ELZEY, *Commanding:*

Telegram from Milford says a large force of the enemy and fifteen pieces of artillery were at Rumford Academy last night; unable yet to say whether they intend to cross at Dunkirk, on their way east, or to come up on the North Anna, but think the former. I have a strong scout at Mangohick Church, which has not yet reported. Will advise you as soon as their course is determined. Two deserters came in yesterday, and report a large force under General Dix.

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *July 2, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

The enemy have burned Nelson's Bridge over the Pamunkey, and have driven in and captured a company of cavalry at Mangohick. I have burned Morris' Bridge, collected about half of my force at the railroad bridge over North Anna, and will fight them there. Conscripts have come up without ammunition, and none can be gotten here.

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Colonel [E. D.] HALL:

I have sent up 600 men, drawn from convalescents, for the purpose of relieving you, who, with your regiment, are much desired by General Hill. From your telegram, just received by General Elzey, I fear serious movement is being, or about to be, made against road in your vicinity. If so, it may be advisable for you to remain till such danger has passed or been encountered. Use your discretion, having in view the defense of your position as a primary consideration, and retaining, if you stay, the train until you feel it right to come down.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HANOVER JUNCTION, *July 2, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON :

This place is so threatened that I do not think it safe to leave to-night.

Enemy reported near Dabney's also.

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 2, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

I have just sent an order for Baker to move up from Old Church to Colonel Hall at Morris' Bridge. Hall needs artillery, which should be sent from the river lines. These could be replaced, if necessary, by Coit's and Wright's batteries on the Williamsburg road. [T. C.] Singeltary ought also to be sent to Hall.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

JULY 2, 1863.

General ELZEY :

GENERAL : I am going down this morning to feel the Yankees. I hope that you will send out Custis Lee's command to hold the Charles City Central and New Market roads at the works during our absence.

I would be glad also for you to relieve Cooke's pickets at New Bridge and the Federal Bridge (destroyed).

Should there be any serious movement upon Petersburg during my absence, send Wise's command over, and relieve him by Custis Lee. I cannot return till to-morrow night, if then.

Very respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 2, 1863—3 p. m.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON :

Colonel Hall would not telegraph a vague rumor. I think that General Custis Lee's force ought to support him. Courier just from Long Bridge reports that there is no movement in that direction. General Lee will not then be needed on the left of General Wise, but might be of infinite use at Hanover Junction. Corse, Lee, and Hall concentrated then, could beat the Yankees so thoroughly as to prevent a raid upon Gordonsville.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
July 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. [G. W.] Custis Lee has been directed to assemble his troops as soon as possible, and march them to the points indicated in your note of this morning. To this end all the public offices and workshops in the city will be closed. Lee's force amounts to about 1,600 men. No time will be lost in this movement, but the nature of the force is such that it will be slow work in getting them started. Colonel Rhett will relieve General Cooke on the New Bridge road.

General Winder is to send a force of 600 convalescents, under Colonel Walker, to relieve Colonel Hall and the Forty-sixth North Carolina, now at the Junction. The same train that takes Walker up will bring Hall down.

Your direction in regard to moving Wise (in case of a serious movement on Petersburg) shall be obeyed. It will be impossible for me to place pickets at the destroyed Federal bridges, as I have not the force at my disposal to do so. The engineer officers assure me that they are impassable.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
*July 2, 1863.*Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel [C. E.] Lightfoot's command of light artillery are the only batteries for use on this side of New Bridge. It is necessary to have some long-range guns on the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge roads. This artillery was not assigned to General Cooke's brigade, but he was authorized to draw on it in case of need. The Plank and Deep Run roads are without artillery of any sort, and the other roads have only a section of the weakest caliber. I have to request that Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot and his artillery command report to Colonel Rhett as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
*Major-General.*BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 2, 1863—11 p. m.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

The Yankees have been driven back to White House. What disposition has been made for the defenses of Hanover Junction? If a train is sent down to-night, I can send Cooke up to-morrow.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 2, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Until the reported movements are certainly defined in the direction of Dunkirk, Colonel Hall had better remain, and the regiment of convalescents be sent to rejoin him. Ought not General Corse to come down to Hanover Junction? The separation of him from Hall just now involves a beating in detail. Has Hall artillery? General Jenkins is now crossing over the bridge to feel the enemy.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Colonel [E. D.] HALL,
Hanover Junction:

Remain for the defense of the Junction and railroads, abandoning until further orders the idea of returning here.

Aid as far as you can in organizing and rendering efficient the force of convalescents, as also any local force which may come from Gordonsville. Retain the train, however.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Maj. C. BOYLE,
Gordonsville, Va.:

If General Corse leaves Gordonsville, it will scarcely be necessary to retain the local companies from Albemarle. Such as are willing may be sent to the Junction.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 2, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have just had an interview with the President, whose indisposition has prevented me from conferring with him for some days past. I find that I have exceeded his views in the order relieving General Elzey and placing you in temporary command. His view was that you should command the forces operating in the field, leaving the defenses strictly of the city, with the trenches and local posts, under the direction of General Elzey; that while operating in the field this would be a natural and proper division of functions, and that, if successful in defeating or repelling the enemy, there would be

no occasion for any disturbance or supersedure of General Elzey's command, but if driven back or obliged to occupy the defensive lines, you would then naturally, as the ranking officer, command the whole.

I do not know that to accomplish these views it will be necessary to revoke or modify the order of mere general temporary command sent you yesterday, as the whole may be as effectually attained while you operate against the enemy in the field by leaving to General Elzey the undisturbed control of the defenses and the city.

I regret that misconception on my part may cause embarrassment or annoyance, but do not doubt you will understand it, and conform your command to the President's views as now more correctly communicated.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
July 2, 1863.

THOMAS D. ATKINSON,
Mayor, &c., Danville:

Organize what local force you can. Should I need them, I will telegraph for them.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington:

Your information telegraphed to General Elzey must be incorrect. Foster and his force are known to have left North Carolina, and to be now in the Peninsula, threatening this city.

They have probably put out the report conveyed to you, to prevent re-enforcements and to produce diversion.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 2, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Your telegram of the 29th ultimo was received here at 1 p. m. on the 30th, and forwarded to me at the Salt Sulphur Springs, where I received it early yesterday morning.

The letter of General Lee, to which I presume you refer, only suggested that I might not have a more favorable opportunity than the present to threaten Western Virginia, and, if circumstances favored, to convert the threat into a real attack; and he recommended that I should unite my available force, and strike the enemy at some vulnerable point.

General Lee's suggestions interfered with no plans of mine, nor do other operations promising good results, and which I think practicable or judicious at present, suggest themselves to me.

Before I received General Lee's letter, Colonel W. L. Jackson, whose troops were in the southern part of Pocahontas County, was making preparations to move to Beverly. He ought to be at that place now.

His subsequent movements will depend on the success he meets with there.

Just previous to our move on Winchester, a force was concentrating at Beverly, to make a raid on a large scale, as was believed, toward Staunton.

If Colonel Jackson takes Beverly, he will push on, feel the enemy, ascertain to what extent troops have been detached from that section of the country, and profit by any opportunity that offers of striking and damaging the enemy.

The accompanying condensed abstract will show you the strength and position of my troops. Under the instructions I have from the Secretary of War, whilst I have not regarded the protection of the salt-works on the borders of my department, and that of East Tennessee and the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, as the only, I have thought it the chief, duty of the troops under my command, and I have taken positions accordingly.

The troops in front of Lewisburg and near Raleigh Court-House are designed to cover all the approaches to the salt-works and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad within my department; the troops at and near Saltville to watch the approaches to the salt-works through the adjacent Department of East Tennessee, and to guard and defend those works, and, being near railroad transportation, to be used at other points on the line where their services may be needed.

Within the last two or three weeks, I have repeatedly received telegrams from the commander of the Department of East Tennessee, calling for re-enforcements (I received an urgent one last night), and from Brigadier-General Preston, assuring me that the enemy was moving in force on the salt-works. I received such an one yesterday.

I have, therefore, not felt at liberty, under my instructions to defend the salt-works and this line of railroad, to unite my forces, as General Lee suggests; for a movement against the enemy.

From the most reliable information I have, the enemy have in the Kanawha Valley a force somewhat larger than I have confronting them in front of Lewisburg, and at Piney, 2 or 3 miles south of Raleigh Court-House. They have the advantage of being strongly intrenched at Fayetteville, Gauley Bridge, and Charleston, and they have at least three mounted regiments, two of them recently mounted for the express purpose, as is reported, of making raids on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, whilst I have but one mounted regiment to oppose them.

In my view of the case, so long as the enemy occupies the Kanawha Valley in force, indicating a design to penetrate the country, and strike at the salt-works and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, a nearly equal force should be interposed between them and these objects.

In view of the instructions I have, the only move I can make, aside from that of Colonel Jackson's to Beverly, without exposing all of

the western portion of the State south of and including Greenbrier, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the salt-works, is to attack in the Kanawha Valley, and that is the move I had in contemplation, and was preparing to make if I found it practicable, when I received General Lee's letter and your telegram.

Simply to drive the enemy from the Kanawha Valley would be of little service to us. I could not remain in that Valley, even if there was no enemy there to contend with, because I could not support my troops there. I must either cut him up or capture him, in order to leave me free to move into Northwestern Virginia, and perhaps (which would be most gratifying to me) to take part in the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania. If General Lee had not taken one of my best infantry regiments and nearly all of my cavalry, I could leave an adequate guard temporarily on the principal approaches to this line of communication, and employ my remaining force more effectually and usefully in the northwest. If I drive the enemy out of the Kanawha Valley, as was done last fall, they will return, perhaps, with increased force, as soon as I move my troops to another theater of operations.

If I can cut him up or capture him, I doubt if the enemy will again occupy the Kanawha Valley very soon, and I should feel at liberty to move elsewhere.

As to whether I can so cripple an equal, if not superior, force, strongly intrenched, in a country ill adapted to offensive military operations, I cannot say until I have examined the positions more closely.

If I am relieved from guarding the salt-works and this line of railroad, I can proceed without delay to Northwestern Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, greatly damage the enemy, and, perhaps, materially aid General Lee in his campaign. But to do so, I must leave the salt-works to the care of Brigadier-General Preston, and this line of railroad, with the rich and productive counties from Nicholas south, exposed to the enemy's raids, for my force is not large enough to admit of division.

It is for you, Mr. President, who from your position can take a comprehensive view of the entire theater of war, to decide whether the troops under my command can be best employed in guarding the salt-works and this line of communication, or in attempting to create the diversion in his favor, as suggested by General Lee. I think I can do all asked of me by General Lee, if released from the emphatic instructions of the Secretary of War, under which I have been acting; but otherwise I do not see that I can spare any troops and still protect the salt-works and the railroad, especially in view of the fact that General Buckner has withdrawn every available soldier from Eastern and Northeastern Tennessee, and sent them to Chattanooga and Middle Tennessee.

The enemy is not at present, I think, contemplating a move in force in this direction, and if the exigencies of the service demand it, I can send or carry from 2,500 to 3,000 good infantry to any point where they may be needed for immediate service, and I believe still leave guarded this important line until the troops could be returned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Abstract of return of troops in the Department of Western Virginia, June 20, 1863, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding.

Where stationed.	Commanding officer.	Troops.	Effective total.	Effective aggregate.	Remarks.
In front of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County.	Brig. Gen. John Echols.	Infantry .. Artillery .. Cavalry ..	2,078 108 415	2,217 112 436	The artillery company of this brigade temporarily attached to Brig. Gen. Williams' command, and one infantry regiment with General Lee.
Total.....			2,601	2,765	
Second Brigade, at Saltville, Washington County.	Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams.	Infantry .. Artillery .. Cavalry ..	441 181 268	475 188 299	
Total.....			890	962	
Third Brigade, Glade Spring, and line of railroad.	Col. G. C. Wharton.	Infantry ..	814	868	
Total.....			814	868	
Fourth Brigade, at Piney, 2 miles south of Raleigh Court-House.	Col. John McCausland.	Infantry .. Artillery .. Cavalry ..	1,075 152 217	1,156 158 232	
Total.....			1,444	1,546	
Force at and near Huntersville. Colonel Jackson's unorganized command, and Dunn's battalion.	Col. W. L. Jackson.	Cavalry...	1,150	1,210	
Total.....			1,150	1,210	
Grand total.....			6,899	7,351	

SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE, *July 3, 1863.*

General ELZEY:

They are said to be advancing from Littlepage's Bridge in large cavalry force, for which I am ready. Colonel Cunningham was sent up here yesterday with 300 men without ammunition, and have but little yet. Please have some sent up.

The Secretary of War telegraphs me he would send 500 men to re-enforce me; hurry them up. I wish to give Colonel Spear, if he comes with cavalry only, a *coup de main*.

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

JULY 3, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, C. S. A.:*

Since writing to you, I have received the inclosed from General Elzey.

I have decided to send Cooke up to the support of Hall as soon as transportation can be gotten for him, if not too late. Where is Hall now?

Ought not Corse to be brought back to Hanover Junction? If the Yankees establish themselves there, they will be hard to dislodge. I have thought that this might be their policy.

In view of the large force reported by Hall, it may be well enough to let Colquitt come on.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, *July 3, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: I understand you have returned.

What is the situation of the enemy's forces between us and the White House? They are advancing on Hanover. I have no troops on this side to send to Hall. He has been strengthened by about 1,000 convalescents. I have had to draw Rhett's command to the inner line of defenses and relieve it by convalescents; poor dependence.

If Colonel Lightfoot is in your neighborhood, please direct him to report to Colonel Rhett. I sent him the order, but am not aware that he received it. Please let me know what is your opinion of the enemy's plans. Colonel Hall reports enemy advancing in large force of cavalry. I am afraid we shall lose all at Hanover.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
July 3, 1863—11.10 a. m.

Major General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Hill has returned to his headquarters at Williams' house. He desires to know whether you have any intelligence from Hanover, and requests that you will cause the superintendent of the military telegraph lines to hurry up the construction of the line to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Everything seems to be complete about the telegraph line excepting an operator to put it in operation.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 3, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I do not see how any troops can be spared from here. General Hill has the three brigades with him; probably he might spare some. The dispatch has been sent to him.

I have been doing all I can to relieve Rhett's command in front, and draw it into the inner line of works; not yet accomplished, owing to delay in arming men.

I think the enemy have divided their forces into two columns, one to Hanover and the other to Chickahominy; both large. We ought not to weaken Richmond too much. I hope Hall may hold out. General Hill has returned to his headquarters at Williams' house.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

JULY 3, 1863.

General ELZEY, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: If you can relieve Cooke on the picket line, I will order him to Hanover Junction. Can you furnish transportation for his three regiments and [R. L.] Cooper's battery?

Cooke's men are much exhausted, and in no condition to move to-night, but I suppose it must be done. Let me know when your transportation will be ready, and at what point to report. I wish the telegraph operator was sent out here. We may lose Richmond by these delays in the courier line.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

P. S.—Where is Custis Lee's command?

JULY 3, [1863.]

General ELZEY:

GENERAL: I do not understand your disposition of forces. If we abandon the outer line at one point, it is abandoned at all. Does the outer line envelop the city on the left as well as the right? I have not been able to ride round to ascertain. If it does, Lee's command should be brought up at once, and placed about the Brook turnpike, at Stuart's, to cover the outer lines. I must get you to issue the order to him, as I do not exactly understand my position, the Secretary's order not having reached me.

From your note received a few minutes ago, I had decided to send Cooke up to the support of Hall.

Where is Hall? Where is Corse? Why is not Corse sent down to Hanover? When Cooke leaves, I will have to depend upon you to supply his place with Custis Lee.

The map only represents the third line as covering the railroad, and has no second line on it. Please let me know what these lines cover. Lee should be ordered up forthwith.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND, *July 3, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WINDER,

Commanding Department of Henrico:

GERERAL: Colonel [H. H.] Walker sends word that he has sent 484 men up to the Junction, in addition to the 300 sent yesterday. He

inquires whether any further re-enforcements shall be sent. Unless the Secretary of War has ordered more men to be sent to the Junction, General Elzey advises that no more be forwarded. What orders did the Secretary give on the subject?

Please answer by bearer.

Very respectfully,

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The ammunition was found to be all right—30 rounds per man.

[Indorsement.]

The Secretary of War orders that 500 men be sent to the Junction, in addition to the 700 already sent.

JNO. H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 3, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am pleased to hear your opinion that the enemy is not in force at the White House. It accords with the opinion I originally had of their movement.

I concur in your opinion of the advisability of stopping Colquitt, and have telegraphed accordingly.

As the train was sent down on the York River Railroad last evening, I had hoped you had sent re-enforcements to Colonel Hall; but not knowing certainly, I sent him this morning 500 more convalescent soldiers. They are not well organized, and may not avail much. If you can spare a regiment—there is not one here reliable—I think you had better send it up at once; and it would be well if General Cooke took command. Baffled in their leading object, the enemy may bend all their efforts to the secondary one. With prompt movements they might, I should hope, be at least intercepted and cut off.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 3, 1863.

Col. C. T. ZACHRY, *Weldon:*

You need not come on. I have telegraphed General Colquitt, if he had not started, to remain, if he had to stop at Petersburg. He had better, in case he has started, stop at Weldon till further orders, as he will probably have to return.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War,

HDQRS. DEPT. NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Petersburg, Va., July 3, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va. :

GENERAL : I respectfully submit the following report as to the numbers and organization of the independent signal corps under my command, and its general operations since my last report :

The corps consists of two companies, respectively commanded by Capt. N. W. Small and E. G. De Jarnette, each company having 1 first and 2 second lieutenants, 5 sergeants, and 4 corporals, with 75 privates in each company. They are stationed from Drewry's Bluff to Day's Neck, along the line of the James River and the Appomattox ; in all, twenty-three stations. The line is busily employed, and the men are upon continuous duty. Being only 6 at each post, the duty is particularly heavy in cases of sickness, &c.

The line from Fort Powhatan to Day's Neck was opened by order of General Longstreet on the 11th of April, Captain [J. H.] Manning, of the Signal Corps, C. S. Army, rendering hearty co-operation in carrying out the orders of the commanding general. On the 14th, Captain Small took the posts from Upper James River, and, according to orders, ran a line from Ivor to General Longstreet's headquarters, near Suffolk. On the 24th, the telegraph being opened, Captain Small ran a line along our front at Suffolk, which rendered valuable and efficient service. The field corps, consisting of 14 mounted men, rendered able and efficient service in acting as scouts, guides, and couriers, and were highly complimented for their general utility by Maj. Gen. S. G. French, under whom they personally served.

On the 5th of June, the post at Hog Island had a skirmish with a barge of the enemy sent over to reconnoiter their post from King's Mill Wharf. Lieutenant [R. A.] Mapp, in command of the post, fired into her, and has no doubt that 2 of the Yankees were severely wounded.

On the 11th of June, the enemy ascended the river with three iron-clads and two gunboats, accompanied by several transports. They shelled every signal station from Hog Island to Tomahund ; two iron-clads anchored directly under Mount Pleasant Station, and shelled it vigorously for about twenty minutes, nearly demolishing the house at which it was located. This station was under command of Sergt. J. B. Smith, who deserves great credit for his coolness in finishing a message under a heavy fire. I therefore most cordially recommend him to the consideration of the Department.

As the enemy showed every disposition to land a large force at Dillard's Wharf, on the south side of the river, from Jamestown Island, I took 2 of my own men and a detachment of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, and burned it on the night of the 11th instant. Connection was only broken four hours on the line.

On the night of the 24th of June, Captain De Jarnette, under my orders, crossed James River, and burned the enemy's wharf at Jamestown Island ; this wharf was very serviceable to them, as they used it to embark and disembark troops upon their raids up the James and Chickahominy.

The line as a general thing is reliable and efficient. Occasionally mistakes occur, which I attribute more to the want of system on the part of telegraph lines than to the signal corps proper. When mistakes occur on the signal line, they are easily detected and the offend-

ers punished ; but when a dispatch goes out of their jurisdiction, I see no remedy for the punishment of delinquencies, as they are beyond my control.

A dispatch was sent by Captain De Jarnette to Capt. S. S. Lee, commanding Drewry's Bluff Battery, on the 26th instant, as follows : "The enemy in force opposite O," which meant Hog Island, between Bermuda Hundred and Gill's. The letter was changed to J, which meant Brandon. Captain Chatard, in command at Drewry's Bluff, Captain Lee being sick at Richmond, telegraphed to him that the enemy was landing in force opposite Brandon. This, you will readily perceive, distorted the dispatch amazingly, and was the cause of much undue excitement and some little confusion. Captain Lee sent the dispatch to General Elzey ; he sent a dispatch to General D. H. Hill that the enemy was landing at Brandon, 7,000 strong. I investigated the matter, and I believe the blame for the affair is in proper channel.

I would here take occasion to report that the commanding officer at Chaffin's Bluff demands that it is his right to see all dispatches passing through his post. I respectfully protest, for the following reasons :

1st. That it is in direct violation of General Orders, No. 40, May 29, 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond.

2d. That it is also in direct violation of printed regulations of my corps, duly approved by the commanding general, Robert E. Lee.

3d. It is in direct violation of the oath of secrecy of the signal corps.

4th. It is calculated to create delays in the transmission of messages.

5th, and lastly. I contend that no commanding officer of any post has a right to stop a message in transit to his superiors.

In consideration of these circumstances, I respectfully request that the Department may take such action in the matter as they deem the circumstances in the case set forth fully merit, by issuing an order defining the status of signal stations when located at posts, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MILLIGAN,

Captain, Comdg. I. S. C. and S. O., Dept. of N. C. and S. Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, July 3, 1863.

General BEAUREGARD, *Charleston :*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I return your letter to General Johnston, which I have read with great pleasure and profit. Excuse my delay. I have been out for a day or two on the Sounds. Although not sufficiently familiar with the theater of operations in the west, as you are, to be able to decide on the merits of the particular lines of operations proposed in your letter, your plan has my entire admiration.

With able officers to carry out its details, there were and are troops enough in the field to execute it to the letter. Should it be liable to failure, it would only be in the inefficiency of subordinate generals, for it is surely a correct and comprehensive application of the true principles of war, the massing of forces on the decisive points, dividing the enemy, and beating his columns successively.

It seems to me that these principles have mostly been ignored in our great struggle, and we have heretofore carried on the war depending on the enemy for the development of his various crude and undigested plans, and contenting ourselves with simply meeting and frustrating them. It has, therefore, been a series of great and widely extended conflicts and of many battles, glorious to us, indeed, but indecisive.

I hope the best from Lee's army, but do not know his movements sufficiently to express an opinion as to the present aspect. Hooker is a fool, and always was, and that's a comfort. I am very proud to have belonged to that renowned Army of Virginia, which, organized by the junction of the Armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah on the 19th of July, two years ago, under yourself and General Johnston, commenced its splendid career of unbroken victories on the famous field of Manassas.

I am not apprehensive about Richmond; am fearful for the railroad lines of this State. Colquitt, with his brigade, the only troops now in North Carolina besides mine, is under orders to leave Kinston for Richmond. This completely uncovers the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and even exposes Raleigh to a cavalry raid. At Raleigh we have immense supplies. I cannot protect it, nor can I hope for aid from you, who have sent all your available troops to the west. I hope some crowning victory of Lee's, or the triumph of Johnston in the west, will so demoralize the baffled enemy that they will be afraid to attempt much.

I am still pushing my works, but at a great disadvantage, from scarcity of labor, the Governor having recalled all the negroes; a bad move, but, perhaps, justified to secure the crops. If attacked, my great trouble will be the want of troops.

I received your nephew's letter. His property is in no danger.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. C. WHITING.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: In pursuance of verbal directions given you last night, I desire you to take charge of the train belonging to this army, which I have directed to be assembled in the vicinity of Cashtown this afternoon.

I advise that you start the train at least by 5 p. m. to-day, and endeavor to push it through to Greencastle by to-morrow morning by the road turning off at Greenwood. Thence you can follow the direct road to Williamsport, where the train must be put across the Potomac at once, and advance beyond Falling Waters, whence it can proceed more leisurely to Winchester. It will be necessary to escort it beyond Martinsburg, at least as far as Bunker Hill. I have directed two batteries to report to you this afternoon, to accompany the train, so that you may have sufficient artillery to guard the front and rear, and distribute along at intervals, in order to repel any attack that may be made along the line by parties of the enemy. I advise that in turning off at Greenwood you have your scouts out on the Chambersburg road until the rear of your train has passed it, and

that you also keep scouts out on your left toward Waynesborough. From Greencastle you had better send a scouting party through Hagerstown, and hold that place until the train shall have crossed the river. At the river you can post your artillery to hold the ford, keeping out your scouts toward Hagerstown, Boonsborough, &c., until further orders. After the train has reached a place of safety, you can return to the Maryland side, taking position in front of Hagerstown, so as to keep open communications. I need not caution you as to preserving quiet and order in your train, secrecy of your movements, promptness and energy, and increasing vigilance on the part of yourself and officers. I inclose a letter to the commanding officer at Winchester, which I wish you would forward to him immediately upon crossing the river, unless you can find opportunity to send it securely before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I desire you to turn back everybody you may meet on the road coming to join this army, to Falling Waters.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 4, 1863.

Commanding Officer at Winchester:

SIR: I wish you to convey to the commanding officers of the regiments of Ewell's corps, instructions, from me to proceed to Falling Waters, where they will take position, and guard the pontoon bridge at that place, and also the ford at Williamsport, holding there all persons belonging to this army, and collecting all stragglers from it. Any sick, of course, will be forwarded to Winchester. The senior officer present will take command. Should it be necessary that a part of that force remain in Winchester, you have my authority for retaining it there. Upon the arrival of the sick and wounded at Winchester, they will be forwarded to Staunton as rapidly as possible, as also any surplus articles not needed for the army in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

JULY 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Your note and information received.

I have already all the strength on the roads mentioned by you that can be furnished by me. Probably General Hill, to whom I have communicated your dispatch, may be able to supply some.

We may see something of the enemy to-morrow, if he has been successful; but the firing was too brief to induce the belief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

JULY 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War:

Milligan's dispatches are generally sensational, but if you have reason to believe that Foster has left North Carolina, I think Colquitt ought to be hurried up. My last report from North Carolina was that five of Foster's brigades had been ordered to move, but nothing definite was known of their movement. At any rate, it would be prudent to bring up Colquitt. Richmond and Petersburg are richer prizes than Kinston and Goldsborough.

The Yankees are so fond of clap-trap, that I expect a general advance everywhere to-day—at Vicksburg, Tullahoma, Pennsylvania, Richmond. Has Hall been heard from to-day? I fear that, without a movable battery, he will be beaten and his artillery captured.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,

Major-General.

JULY 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

It would seem to be one object of the Yankee demonstration to distract our attention and divide our forces. I think, therefore, that 100 convalescents, under a good officer, with two pieces of artillery, also under a good officer, would be sufficient to prevent a raid.

The order which seems to have been issued placing me in command of the troops never reached me, and I do not know to this hour what is expected of me. I know, however, that the present arrangement is a very bad one. I had thought that after the Yankees were driven back, as far as they could be, at the White House, that we could turn upon those near Hanover Court-House. I therefore telegraphed from Bottom's Bridge for a train to take Cooke's brigade up to their camp. After reaching here, I wrote to General Elzey, asking to have transportation for Cooke's brigade and a battery, upon the supposition that the Yankees were in large force. You wrote suggesting the sending of a regiment. I then asked for transportation for a regiment and battery, to be ready by 10 o'clock.

After 10 o'clock, I got the first intimation of the knowledge of my request for transportation. The note said that transportation would be ready for one regiment and battery; but at 1 o'clock that the battery could not go.

Had all this matter been in my own hands, Cooke's brigade would have gone up yesterday, and the Yankees would have been driven back to-day. They will annoy us until they are whipped, and we may as well make up our minds to that. In this view of it, Colquitt might come over for a week, and enable us to march out and drive them across the Pamunkey. With this force hanging on each flank, it is dangerous to leave Richmond too far. I felt this when across the Chickahominy.

By the way, could you not get the local papers to avoid the use of the names of officers? The Yankees now know that the Blackwater has been stripped, and that Jenkins has left Petersburg. Foster knows that I am no longer in his front at Goldsborough.

In regard to the assignment to duty, anything will suit me that is definite and fixed. I would not, for any consideration, have General Elzey's feelings wounded.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WILLIAMSBURG ROAD, July 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

I am afraid that this mixed command will result in evil.

At 11 a. m. yesterday, I wrote to General Elzey to get transportation for Cooke's brigade, and one battery with its horses. I sent in two couriers during the day to know whether the transportation was ready. At 10 o'clock at night I received a note from General Elzey that transportation was ready for one regiment, and one battery with its horses; at 1 o'clock this morning that the battery could not go.

A movable battery with its horses would be worth more than a brigade in a fight across a river, and it is dreadful for men to be exposed to an artillery fire without the means of replying.

I believe that General Elzey and myself are both anxious to do our whole duty, but our relative position does not seem to be defined. I do not, for my part, know whether I have the mere command of the three outer brigades or of the whole. If the latter be the correct view, I ought to control the transportation and movement of troops and their disposition around the city. If the former be intended, then I should not be held responsible for anything but the handling of the three brigades in battle.

I hope that you will pardon the freedom of this letter, and believe that it is dictated by no spirit of captiousness or desire for command. I simply wish to secure an efficient organization and have one controlling mind. The present division of authority may be fatal.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that all orders be issued directly through you; that General Elzey be held responsible for the local troops and I for the three brigades.

The present arrangement can only result in mischief.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

WELDON, July 4, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*:

Have halted my brigade here; gone into camp, and will await instructions.

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4, 1863.

General COLQUITT, *Weldon, N. C.*:

Come here with your brigade with all dispatch.

We are threatened seriously.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA.,
July 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose two letters—one from Major Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, announcing that Major-General Hill has assumed command of all the troops for the defenses of Richmond, and the other my reply to it.

I have also the honor to inclose a communication* from Colonel [W. L.] Brown, conveying information from the bridge, and the South Anna.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS, &C., STUART'S FARM,
Brook Turnpike, July 5, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, Richmond:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill to say that, under instructions from the Secretary of War, he has assumed command of all the troops for the defense of Richmond, and is now disposing them upon the different roads.

I am further to inquire whether you desire that orders to the local troops should be sent through you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, July 5, 1863.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of this date, announcing that Major-General Hill, under instructions from the Secretary of War, has assumed command of all the troops for the defense of Richmond, and is disposing them upon the different roads.

In reply to your inquiry whether I desire that orders for the local troops should be sent through me, I have to say that as I have received no notification or instructions from the Secretary of War of this new arrangement, and the extent of my command under it, I am unable to answer the inquiry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., July 5, 1863.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: As the Secretary of War considers the local forces as part of my command proper, my desire is that the orders for them be sent through me.

* Not found.

I have the honor to inclose a letter from the Secretary* suggesting that the local forces (excepting the militia)—the forces of the various departments and workshops under General Custis Lee—be dismissed to-night. I do not think they should be dismissed before to-morrow morning, if then. Such an order was given last night, but afterward countermanded.

I would like to be informed of any changes the general may have made in the disposition of the local forces on the different roads.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

JULY 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

If nothing has yet been heard from Cooke, I fear the worst; his fixed batteries could be of little service to him.

Jenkins has gone round to the Brook turnpike. There ought to be a telegraph operator there to communicate with the city and us.

I would respectfully suggest repeating the telegram to Colquitt, unless he has been heard from. The operators are very negligent in many cases. Colquitt ought to be brought up with as little delay as possible. We will have no peace till we whip the marauders. Captain Wright reports from the Blackwater that Corcoran with the last of the Suffolk troops had come over here. If Spear is the man he is said to be, he will be at Columbia to-day, unless he has bigger game in view.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, July 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE,
Gordonsville, Va.:

Firing was heard, and we have reason to believe there was a fight, at the Junction last night; result not known, as communication with the Junction has ceased by both lines. General Cooke was at the Junction with some 2,500 men.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE,
Brook Church, July 5, 1863.

Maj. T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed report from Col. William M. Browne, commanding volunteer cavalry, for your information.

If it is expected that the forces for local defense are to remain in the field for any length of time, it might be well for Colonel Browne to picket the Meadow Bridge road and Brook turnpike instead of the

roads on which he is at present, as his cavalry forms a part of the forces for local defense. He could exchange duties with the cavalry (Major [John F.] Wren's) at present in front of me.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. L.] Brown, with the two battalions from the ordnance workshops (thirteen companies), holds the Meadow Bridge road; Lieutenant [R. D.] Minor, of the navy, with his battalion, and the one composed of the clerks of the various Departments of the Government (twelve companies in all), hold the Brook turnpike; Major [R. P.] Waller, with the employés of the clothing bureau, &c., forming his battalion of four companies, holds the road and county bridge intermediate between the two.

Colonel [Joseph] Selden, in command of the forces raised by the Governor of Virginia, which have not been turned over to the Confederate States, holds, at my suggestion, a position extending from the Brook turnpike to a road a little to the left of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Colonel Selden, I am told, has something over 1,500 men in his command. If Brigadier-General [H. H.] Walker has sufficient force to reach from the river to the Fredericksburg Railroad, Colonel Selden could better hold the position from that railroad to the Brook turnpike. If not, he can probably take care of his present position.

Very respectfully,

G. W. C. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

JULY 5, 1863—9 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

I sent up a courier this morning to get all the information he could from the front. He says that a considerable battle was fought on the North Anna—musketry and artillery; on the South Anna a mere skirmish with cavalry; Yankees repulsed at both places. At the latter, however, they surprised and captured a dozen of our men. About 100 came to Ashland, and recrossed at Littlepage's, burning the bridge.

The trouble here seems to be in the want of a thoroughly organized system of scouts; those employed are not old soldiers, and are very timid.

I am troubled about the news from North Carolina. There was force enough at Magnolia to have whipped the cavalry, but, as they have broken through, they may go on and destroy the Fayetteville arsenal.

I wished to fortify Fayetteville some time ago, and urged the Governor to guard it with militia. If the Yankees would go up and catch the Legislature, they would do the State an infinite service.

Where have the Yankees gone? The design on Richmond was not a feint but a faint. I fear that they may go up to Gordonsville and Staunton, and down the Valley, doing much mischief. It may be, however, that they will march direct for Washington, via Aquia Creek; if so, some of our force ought to go up to Lee, who is, doubtless, hard pressed.

In spite of their boast of numbers, I doubt whether the Yankee force has ever exceeded ours. It is mortifying to have them play around us as they have done; but with our imperfect information and de-

fective system of scouting, I know not how it is to be stopped, especially as the Yankees have control of the water.

Could you learn by telegraphing to Gordonsville, via Staunton, what is known of the direction of the Yankees? I presume they hear from Stuart's men at Gordonsville.

I would suggest that Colquitt be placed on the Meadow Bridge road, where he could relieve the clerks, &c.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

ASHLAND, July 5, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,

Commanding Department of Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Colonel [W. M.] Browne, commanding reconnaissance force, to report to you directly.

One hundred and twelve of the enemy's cavalry arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, burned the depot, wood-house, water-tank, and stationary engine, and slightly, but not materially, injured the railroad track, and left in the direction of Hanover Court-House at 4 o'clock.

The telegraph wire here is also cut, and the first culvert below destroyed. I also learn that at South Anna Bridge the enemy's cavalry and infantry, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, attacked our force, but was prevented from getting his artillery in position by the admirable fire of our artillery, and were repulsed after four hours, pursued by our cavalry. Enemy's force not known. It has since been ascertained the whole force has retired across Norman's Bridge, in King William County. This information has been derived from Mr. Williams, an employé on the railroad, who has visited the scene of the late fight. I have been sent out by Colonel Browne on a scout to ascertain the position of the enemy, and shall continue my efforts in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. ROBINS,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 5, 1863]—11 p. m.

General ELZEY:

The local force will be dismissed in the morning.

Cooke wants his other two regiments. At what hour could you have transportation for them to-morrow?

I am sorry for the order, for I wished to be free to move with my own brigades, having the roads guarded by the local force.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, July 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

I am anxious to use my troops to produce the greatest practicable effect. Under existing orders, I do not feel at liberty to move them

so as to leave the salt-works and this line of railroad unguarded. If the enemy is threatening Richmond in force, why not order my troops down there temporarily, leaving only enough men here to guard the passes through the mountains for a few days? If the enemy is whipped and driven from Richmond whilst General Lee's army is in the North, it will have a great moral effect both North and South. My troops may then come back here, clear out the Kanawha Valley and Western Virginia, and perhaps do good service in Western Pennsylvania. If you do not need my troops in Richmond, please say so. Relieve me from the duty of guarding this road, if you think proper to do so. I can then leave General [John S.] Williams, in conjunction with General [William] Preston, to protect the salt-works, and use my men to clear out Western Virginia.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *July 5, 1863.*

Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW
(Care of General Cooper),
Richmond, Va.:

In your interview with the Secretary of War, present to him prominently my desire to so employ my troops as to produce the greatest practicable good. If Richmond is seriously threatened, my troops, excepting enough to guard the mountain passes, may be carried there for temporary and immediate service. That service performed, they may return here, and clean out the Kanawha Valley, and, perhaps, go into Pennsylvania. If they are not needed in Richmond, get the Secretary to say so; relieve me from the duty of guarding this road, if he thinks proper to do so, and leave me free to employ my men as I think best. If the enemy can be driven from his threatening attitude before Richmond, and Western Virginia cleaned out, the summer campaign in this State will, from the present appearance, be a complete success.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 6, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is very important for the solution of ulterior movements, as well as to relief from the harassing depredations around the city, and to remove menace from the capital, that the Yankee force on the Peninsula, now probably concentrated at the White House, should be dispersed, chastised, or captured. I do not know how they may be situated, or how far military considerations will allow attack, but, with the forces now at command, I hope you are strong enough effectually to dispose of them, or at least drive them permanently off. I do not suppose you need any urging to such action, but I consider it due to you to express my decided conviction in favor of early and decisive action, and so share whatever responsibility may attach to it.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, July 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, via Drewry's Bluff, at 2 a. m. this morning.

I had previously informed you that, independent of the infantry force of 100 men stationed at the Long Bridge, Major [John R.] Robertson's battalion of cavalry and [L. J.] Hawley's company, in all numbering about 100 men, are also there, less the number required to picket the different fords on the Chickahominy, to watch the James River, and perform the courier duty required between those posts and here. About 36 of this number are dismounted; they will aid the infantry in the resistance that will be made to the enemy's advance. This duty is very heavy on this cavalry, not allowing sufficient men for a relief.

Captain [P. H.] Fitzhugh, in command of the infantry at Long Bridge, is throwing up redoubts at that point, for its more successful defense.

Yesterday, as you were informed, the enemy made a reconnaissance with about 25 cavalry. Major Robertson reports that his cavalry followed them in their retreat toward Talleyville; and that one or more were killed or severely wounded by the fire of the infantry. On the 4th instant, the enemy's cavalry appeared in front of the picket at Haxall's; shots were exchanged, but it was not compelled to leave its post. Major Robertson apprehends that the enemy intend to advance, or make a raid by the fords (of which there are three) between the Long Bridge and the Forge Bridge. He will watch them closely at all points.

On yesterday, the 5th instant, one of the scouts returned from a reconnaissance entirely around Williamsburg; he is reported as a reliable man. He states that the forces at Williamsburg number but 150 men; that only a small camp guard remains at Yorktown; that one Dutch company of cavalry are at King's Mill, together with a few negroes, and that a large number of beeves stolen in recent raids are being pastured in the vicinity of Jamestown. The company they had guarding Diascund Bridge has left. If Captain Hawley's trial has been had, could he be ordered to report to his company; and is it necessary for Lieutenant [J. L.] Capston to remain in Richmond as a witness? If consistent, I would like them both ordered to their company.

Very respectfully and truly,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE,
July 6, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 5th instant reached me this morning. I sent duplicate dispatches yesterday morning, which must have reached you ere this. Last night another messenger was sent.

Yesterday evening the enemy's rear guard was camped on the other side of the Pamunkey, at Littlepage's Bridge, which they burned.

The prisoners I have, 10 in number, and from four different regiments, say they left the White House on Wednesday, with but four days' rations, and that they are now making their way back. They represent the force to consist of three infantry brigades, one of five regiments, three batteries, and 1,500 cavalry, making in all about 7,000. All our scouts estimate it about the same. I have had five days' rations brought from the Junction, leaving two there, and will bring that over also in case the enemy's movements indicate a return.

The convalescents were sent here without fires or cooking utensils. It is raining, and many of them are half sick; their condition is, therefore, much worse than I would like. If I am to remain here, I would like my own brigade; on it I know how much to depend. Colonel Lightfoot's artillery—one Napoleon and a Blakely gun—are nearly out of ammunition. Some is wanted for my Parrotts, also for Enfield rifles. It ought to be sent, if possible. My position is between the South Anna and Little River.

I have intrenchments nearly completed on both sides of the railroad, running from river to river. I will be tolerably hard to capture. I have twelve guns.

JNO. R. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

MONDAY, July 6, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Major-General ELZEY,

Commanding Department of Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have just arrived from Littlepage's Bridge, 2 miles above Hanover Court-House.

The enemy, after having been repulsed at the bridge over the South Anna, went back, as he came, to the King William side of the river, and burned the bridge in his rear. At 6 p. m. on yesterday he commenced his movement down in the direction of King William Court-House from his encampment at Mr. George Taylor's.

I am, general, respectfully,

W. T. ROBINS,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

The local forces (excepting militia) have been ordered to be dismissed.

Respectfully,

ARNOLD E. [ELZEY],
Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 6, 1863.

General M. D. CORSE,

Gordonsville, Va.:

Enemy were repulsed at both bridges near the Junction, after a skirmish at the North Anna and a brisk action at the South Anna Bridge. They have retired across the Pamunkey into King William, burning a bridge behind them.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,

July 6, 1863.

General G. W. C. LEE,

Commanding Local Forces:

I am instructed by Major-General Elzey to say that the local forces under your command (with the exception of the militia), will be relieved this morning, returned to the city, and dismissed. The militia will take their places on the roads now guarded by them.

You will require the men to put away their guns carefully, each having his marked and the place of deposit known to him, so that, when needed again, they may turn out quickly, and at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, July 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Enemy, about 1,200 strong, made an advance on the railroad near Warsaw; damages trifling, and will be immediately repaired. They have retreated before the force sent there, and we have no cavalry to pursue them. General Martin may cut them off. Had the force stationed at Kenansville been kept there, the enemy would not have reached the road. A few companies will remain at Kenansville.

W. H. C. WHITING.

WELDON, July 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War:

Train just arrived from Goldsborough. Enemy, about 300 or 400, reported to have returned, after destroying a half mile of track at Warsaw.

[JOSEPH G.] LOCKHART,
Captain, Commanding Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 6, 1863.

Governor VANCE, *Raleigh:*

Enemy, in retreat before Thorburn, have passed Hallsville this morning. I have no cavalry. If Martin can head them off, we will save some of them. Damage to railroad slight. Cars will run tomorrow.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

RALEIGH, July 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Please send Colquitt's brigade or part of it to this city immediately. A heavy cavalry force is threatening us, and we have no telegraphic

communication north or south. I am getting the citizens and militia under arms, but have no artillery. Cannot you send me a few pieces? I have horses and equipments. Answer to Weldon, and by mail here.
Z. B. VANCE.

RICHMOND, *July 6, 1863.*

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot:*

Dispose your forces without delay, so as to have, as you propose, 3,000 infantry for movement by rail to Gordonsville or here. If, consistently with this, the troops can be so placed as to be ready for a movement toward Northwestern Virginia, in case not ordered as above, so much the better; but have them ready to move by rail east, at all events. Await further orders, to be determined by events, or information not yet known.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 6, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCCAUSLAND,

Comdg. Fourth Brig., near Piney, Raleigh County, Va.:

COLONEL: It is reported in Richmond that General Lee has gained a very decided victory at Gettysburg, and is marching on Baltimore. If the report is true, I am apprehensive that the enemy will withdraw his troops, or a part of them, from Western Virginia, to reinforce Hooker. I wish you, therefore, to watch them with the utmost vigilance, and, if they move, harass and cut them up as much as possible. Give me the earliest information of any move on their part.

It is reported to me that cavalry horses with you are suffering greatly for forage, and that they cannot procure good grass. Inquire into that fact, and inform me.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WILLIAMS' FARM, *July 7, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War:

Both Generals Elzey and Cooke inform me that the enemy has retired to White House. Shall I carry out the movement you ordered?

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 7, 1863.*

[Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Our troops in Suffolk. Enemy fallen back to and fortifying Bowers' Hill. Corcoran in command.

Foster gone to Pennsylvania.

Enemy left nothing. Suffolk not destroyed. Special instructions from Corcoran prohibiting it. Two gunboats in Nansemond. Colonel [J. R.] Griffin will reconnoiter again to-day.

E. B. MONTAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

GORDONSVILLE, July 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your dispatch of to-day received. General Lee's order to me to move my brigade here was dated 23d [ultimo]. I cannot tell whether it was prior or subsequent to his letter. I cannot move by the way of Culpeper Court-House. Railroad bridge at Rapidan washed away; water too high to ford. My nearest practicable route to Winchester will be via Madison Court-House, Sperryville, and Chester Gap. Shall I move that way?

M. D. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

RICHMOND, VA., July 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE,
Gordonsville, Va.:

Move on to Winchester by the nearest practicable route.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE,
July 7, 1863.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: As soon as I arrived here, thinking the Yankees designed an attack either on Gordonsville or the Central Railroad, I sent out two companies to cut their line of march, find out their force, &c. These companies went as far as the Mattaponi. The enemy on the east side of the Pamunkey did not go higher than Littlepage's Bridge, at which point they crossed and recrossed, and not beyond the Fredericksburg road on the west side. They are now marching for the White House, down the east bank of the Pamunkey. I made a requisition for a 10-pounder Parrott gun for my battery, and it was promised me as soon as they had any. If the Ordnance Department has one now, I wish you would have it sent down. I will have the works at these two bridges finished to-morrow. I will send Colonel Baker to the Old Church to-morrow. Are my two regiments to be sent up? Will not the defeat of Meade take Dix's force to Washington?

I again call the general's attention to the fact that these convalescents are without cooking utensils and flies. More than half of them are said by the doctors to be sick, too sick, in fact, to be here excepting under pressing circumstances.

Very respectfully,

JNO. R. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—The citizens tell me there are thirty-three graves of Yankees in one place, 2 miles below this, and that they also carried off a number of dead in 2 wagons, besides 50 or 60 wounded in ambulances. I have sent to see if this be true, and will let you know.

JULY 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

The streams are all flooded and the roads impassable for artillery. No movement can be made to-day.

I called to see you yesterday, but found that you were at the President's. I will call to-day at any hour you may appoint.

The works on the left of the Brook turnpike are unconnected, consisting of detached batteries, which in many places afford no infantry shelter. As the city may have to be defended by local troops, the importance of infantry cover cannot be overestimated. The batteries on the River road and at Staples Mills are close to timber, and could not be used five minutes after the Yankee sharpshooters advanced. This timber should be felled, and rifle-pits constructed.

I would respectfully suggest that all the troops on the front line be put to work at once, and that all the engineer officers be sent out, minus their kid gloves, to superintend the works.

The works on the River road are very imperfect and incomplete.

The Army of the Pamunkey, or the Monkey army, will most likely change its base either for Washington or Petersburg. I must confess that I am more concerned for Petersburg than for Richmond, and always have been. General Wise should be instructed to move over there at the slightest alarm.

Colonel [John G.] Jones, Thirty-fifth North Carolina, made by my order a reconnaissance of the Yankee position at Talleyville. He found them in force, and was pursued slowly several miles, losing 1 man. The Chickahominy is very high, and Bottom's Bridge, I fear, will be washed away.

Very respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

P. S.—I returned to Dr. Williams' house last night, to be in telegraphic connection with Richmond and Meadow Station.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
July 7, 1863.

Col. W. H. STEVENS,
Corps of Engineers, Provisional Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: In a letter of yesterday, General D. H. Hill represents to the Secretary of War that the works of the outer line, on the left of the Brook turnpike, are unconnected, consisting of detached batteries, which, in many places, afford no infantry shelter, and, as the city of Richmond may have to be defended by local troops, the importance of infantry cover cannot be overestimated.

He also states that the batteries on the River road and at Staples Mills are close to timber, and could not be held five minutes after the

Yankee sharpshooters advanced. He recommends that the timber be felled and rifle-pits be constructed.

He further suggests that all the troops on the front line be put to work at once, under the direction of the engineer officers.

If labor of this sort can be furnished by General Hill, you will please to employ it in cutting down such forests as in your judgment obstruct the fires from the batteries or offer cover for sharpshooters in the attack.

Infantry cover sufficient for the guards to the batteries should be built, if labor can be had.

If each battery does not afford sufficient cover for the artillerists that serve the guns and a relief for the same, please have the extent of cover enlarged.

Employ such labor—details of soldiers, under command of their officers—in such manner as will add most efficiency to the defensive works around Richmond.

Confer fully with Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill in regard to his plans for defending the city.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

WELDON, July 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Martin telegraphs me that the enemy are advancing up Roanoke, 600 infantry, three pieces artillery, and 300 cavalry; also three gunboats at Williamston. I have 120 men and two sections of artillery without horses.

Shall I order out the militia? Their object, no doubt, is to destroy the gunboat.

[JOSEPH G.] LOCKHART,
Captain, Commanding, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., July 7, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Station:*

Collect your infantry force as rapidly as you can; move them as soon as so collected, so as to make their conveyance by rail convenient and continuous to Charlottesville, where you will receive orders for their ulterior destination, not as yet wholly decided.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DUBLIN, July 7, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram received. The movements you order shall be made with all practicable dispatch. If you desire it, can carry two field batteries with the infantry.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *July 7, 1863.*Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Lewisburg:

Have your infantry, with the exception of [G. M.] Edgar's battalion, ready to move as soon as practicable. All regimental and battalion, with the proper proportion of brigade transportation, to accompany troops. The troops will take with them rations for seven days, and all the ammunition.

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*DUBLIN, *July 7, 1863.*Col. W. L. JACKSON
(Care Brigadier-General Echols), *Lewisburg:*

I have heard nothing of the success of your move on Beverly. If you have fallen back from that place, and the enemy in your front is not in force to indicate a raid on a larger scale than you can prevent, order Dunn's battalion to Lewisburg, to report to the officer commanding at that place.

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*DUBLIN, *July 7, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Your telegram of yesterday received. Eleven hundred infantry can start by railroad for either point you mention at any moment the transportation can be furnished. The other troops required to make up the number you mention are from three to four days' march from the railroad. To move them back to the railroad, and hold them there awaiting orders, would for that time only expose the country they are now guarding. Shall I draw them back to the railroad? It is not practicable so to post my troops as to be equally ready for prompt movement either to Northwestern Virginia or one of the two other points you mention. May I solicit early action on my letter of the 5th instant to General Cooper, recommending the promotions of Colonels Wharton and McCausland to the grade of brigadier-generals? I am very anxious that they shall have the rank before my troops move. I am so well satisfied with them that, if they cannot be promoted, I would rather they should remain in command of brigades as colonels than to have them superseded by other brigadiers.

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 7, 1863.

It has been reported to the general commanding that many persons have been through the country seizing horses without authority, and in many instances paying nothing for them. He directs me to say that he wishes you to cause a thorough inspection to be made in your command, and all horses that may be found in the possession of men not entitled to be mounted to be turned into the quarter-

master's department for the use of the army. In cases where the parties have purchased, the amounts paid to be refunded by the quartermaster receiving the animal, should it be capable of performing useful service.

This does not apply to persons properly authorized under General Orders, No. 72, current series, from these headquarters.

Should it be discovered that horses have been taken and no payment made, they will be returned to the owner, or purchased, as deemed advisable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sent to Generals Longstreet, Ewell, Hill, and Stuart, and Colonel Corley.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 7th instant, and hope the arrangements you have made may secure the safety of the trains on the other side of the river. The present storm will place the Potomac beyond fording stage, and I fear you will have to rely upon the boats to pass over the wounded and prisoners. In sending forward the officers, send with them such a guard as will secure their safety, and Garnett's brigade might not be too large to take them to Winchester, but from that point to Staunton I should think a smaller guard would be sufficient. You can use the rest of your division in guarding the remaining prisoners to Winchester, with one of the batteries, unless you think both necessary; but I do not wish the division to go farther than Winchester. You must halt there, collect all your stragglers, convalescents, &c., and use every exertion to resuscitate the command.

You will assume command at Winchester. I wish you to make every exertion to aid this army, by protecting its trains and coming to its assistance, if necessary.

I do not think Corse can be spared at this time from his present position, and for the present you must rely for recruits upon your convalescents and absentees, which I hope you will gather in.

After reaching Winchester with the prisoners, you can arrange a guard to take them to Staunton, and to Richmond, if necessary.

Establish your headquarters at Winchester for the present, and get together your men as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Williams' House:

I telegraphed you last night, on receipt of Cooke's telegram, that I would advise, in lieu of a movement to the Junction, a movement

toward the White House, to ascertain, at least, the number of the enemy, and, if practicable, to strike them. The two regiments only sent.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

General D. H. HILL,
Williams' House :

Cooke's brigade, or at least a sufficient number to guard the bridge, should, I think, remain at the Junction.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WILLIAMS' FARM, July 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

If the movement be made below, I ought to have Cooke. Jenkins and Ransom would be insufficient.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

JULY 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A. :

I sent my aide down to Bottom's Bridge this morning, to report the condition of the road and flats beyond the bridge. He reports $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water on the flats beyond, and rapidly rising. The operator missed the figure, and made it $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. [James A.] Reid says that the road now not being used, would be passable for a few guns and wagons, but would be impassable for a train. The worst place is 4 miles beyond Bottom's Bridge.

Two days of clear weather will put the roads in good condition.

If the President is urgent about sending aid to General Lee, I think one brigade, or possibly two, could be spared at once. If Meade has really been defeated, this force below will disappear. They can effect but little anyhow.

General Jenkins is anxious to go on at once.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

JULY 8, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A. :

When I reached my tent last night, I found two notes, one from General Elzey and one from General Cooke, stating that the Yankees had gone back. I then telegraphed to you to know whether the movement ordered should still go on. To this no answer has been received, but, from your indorsement upon the telegram sent by

Cooke, I understood that you did not expect the troops to move in that direction. I accordingly sent a courier at dawn to General Jenkins, telling him that he need not be at the depot at 9 a. m. As, however, Cooke has written several times to get his own two regiments near New Bridge under Colonel [John A.] Gilmer, jr., and to send back the convalescents, who have neither cooking utensils nor tent flies, I have not countermanded Colonel Gilmer's orders, and he will be at the depot at 9 o'clock.

If you think Colonel Gilmer ought to be sent back to New Bridge, the bearer of this, Mr. [R. H.] Morrison, will convey the order to him.

There is a telegraph office at my tent, and should you wish the movement to go on, or have devised another plan, please let me know by telegraph, that there be no delay.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, July 8, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

I meant you should proceed with the 3,000 infantry suggested by yourself, and the artillery afterward mentioned, to Charlottesville, there to await orders.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

JULY 8, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin, Va.:

Bring the batteries with you.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
July 9, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I have received your note of to-day, and regret very much to learn your loss was so great yesterday. I hope your parties that you have sent out may gain us information of the enemy. It is much needed. I hope you will secure all the flour and forage on Beaver Creek. It is very scarce, and the enemy in the Clear Spring Valley are attacking all our wagon trains. Yesterday they captured 11 wagons and to-day I have heard of 1. Imboden's cavalry is on that side. They are unsteady, and, I fear, inefficient. I think it more important to clear them away than to take Chambersburg. I doubt whether a shoe could be found there. They are all hidden or carried off.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, *July 9, 1863.*General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin Station, Va.:

Move at once with the force ordered, via Charlottesville and Staunton, to Winchester, where you will receive further orders.

Reply immediately by telegraph.

S. COOPER,
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*RICHMOND, *July 9, 1863.*General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.

Intelligence of the presence of the enemy near Williamsport has induced me, with a view to cover your communication, to order General Sam. Jones, with 3,000 infantry and two batteries of artillery, to proceed to Winchester, where he will receive your orders.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
*July 9, 1863.*Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th has been received.

It was with reluctance that I imposed upon your gallant division the duty of conveying prisoners to Staunton. I regretted to assign them to such service, as well as to separate them from the army, though temporarily, with which they have been so long and efficiently associated. Though small in numbers, their worth is not diminished, and I had supposed that the division itself would be loth to part from its comrades at a time when the presence of every man is so essential. I therefore felt gratified to be able to assign to the charge of the prisoners a portion of General Imboden's command, which I thought could be better spared from the army at this time, and enable him to muster into service some newly organized companies that have been completed since he left Staunton, shoe his horses, and return to the army more quickly than an infantry force. It would also spare your division a long and disagreeable march.

These were the reasons that governed me, and, in my opinion, are the best for the public service. I regret that it has occasioned you and your officers any disappointment. If circumstances permitted, I should be glad to allow your division to move to Winchester, if it would afford any gratification or benefit, but I need not tell you how essential it is not to diminish this army by a single man, if possible. I still have the greatest confidence in your division, and feel assured that with you at its head, it will be able to accomplish any service upon which it may be placed. You can send an efficient officer with a portion of your division that you may assign as a guard to the prisoners, as far as Winchester, with directions there to collect all your convalescents and others, and to return to you as soon as possible.

In the meantime, I trust you will lend all your energies as well as those of your division to sending off our wounded prisoners and all

surplus articles belonging to the army, and having them conveyed beyond Winchester. No time should be lost in accomplishing this, and I rely mainly upon you to effect it.

No one grieves more than I do at the loss suffered by your noble division in the recent conflict, or honors it more for its bravery and gallantry. It will afford me heartfelt satisfaction, when an opportunity occurs, to do all in my power to recruit its diminished ranks, and to reorganize it in the most efficient manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 9.20 p. m., July 8, has been received. I regret that you did not send on the Federal officers with the guard assigned them, as you intended, or such portion of the guard as you might deem sufficient. This would have left the whole of General Imboden's command for the rest of the prisoners, and would have expedited the matter. Unless you can make some better arrangement, I desire you to send them forward as soon as you can do so with safety. If forwarded with a guard of your division, they can be retained in Winchester until General Imboden comes up, when he can push them on ahead of his party. Instead of turning over the prisoners to General Imboden on this side of the river, I think it may be the best plan to send a portion of General Imboden's men to the other side to receive them, and send them off as soon as you can. I want you to attend to the whole of this matter.

If there are not guns enough at Williamsport, General Pendleton will, upon your application, place some there. Make the best disposition you can for the safety of the prisoners and your position.

As regards the forage for your animals, it is of the utmost importance that they be well supplied, and they had better be sent on the road toward Hagerstown, to points where it can be more easily secured. The grass and grain should be cut and fed to the animals; if they are turned into the fields, they destroy more than they consume. Unless economy is practiced and proper supervision exercised by officers, we shall come to want and starvation.

It is not intended to separate you from your corps, and you will correspond, as usual, with General Longstreet in reference to your duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 9, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 8 p. m. yesterday was received.

I hope Colonel [G. W.] Imboden will get correct information as regards the enemy stated by you to be advancing from Hancock. I request you to desire him to sift the reports that may reach him, and report only such as he has reason to believe to be correct.

It will be necessary for him to keep his cavalry active, and instruct men and officers to be steady, and to oppose vigorously the advance of any parties that may present themselves. I do not believe the force can be large; probably only some cavalry.

It would be an unwise measure for a small body of infantry to attempt to force its way through this army to join the main body of the enemy, which is certainly beyond South Mountain. I do not think they will attempt it.

You must turn over this matter to Colonel Imboden, and yourself attend to getting the prisoners on to Staunton as soon as possible. I hope you will bend all your energies to this subject, and get them along with as much expedition and comfort as circumstances will permit.

I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas B.] Massie to advance a portion of his cavalry from Charlestown to Martinsburg, to give additional security to your movement; so you may look out for him.

I desire you to organize the companies of which you spoke yesterday, as soon as possible, and collect all your serviceable men, and get back to this army as soon as you can.

Unless Colonel [H. B.] Davidson can place a guard at the Shenandoah Mountain, you will still have to retain a guard at that point, with directions to report to him. You must take as small a guard from General Pickett's command as you can possibly do with, and carry it no farther than Winchester, as we want every man now with this army.

I presume your battery that operates with your cavalry is mounted as horse artillery. If so, it will require no support but the cavalry itself.

If they have more guns than they require, the surplus can be sent back to Williamsport.

It will be necessary for Colonel Imboden to picket well out on the road, or he will be of no service whatever. He must throw his pickets well out, and keep his men on the alert, and not suffer them to be surprised or taken. His operations must be conducted with boldness and prudence. I regret to hear that a part of his men deserted some wagons when threatened by the enemy, which, as far as reported to me, was not necessary. I do not know the facts, but mention the report to call the attention of Colonel Imboden to it, in order that he may inquire into it, and prevent the repetition of such conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MARTINSBURG, *July 9, 1863.*

The PRESIDENT:

General Lee's headquarters are at Hagerstown. He is said to be waiting there for ammunition, which has just passed this place. I cannot tell whether he intends to recross the river or to advance. No news from the enemy's army. The Yankees have reoccupied Maryland Heights at Harper's Ferry, it is supposed with a brigade. The rear cavalry skirmishing every day. The prisoners not paroled are at the river. River falling.

F. C. ROBERTS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

NARROWS, NEW RIVER, *July 9, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your dispatch of this date just received. The movements of troops by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad delayed by breaks in the road.

About 1,100 infantry, Colonel [G. C. Wharton] commanding, will leave Dublin to-morrow evening, *en route* to Staunton and Winchester. The remainder of the number called for are in front of Lewisburg, and ought to leave this evening, according to orders, to march to Millborough, the present terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad; from thence to Staunton by rail.

I left Dublin this morning to go to Monroe, to hurry the movements of troops and to give necessary orders to the officers left in command in front.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NARROWS,
July 9, 1863.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of this date just received. Another, from General Cooper, ordering me to Winchester instead of Charlottesville. I shall obey the last order with all practicable dispatch.

About two-thirds of the corps I design sending were in front of Lewisburg. Agreeably to orders I have given, they ought to march this evening from Millborough; thence by rail to Staunton.

A dispatch of yesterday's date, by special courier from the officer commanding near Raleigh Court-House, informs me on undoubted authority that the enemy at Fayetteville had been re-enforced the day before; that they were reconnoitering him in force, and he confidently expected to be attacked. He begs me to re-enforce him by about 1,000 of the troops now at Lewisburg. As you have ordered them east, of course I cannot send them to McCausland. I only repeat to you the substance of McCausland's dispatch, that you may have the information, as in the present rapidly changing current of events it may possibly modify your order to me.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *July 9, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Knoxville:

General Jones leaves with somewhat less than half his force for the east.

I inform you because it may affect your plans.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, July 9, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I have this moment received the dispatches, of which the inclosed is a copy. I hasten them forward to you without a moment's delay. Carroll is a very reliable scout.

Very truly and respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION VA. CAVALRY,
July 9—10.30 a. m.

Captain [J. H.] PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN: Inclosed note of Carroll just received. I will immediately reconnoiter with my cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding.

JULY 9, 1863.

Major [J. R.] ROBERTSON,
Commanding Thirty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry :

MAJOR: The enemy are falling rapidly back. They are ordered to Yorktown. They are on their way to join Hooker. They camped last night at Captain Morris', on the Telegraph road. I got into their camp near Dr. Richardson's house this morning. They are in sight as I write this. I am going to follow them down to Williamsburg. The Diascund road is open.

Respectfully,

CARROLL.

JULY 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A. :

From Colonel Shingler's report, I think there can be but little doubt that the Yankees are moving rapidly back. A small force may be kept under cover of their works and gunboats for days and even weeks at the White House for the purpose of deception.

Is it proposed to send off any force to cover General Lee's retreat? May not the Yankees establish themselves at Winchester, and starve his army to death?

It may be that Dix's command may be hurrying to Washington to relieve Heintzelman, who will be thrown to Lee's rear.

Whatever the plans of the Department are, I will try to execute them promptly.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

JULY 10, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: I received last evening your note of the 9th, relative to information brought by your scouts. During the night, Lieutenant [Thomas L.] Norwood, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, who was wounded at Gettysburg and made his escape, arrived. He reports he passed at Waynesborough what he supposed a division of the enemy, though it was called a heavy column. He also stated he heard that another column was passing down toward Boonsborough, and a third to Fredericktown. Notify [B. H.] Robertson to be on the lookout, and offer stiff resistance. Lieutenant N. says that General Couch, with Pennsylvania militia, was at Chambersburg. We must prepare for a vigorous battle, and trust in the mercy of God and the valor of our troops. Get your men in hand, and have everything ready.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, *July 10, 1863.*
(Received, Richmond, July 11.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

When I suggested that I could send from 2,500 to 3,000 infantry from this department, if they were needed for immediate service, I did not suppose that, if called for, they would be kept out of this section of the department longer than absolutely necessary to meet a pressing emergency, such as the design on Richmond, or that they would be immediately sent so far from railroad communication as to Winchester.

The falling back of General Bragg and the capitulation of Vicksburg may enable the enemy to send back to the Kanawha Valley the troops sent from there during the last winter. Under the circumstances, I recommend and ask that one of the regiments ordered to Winchester be allowed to remain at Lewisburg. May I ask an early reply by telegraph?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
July 10, 1863.

Colonel McCausland,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that your dispatch of the 8th instant has been received. In reply, he directs me to say that for the present the re-enforcements asked for cannot be sent. He has ordered Dunn's battalion to Lewisburg, and, as soon as it arrives, he will send you the remainder of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

He hoped to meet you here to-day. You must, of course, decide if you can be spared from your command. The general has received orders which prevent him from going to Piney. If you cannot leave,

please inform me by return mail, and the general will then forward you your instructions.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 10, 1863.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: Lieutenant Minor, of the Navy, will require some aid from you to enable him to carry out an enterprise in which he is about to embark, and I respectfully request that, if convenient, it may be afforded him.

The enterprise is against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 10, 1863.

General D. H. HILL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I should think it preferable to move Colquitt's brigade altogether, as your aide suggests you desire, if the transportation can be conveniently obtained. It does not appear to me necessary, at least just now, to picket all the roads left by the local troops, as all the enemy have certainly left for the lower part of the Peninsula, and could hardly return without some notice. You, however, can best judge.

Mr. Mallory has commended to me Lieutenant Minor, of the navy, who has conceived a plan of taking [W. J.] Dabney's battery, at Petersburg, and some sailors, to the Potomac, at or about Mathias Point, and operating there against the enemy's boats, &c. I am not willing to direct such use of the battery and company without your approval, but have promised to submit the application to your consideration. Please let me know your views in relation to it.

Colonel [J. F.] Gilmer urges that the pontoons on the Blackwater should be brought here, as more likely for some time to be needed in this vicinity than there. I have referred that subject likewise to your discretion and judgment.

Charleston is again seriously attacked. A landing of the enemy has been effected south of Morris Island, a dangerous position, I fear. A battle was being fought this morning at Jackson, Miss., but result not yet known. Still no official or strictly authentic news from General Lee.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

JULY 10, 1863.

General COOPER:

Have you ordered Whiting to send off Clingman's brigade, or did you expect me to do it? There is no time to be lost.

I have not ordered off this brigade, as I supposed you would.

Colquitt will be at the depot by sunset I hope that there will be transportation enough for his whole brigade.

Respectfully,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *July 10, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,

Commanding, &c., Richmond:

GENERAL: General Whiting has been directed by telegraph to send Clingman's brigade immediately to Charleston. It becomes necessary to supply its place by a brigade from here; you will, therefore, order Colquitt's brigade to proceed at once to Wilmington, and report to General Whiting.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 10, 1863.

General W. H. C. WHITING,

Wilmington:

GENERAL: Would it not be practicable to secure the mustering and organization of all the men capable of arms, not already in service in Wilmington, in companies for local defense, under the act of the Provisional Congress of 1861? There is such need of trained soldiers in the field at this time that it is important, as far as practicable, to command all resources for local defense. Such organizations have been in part effected here, and afford valuable auxiliaries for the defense of our lines in an emergency.

I would advise that this subject, if not heretofore attended to, should be pressed on the attention of the mayor and citizens of Wilmington, and that your influence should be exerted to accomplish the proposed organizations. I inclose a copy of the law under which the organization had best be made.

Very truly, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 173. } *July 10, 1863.*

I. The brigade of Brigadier-General Iverson, of Rodde's division, is temporarily attached to that of Brigadier-General Ramseur, same division, the whole to be under the command of the latter officer. Brigadier-General Iverson will, until further orders, remain on duty as provost-marshal at Williamsport. The portion of his brigade now at that place will proceed as soon as practicable to rejoin its division.

II. The brigade of Brigadier-General Archer, Heth's division, is temporarily attached to that of Brigadier-General Pettigrew, same division, the whole to be under the command of the latter officer.

* * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee :

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of Richmond, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding, for the period ending July 10, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Wise's brigade	137	1,600	1,733	2,009	2,802
Cavalry	32	371	408	503	643
Artillery Reserve, &c.:					
Artillery battalion	9	188	199	215	226
Richmond defenses	88	1,480	1,622	1,877	2,102
Chaffin's Bluff	20	323	368	440	458
Drewry's Bluff	18	262	395	441	464
Total	135	2,253	2,584	2,973	3,340
Grand total	304	4,224	4,725	5,545	6,845

JULY 11, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General STUART,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note of sunset to-day is received. You are right in keeping your cavalry in front of the infantry as long as possible. I do not desire you to take position on our left with your whole force, until pushed back upon the infantry in front, but if you could station a portion of your cavalry on our left toward the Conococheague it would be desirable. As our limits are reduced by the advance of the enemy, I think this would be practicable. Select such cavalry for this purpose as you prefer.

As regards Imboden, when you take position on the left, you can take command of him, and station him where he can be of most service.

Since my previous note, Captain [William F.] Randolph, commanding courier company, of General Ewell's corps, who is on the Greencastle road, and 3 miles from the Pennsylvania line, reports: "No enemy, and no report of any." Captain [R. E.] Wilbourn, signal officer, reports no enemy in Ewell's front this side of Antietam. Robertson is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of Ewell.

I inclose a letter for Colonel Wickham.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 11, 1863.Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to acknowledge your letter of this evening. He desires you to keep in Longstreet's front as long as possible, awaiting the developments of the enemy, and, if forced back, to take position on the left of the army.

Uniting with you in earnest hopes of a great victory, and new luster to our arms, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. VENABLE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.,
July 11, 1863.Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 9th instant, I received a dispatch from Colonel McCausland, commanding near Raleigh Court-House, informing me that the enemy at Fayetteville had been re-enforced; that he had captured their mail, and he apprehended that he would soon be attacked, and asked for re-enforcements. The only troops I could have sent him were those I had ordered, under instructions from you, to go to the Valley, and I did not think the extent of the re-enforcements he then mentioned the enemy had received sufficient to excite serious apprehension for the safety of the position held by McCausland. About 5 o'clock this morning, however, I received another dispatch from him, informing me that the enemy's troops in the Kanawha Valley had been concentrated at Fayetteville to attack and drive him off; that they had seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, while he had but two regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and two batteries, and he urges me to send him re-enforcements. I have, therefore, reluctantly stopped the movement of the 2,000 infantry from Lewisburg to Winchester, that I might be able to re-enforce Colonel McCausland.

The position he holds I regard as very important, and if my force there were driven away and overwhelmed, the way to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad would be entirely open to the enemy, and this section of country would have to be temporarily abandoned.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, I thought it my duty to delay, at least, the movement to Winchester, and telegraphed you this morning that I had done so. I felt the less hesitation in doing so, because, before you ordered away any portion of my troops, the President asked me if any could be spared, and I presume it was on my reply that the order was given, circumstances having so materially changed since I wrote to the President that I could not doubt the propriety of acting according to the dictates of my own judgment, under the altered condition of affairs.

Colonel Wharton was to have started, and I presume did start, from Dublin yesterday evening, with 1,100 infantry by railroad per Lynchburg to Staunton. From thence he will move without unneces-

sary delay to Winchester. As so small a portion of the force ordered to Winchester is now *en route* to that place, and the circumstances having so changed as to justify me, I think, in delaying the movement of the others, I shall not go to Winchester myself unless ordered to do so after you receive my telegram of this morning. I have received no orders or instructions in regard to the move to Winchester other than your telegram and one from General Cooper, simply directing me to go with my troops to Winchester, where I would receive orders. If ordered to go to Winchester, I can reach there as soon as Colonel Wharton can with his command.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SANDY POINT,
July 11, 1863—6 p. m.

General WISE:

Two iron-clad monitors, three wooden gunboats, and five steam transports crowded with troops are now passing Sandy Point Wharf.

All the wooden gunboats are crowded with troops also. I would judge their troops to be near 5,000.

D. M. HARKEY,
Lieutenant, Commanding Signal Corps.

[P. S.]—Boats passing up James River, above Sandy Point.

[Indorsement.]

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Official copy just received from General Wise. I have authorized General Wise to withdraw his infantry force (outpost) to Chaffin's farm. I am not yet able to leave my bed.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, WISE'S BRIGADE,
Near Long Bridge, July 11, 1863.

Capt. J. H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to respectfully report that my detachment of cavalry arrived about 11 p. m. last evening at Barhamsville. Lieutenant [F. C.] Hume followed the enemy as far down as Casey's, 2 miles this side of Williamsburg, capturing 20 prisoners, with their arms and equipments, and 11 "American citizens of African descent." I am glad to say that no casualties occurred on our side. He pressed them closely the whole route, annoying their rear in every possible way, and caused them at length to form line of battle in the field this side of the town. They have gone beyond Williamsburg, and only a few cavalry are seen at the "Oak."

By an unavoidable accident, 2 of the prisoners escaped, leaving 18

with us. They will be sent up to-day. Lieutenant Hume conducted the movement skillfully and in a manner which proves him to be a brave and energetic young officer.

I am glad to add that no casualty occurred on our side.

In haste, yours, very respectfully,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding Cavalry.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, *July 11, 1863.*

(Received July 12.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

A dispatch from Colonel McCausland, just received, informs me that all the enemy's troops on the Kanawha are concentrated in Fayetteville to attack him at Piney, near Raleigh Court-House. He has but two regiments of infantry, two batteries, and four companies of cavalry. The enemy, he reports, has seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries. Under these circumstances, so much changed since the 20th instant, when I wrote to the President, I have stopped the movement of troops from Lewisburg to Winchester, which was delayed two days, that I may send reinforcements to McCausland. Otherwise fear he will be overwhelmed, and the way to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad open to the enemy. If you disapprove this, please say so.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JULY 12, 1863.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *July 11, 1863.*

Major [GEORGE] JACKSON, *Magnolia:*

It is reported that enemy intend to raid in Onslow County, 400 strong. You had better throw your cavalry force in that direction, and notice their movements. They are expected to-night.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *July 11, 1863.*

Major-General HILL,
Richmond, Va.:

Hurry Colquitt's brigade. If they reach here on time, I will forward some to Charleston. Enemy reported moving in Onslow County. I ought to have troops in that direction. May have to retain one of Clingman's regiments on the Sound road. Beauregard reports capture of south end of Morris Island.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 164. } *Richmond, July 11, 1863.*
 * * * * *

XV. Brig. Gen. H. H. Walker will proceed to the headquarters of General R. E. Lee, and report for duty.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 12, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General STUART:

GENERAL: Colonel [A. L.] Long has returned from a survey of our position occupied by the corps of Longstreet and Hill. He has discovered the enemy massing their troops in their front, and thinks their principal attack on our lines will be between the Williamsport and Boonsborough road and the Frederick road, embracing both said roads.

He has not been in Ewell's front (has just gone), but from your reports and those of General Ewell, there seems to be no enemy in that quarter. He thinks the attack will be made early to-morrow morning. Should it be, and there be nothing to occupy you, I wish you to bear down on the enemy's right, endeavoring to select good positions with your horse artillery, to harass and retard him. You will have, however, to keep a good lookout on the Chambersburg and Greencastle road, and not leave our left uncovered.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 12, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART:

GENERAL: Your letter of 7.35 received. I this afternoon sent you a letter requesting you to have your cavalry in hand on our left, to prevent any attempt of the enemy on that quarter, and, should an opportunity occur, to advance upon the enemy's right and rear with your horse artillery, to shake him in his position or attack. Should we be fortunate enough to break him, you will then have an opportunity to pursue. I understood Fitz. Lee to say that General Longstreet said he only wanted a few vedettes from his brigade, and, in that event, you had better have him with you. I shall write to General Longstreet, if his brigade can be of no service there, and has not joined you, to order it accordingly.

Keep your eye over the field, use your good judgment, and give assistance where necessary.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Hagerstown, Md., July 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c., Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Lee to say that he has received information from the War Department that you had been ordered with a force of infantry and artillery to Winchester, and that you would there receive orders from him. He wishes you, on reaching Winchester, to assume command there, and make all possible arrangements for the protection of Government property and the communications of this army.

He also desires that you will cause all men improperly absent from this army, who may be arrested, together with all convalescents and other soldiers *en route* to join the army, to be organized into parties, under charge of such officers and with such arms as are available, and sent on to Williamsport, that they may rejoin their respective commands.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Salt Sulphur Springs:

Retain the regiment if required under present circumstances. If only to be required in event of troops being ordered back by the enemy, it would be better to provide for that when it occurs, by sending troops back after temporary service.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 12, 1863,
Via DUBLIN, July 13.
(Received, Richmond, July 13.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

In my telegram of yesterday, I omitted to say that as circumstances in my front had so changed as to induce me to withhold two-thirds of the troops I intended to send to Winchester, I would not myself start for that place until further instructions by you. If your reply to my telegram of yesterday gives me no instructions on that point, please give me a prompt answer to this.

SAM. JONES.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Mount Pleasant, July 12, 1863.
(Received July 13, 2 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Last night at 12 o'clock I ordered Lieut. J. S. Dorsett to proceed in person to the James River, to observe the movements of the enemy's boats. He reports that he arrived at the Rowe farm at

10 o'clock this morning; found anchored seven gunboats (wooden), five of the larger size, and two tugs with one gun each; also two monitors and two schooners. He thinks from their general appearance, &c., that they are awaiting re-enforcements. The boats are hugging the Claremont shore. I send this report, thinking that perhaps you had received no recent intelligence from that quarter. I will continue to watch the boats.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Chaffin's Farm, July 13, 1863—5 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Elzey, for his information.

My cavalry vedettes are stationed on the James as low as the mouth of the Chickahominy. There is no sign of the enemy's landing on this (north) bank of the river. If he makes any such attempt or indication of it, I shall be promptly informed, and such intelligence will be forwarded without delay to the major-general commanding. The various dispatches sent during the night were answered by mine dated 11 p. m. last night, a duplicate copy of which was sent to General Ransom, in accordance with his request.

Respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *July 12, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY :

Telegram just received from Lieut. D. C. Cannon.

Two monitors, eight gunboats, and several transports near Brandon. Will send particulars as received.

S. S. LEE,
Captain, C. S. Navy.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *July 12, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY :

Your dispatch received. I got the information about the gunboats last night from Mr. Mallory, and sent it on to General Wise and Colonel [J. M.] Maury, Chaffin's Bluff. Tried to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy this morning by our signal corps, but the weather is too hazy to read the signal flags below in long distances.

Perhaps you might hear by telegraph from Petersburg if they are in sight from City Point.

S. S. LEE,
Captain, C. S. Navy.

PETERSBURG, *July 12, 1863.*

General S. COOPER :

SIR: The enemy are landing in force at Lower Brandon. They have two iron-clads, four wooden gunboats, and five transports

crowded with troops; supposed strength, 5,000. They are landing in small boats; also going up Lower Point Creek. They have one monitor. They commenced landing before midnight. I have only about 300 troops, exclusive of militia, for the defense of Petersburg.

E. B. MONTAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1863.

General [R.] RANSOM, Jr., *Williams' House*:

I have just learned that General Hill left this morning, and you are in command. Information fully confirmed of landing of troops at Brandon last night about 1 o'clock. Have you taken measures, and what, to meet this advance? Prompt measures are necessary.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1863.

Commandant, Petersburg, Va.:

Urge the mayor to call out the citizens, and, as far as practicable, organize and arm them for local defense. Lend all the influence and assistance to the effort that you can.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

JULY 13, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: As arranged this afternoon, I wish you to place your cavalry in position before night, so as to relieve the infantry along the whole extent of their lines when they retire, and take the place of their sharpshooters when withdrawn. They will be withdrawn about 12 o'clock to-night. Direct your men to be very vigilant and bold, and not let the enemy discover that our lines have been vacated. At daylight withdraw your skirmishers, and retire with all your force to cross the river. Have officers stationed at the fords, so as to direct your men immediately upon arrival, and make every arrangement to get your command over in safety. The cavalry that occupies Longstreet's line might cross at the bridge if the officer in command will take measures to see that the bridge is clear at daylight. The rest had better cross at the ford, I think, but you may take any course that you may think best. I know it to be a difficult, as well as delicate, operation to cover this army and then withdraw your command with safety, but I rely upon your good judgment, energy, and boldness to accomplish it, and trust you may be as successful as you have been on former occasions. After crossing, continue to cover the rear of the army with part of your force, and with the rest move forward to our front, where you will receive further orders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SIGNAL OFFICE, *July 13, 1863.*

General ELZEY :

Dix with his entire army has fallen back to Fort Monroe, with the exception of Getty's division and the usual force at Yorktown and Williamsburg (about a brigade). This "On to Richmond army" has gone up to re-enforce Meade's.

Getty's division numbers about 8,000, and, from the best information I can gather, is to return to the south side of James River. Also Spear's cavalry.

C. H. CAUSEY,
Captain, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Bradley's Farm, July 13, 1863.

Capt. J. H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Dispatch 8 p. m. just received. Lieutenant Dorsett, just returned from Wilcox's Wharf, reports two monitors, two mortar gunboats, seven wooden gunboats, and no transports. Two monitors passed a little above Westover this evening about 4 o'clock, and soon after went down the river to the fleet at Wilcox's. On the reconnaissance of the monitors, the signal post, I understand, was left by those in charge of it, but since the boats went down it has been re-occupied. Lieutenant Dorsett reports that no disposition to land was manifested; till this time no landing has been made. I have received no communication from the signal corps since located here. I have a picket as well as scouts watching the enemy at Wilcox's. I will endeavor to render the courier line efficient, and have dispatches forwarded promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. ROBERTSON,
Major, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Drewry's Bluff, Va., July 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding Defenses, Richmond:

GENERAL: For fear you may not have received my telegrams, I send you copies of those sent you, as they came in this morning. We have now open communication by water line and by the wires, and every dispatch is sent to General Wise and Colonel Maury as soon as received, and, in order that you may not be uneasy about us, I will send you copies also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LEE,
Commandant.

[Inclosures.]

JULY 13, 1863.

Capt. S. S. LEE:

The enemy's fleet has passed up. The advance gunboat is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lower Brandon. Three monitors in the fleet.

[D. M.] HARKEY,
Lieutenant.

Capt. S. S. LEE:

JULY 13, 1863—11.25 a. m.

Two monitors, now 2 miles above Fort Powhatan, coming up the river.

[D. M.] HARKEY,
Lieutenant.

Capt. S. S. LEE:

JULY 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.

One monitor in sight, coming up the river, shelling Swinyards.

GODWIN,
Sergeant.

Capt. S. S. LEE.

FORT POWHATAN, via PETERSBURG, *July 13, 1863.*

The whole fleet moving slowly up the river. Advance steamer 4 miles above Lower Brandon. Three monitors in the fleet.

BROWN,
Sergeant.

Capt. S. S. LEE:

FORT POWHATAN, via PETERSBURG, *July 13, 1863.*

In consequence of the reported advance of the enemy, Fort Powhatan is abandoned this morning.

D. C. CANNON,
Lieutenant.

Capt. S. S. LEE:

FORT POWHATAN, via PETERSBURG, *July 13, 1863.*

Fleet moving up slowly. Iron-clad in advance, off Fort Powhatan.

AVENETH [?],
Sergeant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 165. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 13, 1863.

* * * * *

II. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill will forthwith repair to Jackson, Miss., and report to General Joseph E. Johnston for duty with the army in Mississippi.

III. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill having been assigned to duty in the Department of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr., succeeds to his late command, reporting, while in the Department of Richmond, through Major-General Elzey, commanding the department.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., *Richmond, July 14, 1863.*
General SAMUEL JONES, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

The President has desired your presence in the Valley, but does not think you ought to leave your department if threatened with serious invasion.

Send with such troops as you forward a reliable commander.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Have you received my telegrams of the 11th and 12th instant? I have received no reply.

After sending my telegram of the 12th, I had an interview with Major Stringfellow, who had been detained by breaks in the railroad. He delivered your message, on which I thought it best to go to Winchester, and am now on my way there. As my horses cannot reach Staunton before Friday evening, I shall leave Thursday morning.

Please reply to this to-morrow (Wednesday), that I may receive it before leaving here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 14, 1863.*

Major-General RANSOM:

I send you a copy of the last dispatch from Fort Powhatan. Lieutenant Moore is a reliable man, though he may miscall the vessels.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT POWHATAN, *July 14, 1863.*

General RANSOM:

SIR: The fort is about demolished. There are about 300 Yankees still on land. There are eight gunboats, two of them iron-clads, two tugs, two sloops, and one steamer opposite the fort; in all, thirteen. None have passed above. There are no infantry on board; all marines and sailors. We picked up a prisoner near the fort about half an hour ago. He says he is a deserter. He stated also that 50,000 Yankees, under General Dix, are moving up the Peninsula from Yorktown. He further states that the fleet will move up the river as soon as the fort is destroyed.

P. A. MOORE,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS JENKINS' BRIGADE,
July 14, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: The terrible destruction and loss of life in the division and corps with which the past of my brigade has been inseparably connected cause me to feel most sensibly my comparatively safe and idle situation. In the past campaign we fought side by side with the gallant men who sealed their devotion with their lives on the field of Gettysburg, and I now respectfully beg to be permitted, at the earliest moment allowed by the good of the service, to rejoin my division, and recruit its shattered ranks with my rested brigade. I do not want to be understood as dictating my position to the authorities, but only as representing the natural desire of a soldier to be at the post of honor and danger.

You were kind enough to say that I would be sent with the first troops, and I trust that this request to be sent as soon as a brigade can be spared from the defense of Richmond, may meet the views of the authorities. I have spoken to my present immediate commander, Major-General Ransom, on the subject, and he expressed a desire to forward my wishes.

I have my baggage arranged, and can start upon the shortest notice. I will remark that my brigade is the only one in this command separated from its old division.

I am, general, with highest regards, your obedient servant,

M. JENKINS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. N. CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Richmond, July 14, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the remark that when the War Department shall determine to send re-enforcements from my department to General Lee, I respectfully and cordially indorse this application.

General Jenkins' brigade is in first-rate condition, and if any selection is to be made, it is but fair, as he is senior, and formerly belonged to Pickett's division, that he be sent to the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. RANSOM, JR.,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
July 15, 1863.

General COOPER:

Respectfully forwarded. I fully concur in General Ransom's indorsement.

General Jenkins has a fine brigade, and in excellent order, and whenever it shall be determined by the War Department that the interests of the service will bear a reduction of the force in this department, and to send a portion of it to the Army of Northern Virginia, I beg General Jenkins' wish may be gratified.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD ELZEY,

Major-General.

[JULY 14, 1863.]

General BEAUREGARD:

Enemy reported advancing on the Sound road. Until I ascertain the character of the advance, I cannot detach another of Colquitt's regiments. I hear that Ransom is ordered here, in which case I can, I hope, send you all of Colquitt's. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill ordered west. I take command of Department of North Carolina. Shall not be surprised if I have to command in Richmond, but shall be very sorry. Enemy reported 4,000. I hardly believe it, but will know in the morning

W. H. C. WHITING,

Major-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

July 14, 1863.

I. The army will continue its march to-morrow. A. P. Hill's corps will start at 5 a. m., and camp on the waters of Mill Creek, west of Bunker Hill. Longstreet will follow at 6.30 a. m., and encamp on the waters of Mill Creek, east of Bunker Hill. Ewell's corps will march at 8 a. m., and camp on the stream passing through Darkesville. The trains will follow their respective corps. The ordnance and supply trains will move at 3.30 p. m., and camp on the branch of Mill Run, south of Bunker Hill. The following day the army will rest in camp, should circumstances permit.

II. An officer will be sent by each corps commander to Winchester, to collect men returning from hospitals, absentees, &c.

III. Headquarters of the army will be at Bunker Hill.

IV. The movement of Pickett's division will be regulated by Longstreet.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,

Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 166. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, July 14, 1863.

* * * * *

XXVII. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill having been assigned to duty in Mississippi, Maj. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, senior officer, will assume command of the Department of North Carolina,* headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to represent to the commanding general the fact that in consequence of casualties, detached service, sickness, &c., my command is reduced to less than 300 men.

I consider it injustice to myself and the service to remain longer in my present position. Three regiments of my brigade were left in North Carolina, and are now actively engaged there and upon the Peninsula. I volunteered to accompany the two regiments ordered to Virginia, but, since their reduction, I think my services would be of more avail elsewhere.

I therefore respectfully request authority to rejoin my brigade, or else that I be assigned to a command commensurate with my rank.

B. H. ROBERTSON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

* The Departments of North Carolina (Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill), of Richmond (Maj. Gen. A. Elzey), and of Southern Virginia (Maj. Gen. S. G. French), were constituted April 1, 1863; and on May 28 the Department of Southern Virginia was merged into that of North Carolina. See Series I, Vol. XVIII, pp. 953, 1077.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, and recommended that he be relieved from duty with this command accordingly.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. In accordance with this request of Brigadier-General Robertson, and in consequence of his being unfit for active duty at this time, he has been relieved from the command of these two regiments, and directed to report to the Adjutant-General for orders. He was not ordered to take command of that part of his former brigade in North Carolina, because it was thought possible some other disposition had been made of it since his removal from that department. I think it very important to establish a camp at some point in the rear where our cavalry can be recruited, and I know of no one so well qualified for the post as Brigadier-General Robertson.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 15, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Your telegram of this date received. I have sent with the troops I have forwarded the most reliable officer I have available, and he is perfectly reliable.

I will follow myself as soon as the movements of the enemy are sufficiently developed.

I presume you have received my telegram of a few hours since.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON,
Commanding, &c., Abingdon:

GENERAL: I returned from Monroe County last evening, and found here your letter of the 11th and telegrams of the 11th and 12th instant. I replied by telegraph to your telegrams this morning, and telegraphed General Williams to suspend all further proceedings against Major [C. J.] Prentice.

I remember perfectly well our conversation to which you refer, and our recollections of it do not differ at all.

I have never regarded Major Prentice as under my command. He stopped here, and exhibited to me a letter from the Secretary of War, giving him authority to raise a battalion or regiment in Eastern Kentucky, or on the borders of Virginia and Kentucky, to be at-

tached either to your command or mine. He seemed to be in some doubt as to which he would elect to serve with. He was then on his way to Saltville, and I sent a letter to General Williams, directing him to give the major such aid as he could in raising his battalion or regiment. I have heard nothing more of him until I received these papers from you, and a letter from General Williams.

I shall have to leave you and General Williams to settle the disputed title to the men in question as you best can. I am now on my way to Winchester, Va., having been ordered there by the War Department. I start to-morrow morning. I have received no order relieving me from the command of this department. Unless I receive some orders to the contrary between now and to-morrow morning, I shall direct my senior brigadier (Brig. Gen. John Echols) to command the department during my absence. Continue to send to this place any communications you may desire to send to the commander of this department. They will be forwarded to General Echols. He is now at Lewisburg. There is telegraphic communication from here to Union, Monroe County. From there dispatches can be sent by express to Lewisburg, 20 miles.

In haste, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,
 SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, *Dublin, July 15, 1863.*

Major-General JONES:

Colonel [George S.] Patton did not reach me with his re-enforcements. The enemy succeeded in forcing the left of my position last night, and thereby forcing me to lose my artillery, &c., or evacuate. I chose the latter. I am here to-day, and will go to Princeton to-morrow.

Respectfully,

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS,
Lewisburg, via Union:

The enemy in force compelled McCausland to evacuate Piney last night.

McCausland is falling back to Flat Top Mountain, perhaps to Princeton.

Patton is at Pack's Ferry, and will hold that point as long as practicable. Have the troops at Lewisburg in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and come yourself directly to Union, where you will be in telegraphic communication with this place, and give such directions as circumstances may require.

I am now under orders for Winchester. If they are not countermanded, you will find at Union a telegraphic order turning over the command of the department to you. Do your scouts report any advance of the enemy in your front?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DUBLIN, *July 15, 1863.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

The enemy in superior force compelled Colonel McCausland to abandon his position near Raleigh Court-House last night. He is now falling back toward Mercer Court-House, followed by the enemy; can probably check him at Flat Top Mountain. If they are moving to reach this railroad, the troops just sent from this department are urgently needed back here. One battery is now on the railroad between here and Lynchburg, *en route* to Warrenton. I am here under orders to Winchester; have not heard from you in reply to my telegrams of the 11th, 12th, and 14th instant, and am anxious to hear. Under the alarming condition of things in my front, shall I remain in this department or go on to Winchester? Please answer this last inquiry, if possible, to-night.

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS HUNTERSVILLE LINE,
*Camp near Huntersville, July 15, 1863.*Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Since writing the dispatch of this morning, I have received a dispatch from Capt. J. W. Marshall, giving the information of the scouts in Randolph to which I referred. I apprehend now, as I did this morning, no immediate raid; but it is not improbable that such a thing will be attempted, from the character of General Averell, now commanding in Northwestern Virginia, and the fact that all the infantry there is being mounted. You will perceive that the force in Beverly has been increased, from the report of these scouts; others have gone in and will report. I shall be very vigilant, and, if an advance is made, will make the best fight I can. I shall (if nothing occurs) forward the detachment of Dunn's battalion to Lewisburg to-morrow morning. To enable me to be in communication with headquarters and the force at Lewisburg, I now establish from this command a daily courier line to Lewisburg, which will be in operation, unless the major-general commanding directs otherwise. I still ask for the battery. Give me the pieces, if not the men, and I will man them. If the major-general commanding will give me Edgar's battalion, I will not only fill that up to a regiment, but also present the second regiment. I do not desire this, however, if Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar objects. The courier line is on the Anthony Creek route to Lewisburg, and cannot well be interrupted. All letters and dispatches for this command can be forwarded by these couriers.

WM. L. JACKSON,
*Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry.*HEADQUARTERS HUNTERSVILLE LINE,
*Camp near Huntersville, July 15, 1863.*Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I inclose copy of dispatch from Maj. J. K. Kesler, commanding cavalry at Clover Lick. I have scouts in Randolph County who have not reported. I do not credit the rumor, but have taken steps to obtain reliable information, and will then dispatch to the major-

general commanding. The enemy in the northwest are mounting all their infantry, under command of General Averell, late of Stoneman's division. He has the reputation of being a dashing officer, and a raid may be attempted. I shall detain for the present the detachment now here of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Battalion Cavalry, under command of Maj. J. R. Claiborne. At his request, I have allowed Lieut. Col. A. C. Dunn, who is under arrest, to proceed to Lewisburg, where he is to remain until the major-general commanding prescribes other limits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. JACKSON.

[Inclosure.]

CLOVER LICK, *July 14, 1863.*

Col. W. L. JACKSON:

COLONEL: A man by the name of Brierdy, who lives near Beverly, came in to our pickets at Big Springs this evening, and reports that the enemy have been re-enforced to 6,000 since last Friday, and that they expected to move this evening. What shall I do? It was reported yesterday that a scouting party came to the top of the Valley Mountain, within 4 miles of our pickets.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. K. KESLER,

Major, Commanding.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *July 15, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY, *Richmond:*

The following dispatch just received from Major Robertson by courier:

Pickets report enemy's advance toward Wilcox's Wharf. The number of vessels, size, and armament are correctly reported by Lieutenant Harkey. Will continue to send dispatches as the intentions of the enemy develop themselves. I shall charge them if they land, if not too near their gunboats.

J. R. ROBERTSON,

Major, Commanding.

Will continue to forward dispatches as I receive them.

HENRY A. WISE,

Brigadier-General.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *July 15, 1863.*

Major-General RANSOM, *Richmond:*

I am requested by General Wise to inform you that there is not one word of truth in the report that the enemy are advancing on the Peninsula. If the enemy land or advance, we will be informed long in advance of any information that can be given by the signal corps.

J. M. MAURY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, *July 15, 1863.*

Major-General RANSOM, Jr.:

GENERAL: My pickets are at New Kent Court-House, Morris Church, and Karnes, on the Diascund road. This line extends across

the Peninsula, between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers, 30 miles below Richmond. The roads leading in the direction of Williamsburg are scouted down near to Williamsburg. The enemy's pickets are just this side of Williamsburg, where they have been for more than a year. It has always been found impracticable to scout below Williamsburg, the geography of the country and the advantages of the line occupied by the enemy preventing it. There is no doubt, from the information I have been able to obtain, that the enemy went from my front to Yorktown.

I have pickets at the White House, at New Castle, and Piping Tree; ferries on the Pamunkey and at the Old Church, and a scout between the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, from King William Court-House to West Point.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. P. SHINGLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bunker Hill, July 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have received the communication sent me by your brother, Major [John] Seddon, and shall endeavor to carry out your views. He will inform you of the arrival of the army at this point; it is a little foot-sore, and in much need of shoes for men and horses; otherwise well. I expect a supply of shoes of both kinds to-day, which will afford some relief, but not enough. Clothing is also required. The labors of the march have been increased by the constant rains, muddy roads, &c.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Virginia Brigade:

GENERAL: From the reports I have received of your progress, I am in hopes you will reach Staunton to-day. Dispose of your prisoners as soon as possible, and return to Winchester. Your services are much needed here now to operate against your old enemy, who has advanced from the west along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and relaid the track as far as Cherry Run. Colonel Imboden with his cavalry will be sent to ascertain the position and force of the enemy, so as to determine what your movements should be when you reach Winchester. Collect all your available men, leaving only the feeble to guard the Shenandoah Mountain, and have your horses shod, and every preparation made for active operations. Also inform me about the time you will reach Strasburg, that I may send you information and instructions there, if necessary.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

BIG SEWELL, *July 16, 1863.*Col. W. H. BROWNE, *Lewisburg, Va.:*

I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding First Brigade to communicate through you to him at Union, Monroe County, Va., the result of my expedition to Gauley Bridge and Bowyer's Ferry. The road from Gauley to Pickett's Mill having been more effectually blockaded since Sunday last, I was forced to dismount my men to reach their picket. This side of Tompkins' farm the road was even impassable for footmen. It took us all night to pass over the road from Pickett's Mill to Tompkins' farm. A short distance this side of Tompkins' farm, we came across their picket, which was driven in there. Learning that the Ninety-first [Ohio] Regiment of Infantry, with some artillery and two companies of cavalry, was left to guard Gauley Bridge, I considered it imprudent to attack that place. Nearly one-half of our force having been left behind to guard the horses, I felt that my force was too small (75 men) to make a forcible demonstration upon the bridge, and, after driving their pickets beyond Tompkins', down the mountain, returned, after doing some heavy firing. We also at the same hour made a demonstration upon the ferries opposite Fayetteville, which caused considerable excitement in their camps; the long roll was beaten, &c. We learn that General Scammon went to Fayette Court-House on Sunday with two regiments, and that the tents were all struck at Fayette Court-House that day. I shall return to camp to-morrow. It was a fortunate thing that we returned the artillery, as we could not have taken it within hearing distance of the enemy.

Respectfully,

J. M. CORNS,

Colonel, Commanding Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

TOP OF BIG SEWELL,

July 16, 1863—11 a. m.

General JOHN ECHOLS:

We have been until this hour, 11 a. m., reaching this point, and I am satisfied, from the progress we are now making with the artillery, that it is impracticable to move the piece to Mountain Cove, as far as we can advance on account of the blockaded condition of the road. We have but five days' rations, and it would take us nearly two days to reach that point, and about the same time to return to this mountain.

I learn from Adjutant [A. C.] Bailey, who has just returned from a scout to Mountain Cove, that it is altogether impossible to take a piece of artillery any farther than Pickett's Mill, which is 11 miles from Gauley Bridge. In my judgment, it would be worse than folly to fire our piece that far from the enemy, and hence I have concluded to send it back. Adjutant Bailey could learn nothing that indicated an advance in the direction of Raleigh, and he is satisfied that there is no general move contemplated. I will take the four mounted companies with me, and proceed to Gauley, and drive in their pickets. I would cross Gauley, but am advised by Adjutant Bailey that Gauley is not at the present time fordable. I learn that since the late raid of Captain [Charles I.] Lewis to Kanawha River, that they have increased their force at Gauley Bridge to a regiment, and could we

be able to get our piece to the bridge I think it extremely doubtful if we would be able to bring it out, if pursued. I think, therefore, general, under all the circumstances, that it is better to send the artillery back. The road from this turnpike is also impracticable (by reason of the blockade) to Bowyer's Ferry, and hence we cannot make a demonstration in that direction with the piece.

With the hope that this arrangement will meet your approval, I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. M. CORNS,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Virginia Cavalry.

RICHMOND, *July 16, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

You have committed an error in sending any portion of Colquitt's brigade to Charleston. My dispatches informed you that this brigade was sent you to replace Clingman's, and it could very ill be spared from here for that purpose. Have you received my dispatch of the 14th, placing you in command of the department?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CAMP OF NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
July 16, 1863.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: We, the commanding officers of Nicholls' brigade, whose names are hereunto attached, respectfully ask the consideration of the commanding general to the following application:

That some disposition be made of the brigade that will be consistent with the good of the service, and at the same time will enable the commanding officers to recruit, either by enlistment or apprehension of deserters and other absentees from the brigade, to such numbers as will make the ranks more efficient in active service and more valuable to the Government.

We think that the attention of the commanding general to the inclosed report, giving the number of officers and men, will readily point out to him the necessity of either effecting the consolidation of the brigade and making some disposition of the officers, or of ordering the brigade to some point where its small numbers will be valuable to the Government, and, at the same time, where a number of officers (such as may be chosen on account of efficiency and energy) from the large surplus present may be sent to recruit by new enlistments and taking up absentees. By pursuing the latter suggestion—that is, by ordering the brigade to a suitable point—we feel assured that our commands could, by accessions of this kind, be increased to quite twice their present number. It is the wish and desire of every Louisianian now in this army, both for their own and the honor of their unfortunate State, to maintain intact the present organization; but it must be apparent to one acquainted with the status and condition of officers and men for duty that it is not an efficient organization, nor can ever be, until its numbers have

been augmented. In view of these facts, we desire that immediate consideration be given to the application, and that such action as may be deemed best by the commanding general will at once be taken. We respectfully suggest, in consequence of our total inability to obtain recruits under the conscription law, that an application of this kind comes with more plausibility from Louisiana troops than from the troops of any State in which the conscript law has been more generally enforced. In making the application, we do not desire to present, as a plea for its favorable consideration, the services that it has been the honor of the command to render the Government, but to present it as an application that we think should be granted in justice to the officers and men and for the good of the service.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. ZABLE,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Fourteenth Louisiana.
 THOS. N. POWELL,
Major, Commanding Tenth Louisiana Regiment.
 A. BRADY,
Major, Commanding Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment.
 JAMES NELLIGAN,
Major, Commanding First Louisiana Regiment.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
July 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. Approve the application for recruits; disapprove being placed on garrison or any other duty that would take them from the field.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
July 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, disapproved. It is deemed inexpedient at the present time to reduce the number of troops for active field service.

E. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
July 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, and disapproved.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. I cannot now recommend that any portion of this army be detached. I request that recruits be sent forward to the regiments of this brigade, and would gladly render any assistance in my power toward filling its reduced ranks.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

Field return of troops commanded by Col. J. M. Williams.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	
General staff.....	1		1
1st Louisiana.....	12	121	140
14th Louisiana.....	13	163	167
15th Louisiana.....	17	101	119
10th Louisiana.....	16	93	109
2d Louisiana.....	21	165	187
Total*.....	80	633	723

CAMP NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA.,
July 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 77. } July 16, 1863.

Experience has shown that the transportation of the army must be reduced, and until further orders the following will be allowed :

To army headquarters, two 4-horse wagons ; to corps headquarters, two 4-horse wagons ; to division headquarters, two 4-horse wagons ; to brigade headquarters, one 4-horse wagon.

The transportation for corps, divisions, and brigade headquarters includes the general and personal staff, engineers, signal corps, and medical staff.

To chief quartermasters and chief commissaries of subsistence of corps (including assistants), one 4-horse wagon each ; to chief quartermasters and chief commissaries of subsistence of divisions, one 4-horse wagon each ; to brigade quartermasters and commissaries, one 4-horse wagon.

To regimental headquarters, including surgeon, quartermaster, and commissary of subsistence, one 4-horse wagon.

To company officers of a regiment, one 4-horse wagon.

To a regiment not exceeding 300 men actually present, one 4-horse wagon, and to a regiment having over 300 men actually present, two 4-horse wagons for transportation of cooking utensils.

To every brigade, one 4-horse wagon for medical supplies.

By order of General R. E. Lee :

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.ADDITIONAL GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NO. VA.,
No. 77. } July 16, 1863.

To every 375 men, one 4-horse wagon (ordnance) in brigade train ; to every 375 men, one 4-horse wagon (ordnance) in division train.

The general and corps reserve ordnance trains will be maintained on this present basis.

* Three hundred and ninety-nine present for duty, exclusive of those sick, in arrest, and on extra duty.

To headquarters of chief of artillery and staff, including personal staff, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and medical staff, two 4-horse wagons; to each corps chief of artillery and staff, including quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and surgeon, one 2-horse wagon; to headquarters each artillery battalion, one 4-horse wagon; to company officers each artillery battalion, one 4-horse wagon.

To every 300 men, one 4-horse wagon for transportation and cooking utensils.

To each battery, two 4-horse wagons, for forage and commissary supplies.

No unauthorized vehicles will be permitted to accompany the army or remain within its limits.

All baggage not enumerated above will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of the army.

Corps, divisions, and brigade commanders will see that this order is properly executed.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 175. } *July 16, 1863.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty with this army, and will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., for orders.*

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 17, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I regret to announce the death of General J. J. Pettigrew, commanding the North Carolina brigade of Heth's division, General A. P. Hill's corps.

He was wounded by a pistol-shot in the attack of the enemy's cavalry on our rear guard in crossing the Potomac on the morning of the 14th instant.

The army has lost a brave soldier and the Confederacy an accomplished officer. The senior colonel of the brigade, a good soldier, Col. C. Leventhorpe, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and is absent. I do not know how long he will be detained from duty.

Col. T. C. Singeltary, the next officer in rank, is absent with his regiment at Hanover Junction. I have no other officer whom I can put in command of the brigade. I therefore wish very much to get his regiment with the brigade, if he can possibly be relieved. I request, if practicable, that some other troops be sent to guard that point, and this regiment be ordered to join me.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 17, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: With a view of carrying into effect the act of Congress, approved March 20, 1863, providing for the organization of engineer troops, I authorized the formation of pioneer companies in each division, and assigned to duty with these companies the engineer officers designated by the Engineer Bureau at Richmond.

These companies are of great use to the divisions, both on the march and on the field of battle, in constructing and repairing bridges and roads, demolishing fences, filling up ditches, &c., to afford easy progress and facilitate the formation of the troops.

But in execution of General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, it is proposed, I understand, to unite these companies into a regimental organization, which will withdraw them from service in the division from which they have been formed, and limit their operations to the legitimate duties of engineer troops. A regiment of engineer troops would be very desirable to serve with this army, but, from my experience of the past campaigns, I do not think that the duties specially assigned to such troops would authorize the withdrawal of so large a body of the best men from the ranks of the army at this time. Our ranks are very much diminished, and some of the brigades will be no larger than the proposed regiment of engineer troops. I have, therefore, thought proper to suspend the execution of General Orders, No. 66, in this army for the present, and inclosed send you a copy of the order issued to that effect,* which I hope will be approved by the Department.

If these companies are withdrawn from the divisions, new pioneer companies will have to be formed, as you will see from what I have said that it is necessary to have a company habitually operating with each division.

After these companies are formed into a regiment, they must be detached, and it might be impracticable to get their aid at times when it will be necessary, and, in addition, their duties will be distinct and separate. Though armed, and no doubt a fine body of men, they will not be as efficient in battle as if in their original companies and regiments, and our fighting power will be, in my opinion, diminished exactly by their numbers. I had hoped, and still think, that a number of men of foreign allegiance, or otherwise exempt from the operation of the conscript act, might be obtained outside of the army, who will be willing to enter a select corps of this kind, and will join companies of infantry, with the view of their selection to the engineer companies. In this way I think a large body of engineer troops might be formed, and this I earnestly recommend to the Department.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

BUNKER HILL, *July 17, 1863.* (Received at Dublin, July 18.)
Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *via Winchester:*

I desire your progress down the Valley, and your whereabouts, that I may give you directions.

R. E. LEE,
General.

*See Special Orders, No. 176, p. 1020.

UNION, *July 17, 1863.*

Major-General JONES:

Your telegram of yesterday evening only came through this morning. It is reported to me that the piece of artillery sent to Gauley has returned, being able only to reach within 12 miles of that point, the enemy having blockaded the road. I have no report from Colonel Corns. I received last night from Colonel Jackson dispatches stating the probability of some movement of the enemy at Beverly toward him. He did not credit it altogether, but thought it probable. I will send the particulars by the courier this evening.

JNO. ECHOLS,
*Brigadier-General.*UNION, *July 17, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

Colonel Corns' report just received. Will send it to you to-night. He drove in the pickets of the enemy near Gauley on the 15th instant, causing much excitement with them. The Kanawha turnpike was blockaded by the enemy for 10 miles on the 13th instant. General Scammon had gone, on that day, to Fayetteville. The Ninety-first Ohio Regiment, he learned, had been left at Gauley, with some artillery and two companies of cavalry. I should hardly think that they meant serious invasion immediately. I am just starting a company to Colonel Patton.

JNO. ECHOLS,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
*Dublin, July 17, 1863.*Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, *Union:*

Your telegram received. Endeavor to ascertain from Colonel Patton if the enemy followed McCausland in any force; if so, how far. I am particularly anxious to ascertain if the enemy's move in our front means serious invasion. Nothing further from McCausland. No news of interest to-day, excepting Lee's army reported to be this side of the Potomac.

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*STAUNTON, *July 17, 1863.*WILLIAM B. MYERS, *Lynchburg:*

Arrived here this morning. All getting new and better guns; horses not arrived yet. Wharton left this morning; [J. Lyle] Clarke leaves to-morrow. Lee is on this side of the Potomac; offered battle three days. Meade would not accept; let Lee off without attacking rear. Suppose Lee will cross again when ready, if enemy will not give battle on this side. Fight expected soon.

J. FLOYD KING.

NARROWS, *July 17, 1863.*Maj. C. S. STRINGFELLOW, *Dublin:*

Just from Colonel McCausland's command. The enemy's advance guard, one regiment of infantry and a portion of cavalry, attacked picket on Fayetteville road. Our skirmishers kept them in check until the main body, consisting of four regiments of infantry, ten pieces of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry, under command of Brigadier-General Scammon, arrived. Skirmishers retreated to our lines. A force of 1,200 mounted infantry came upon the left from Coal River, and, combining with the advanced guard of main body, carried the ford at Spangle's Mill. Colonel McCausland retired, and arrived at Princeton to-day, and awaits the general's orders.

WILLIAM T. HART.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 17, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,

*Commissary General of Subsistence,
C. S. Army, Richmond, Va. :*

COLONEL: There is a very large quantity of salt at the salt-works, and I am informed that it is accumulating daily. Much of it belongs to the Government.

I cannot doubt that the enemy will soon attempt a raid on a large scale on those works. As a precautionary measure, I earnestly urge that the salt be taken away, and distributed along the line of the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

DREWRY'S BLUFF, *July 17, 1863.*

(Received July 18.)

Major-General ELZEY, *Richmond:*

The following dispatch has been received from Colonel [Major] Robertson:

My scouts from Haxall's farm report that at 8 a. m. two monitors and one iron-clad gunboat with four transports moved up the river from Harrison's Landing; three transports were lying off Haxall's wharf at 10 a. m., and one schooner at the wharf; 4 or 5 men were landed at the wharf; few were seen on board. The monitors and iron-clad went up the Appomattox River before 8 o'clock; soon returned, and steamed up the James River.

J. R. ROBERTSON,
*Major.*JAMES H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 17, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr. :

Two transports, two monitors, and three gunboats are above here, below Turkey Island Bend. They landed on the Richmond side of the river, but cannot tell the number, as one monitor moved right

between us and the landing; saw about 150 men on shore; they are sounding the channel of the Appomattox River in small boats; three more boats at City Point; the place where they are landing is Royal's farm.

G. W. BALDWIN,
Second Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 176. } *July 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. The organization of engineer troops under General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., of 22d May, 1863,* is for the present suspended in this army, and any men that may have been selected under the same will be returned to their companies.

The above order is not intended to affect the pioneer companies heretofore organized in the divisions of this army.

* * * * *

By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 18, 1863.

Major-General STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is received.

Let me know, as soon as you can, the truth of the report that the enemy has occupied Snicker's Gap in force and is advancing upon Ashby's Gap. This may oblige us to move up the Valley. I do not understand where Jones' pickets are, but the Sixth [Virginia Cavalry] Regiment, which you state are at Ashby's Gap and cannot recross the river, will have to retire southward along the mountain, if pressed, checking the enemy all they can. I wish you to endeavor to ascertain the exact condition of things—whether this force is simply cavalry, or whether the enemy's infantry is moving in that direction.

I am, respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Pardon me for addressing you directly. The Secretary of War informs me that you desired my presence in the Valley, but thought I should not leave my department if threatened with serious invasion. It is very seriously threatened. They have driven in my troops from Raleigh to Mercer Court-House, and a cavalry raid, 1,300

* See Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 817.

strong, is now between Tazewell Court-House and Wytheville. I have just received a telegram from General Lee, dated yesterday at Bunker Hill. He evidently thinks I am on my way from this place to Winchester, and yet I am remaining here by what I regard as your orders. I beg that you will relieve me from any doubt as to your orders, by a telegram this evening, otherwise I shall start to-morrow to join General Lee, and leave the command of this department to General Echols.

Please answer without delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Bunker Hill, via Winchester:

I am detained here under orders from the Secretary of War. Colonel Wharton, with about 1,100 infantry and a battery of artillery, on the way from Staunton to Winchester. Another battery will follow him on Wednesday from Staunton. The enemy is this instant so pressing me in front that I cannot, under present orders, leave here without orders from the War Department. Please do not incorporate Colonel Wharton's command with any other brigade before I arrive. He is an admirable officer—has commanded a brigade for eighteen months. Let him command my troops until I come.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, *Union:*

I leave to-morrow morning for Winchester, unless otherwise ordered. Come here immediately, and assume command of the department.

The enemy, 1,300 strong, were this morning between Jeffersonville and Wytheville. I have given all orders I regard as necessary in the emergency.

I will leave a clerk here, who will tell you all that has been done, and show you all the papers.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON,
Abingdon, Va.:

The enemy, 1,300 strong, are moving on Wytheville. Were this side of Jeffersonville this morning. Please send what troops you can to Wytheville without delay.

Impress any cars that can be had; and keep them subject to the orders of the officer commanding the troops you send. You and Williams can take care of the salt-works, I think, and spare a few

men to meet this raid. If the enemy should turn off and go toward the salt-works, the troops can return there in the cars.

Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Col. JOHN McCausland,
Princeton, Va.:

The enemy, 1,300 strong, are advancing on Wytheville. Were some miles this side of Jeffersonville this morning.

If the enemy is not pushing you in front, take your own regiment, a section of artillery, and three companies of cavalry, move through Rocky Gap, and interpose between the enemy and the Narrows.

If you ascertain that the enemy has moved to Wytheville, push on in their rear, and if you meet them or come up with them, fight them as long as possible.

Send Colonel [B. H.] Jones with his regiment and with the remainder of the artillery and cavalry to the Narrows.

Colonel Jones will keep his cavalry well to the rear, to watch the enemy. He will halt it at the Narrows, and hold that place at all hazards. Must not leave it at all. Lose not a moment in carrying out these orders.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JULY 18, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin Depot:

General Lee with his army having recrossed the Potomac, there is less need for your presence in the Valley. Consult in preference the defense of your department, while threatened with either invasion or serious raids.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

The information from the front not yet sufficiently reliable to enable me to judge if serious invasion is threatened. Raids on a large scale will, I am sure, be made to strike this railroad, and I have no troops on it. Some are much needed. I expect to hear more fully from Colonel McCausland and General Echols to-day, and if there is no indication of an advance of the enemy, I shall start to-morrow morning for Winchester. That I understand to be the wish of the President. Am I correct? Please answer to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM GIBBONEY,

Assistant Quartermaster, Wytheville :

Reliable information received that the enemy, 1,300 strong, encamped last night at Charles Taylor's farm, 5 or 6 miles from Jeffersonville, after having captured [J. E.] Stollings' company at Tug Ridge. Send couriers to all persons having Government cattle or horses in Tazewell, to order them to remove them this side of the railroad. I have no troops at hand to send to Wytheville, but if the citizens will turn out as they should do, they can check so small a force as the enemy has in the mountain passes leading from Tazewell to Wytheville.

Generals Williams and Preston will look out for the salt-works. Urge the citizens to turn out and defend their homes. Give them anything you have or can procure to arm them.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 18, 1863.

Mayor of Lynchburg, Va. :

Thirteen hundred of the enemy's cavalry were reported this morning between Tazewell Court-House and Wytheville. They are on a large raid on this road. I have sent all the troops I had on the road to General Lee. If there are any available volunteer companies in Lynchburg, please send them here at once. By so doing we may not only save this line of road, but intercept and capture the raiders. The citizens about here are turning out well. If any of your people can come here, Mr. [Thomas] Dodamead will soon be sending a train; they can come on that. If Captain or Major or Dr. [H.] Grey Latham is about Lynchburg, present my regards to him, and ask, if he has any men at his disposal, to bring them on here at once.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Drewry's Bluff, Va., July 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,

Commanding Defenses of Richmond :

GENERAL : From the best information I can get, I think the transports have no troops on board, or, if any, very few. The object of the enemy seems to be the stealing of negroes principally. As yet they have not fired upon any house, or destroyed any property, but lie in the river, firing signal guns for the negroes to come down to them. I have the idea from what I can gather that it is a negro-stealing expedition. There is, in my opinion, no fear of the enemy coming here, and I doubt if they will venture above Turkey Island. They are well acquainted with the river so far, as the gunboats were up as high as Turkey Island to save McClellan's army, but above the island they know very little about the river, which becomes more narrow and winding, and the cliffs more numerous. I think if we

had siege guns, and men to work them, on the cliffs, we might in that way annoy them, and might do some damage to the wooden boats. Against the iron boats, of course, we could do no damage, but if our force was down below, where the gunboats are, they might by their presence deter the negroes from running off, and would prevent the landing of the enemy in boats for the purpose of taking the negroes on board, and in that way save the negroes to our farmers, and at the same time afford them security in their persons, and enable them to save their crops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LEE,

Commandant.

[P. S.]—I send you the last telegram received. If any more come, I will forward them to you.

The fleet has just moved out of sight, going down the river.

[ANDREW J.] FLANNER,

Sergeant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 170. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, July 18, 1863.

* * * * *

XIX. The command of Maj. Gen. R. Ransom [jr.] will consist of the following troops: Jenkins' brigade (temporarily), Cooke's brigade, Ransom's brigade, Baker's Third North Carolina Cavalry, Majors [J. R.] Branch's, [F. J.] Boggs' and [E. F.] Moseley's battalions of artillery, and Captains Ells', Moore's, and Cooper's unattached batteries.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War ;

JNO. WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

July 19, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,

Commanding Corps:

GENERAL : On reaching Millwood, should nothing occur to arrest your progress or render it advisable for you to cross Berry's Ferry and occupy Ashby's Gap, I request you to proceed next day to Front Royal, cross the mountain at Chester Gap, and take some position at the headwaters of the Rappahannock, in Fauquier or Rappahannock Counties, as you may select. Should you be able to subsist your army in that position by drawing flour in that region of country, and not hear that the enemy is pushing on on the route to Richmond, I desire you will halt there. Should you hear that the enemy is advancing on to Richmond, you will proceed by the most direct route, and place yourself behind the Rapidan. You had better send forward and see what flour you can obtain on your route, until you can come within the reach of the railroad. I have heard that the railroad bridge over the Rapidan has been carried away by the freshet. It was immediately ordered to be rebuilt, but it is probable that you can get nothing by railroad north of the Rapidan Station. Colonel Cole has sent an officer up to New Market and Harrisonburg to load

some empty wagons in that region with flour and take them across to the Sperryville Valley. These may reach there in time to supply you, provided you cannot obtain enough elsewhere. I need not suggest to you the importance of causing every attention to be paid to your artillery and wagon horses, for, as little or no grain can be procured, it will be impossible for them to stand hard work without the utmost care and relief from all superfluous weight. I have advised General Jones and General Robertson, who are picketing on the Shenandoah, to give you all information which may be of importance to you. Should I receive information which may render it necessary, A. P. Hill will follow you on Tuesday morning. Please give instructions to keep all the mills going in your route, so as to supply flour to the other troops. I have directed a pontoon bridge to be laid at Front Royal, and you had better send an officer forward to see its progress.

Should you determine to cross at Ashby's Gap, you must order it to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 19, 1863.

Col. ROBERT L. PRESTON, *Central Depot:*

The enemy was so roughly handled at Wytheville that they commenced leaving last night, and retreated toward Tazewell Court-House.

I am just now informed that they are moving from Crab Orchard down Walker's Creek, it is thought, on this place or New River Bridge.

Please keep your men together, and take command, as senior officer, not only of them, but of all troops at New River Bridge and the Central Depot, excepting those under Maj. H. Grey Latham. Make such disposition as you best can for the defense of the bridge and depot. If you are in want of ammunition, call on me for it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 178. } *July 19, 1863.*

* * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. H. H. Walker will report to Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Third Corps, for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Heth.

XIII. Paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 175, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked, and Brig. Gen. A. Iverson will report to Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, commanding Second Corps, for assignment to the temporary command of Nicholls' brigade, Johnson's division.

* * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee :

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 20, 1863.Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Unless I get information before morning different from what I now have, General A. P. Hill's corps will march to-morrow for Millwood, and the next day continue its march to Rappahannock County.

General Ewell will remain for a day or two longer, until we can get off our sick, wounded, &c.

I will leave General Sam. Jones' troops and Imboden in the Valley.

The Maryland troops I will take out with the army.

You must dispose your cavalry to the best advantage, and as soon as you find that the enemy's forces have sufficiently ——, withdraw your cavalry, or such portions from time to time as may be spared, cross the Blue Ridge, and interpose it between the enemy and this army, fronting toward Washington.

You must notify General Sam. Jones, or the officer commanding his troops (now Colonel Wharton), and also General Imboden.

You must keep me advised of your movements, and also of the movements of the enemy, so far as you can ascertain them. I will march with General A. P. Hill's column.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 20, 1863.Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Unless I receive contrary information to what I now possess, General A. P. Hill's corps will move in the morning for Rappahannock County.

General Stuart has been directed with his cavalry to continue in the Valley until he finds the forces of the enemy sufficiently reduced; then to withdraw, and interpose his forces between the enemy and the portion of the army east of the Blue Ridge. He will notify you of all movements of the enemy of any importance.

I have directed General Imboden to return to Winchester with his troops from Staunton.

Colonel Imboden with his cavalry will remain with you until you leave the Valley, and you must give directions to all the other troops,

I think it probable that you will be required to follow me in a few days, so be prepared with provisions, &c., to move at short notice.

I have directed Colonel Wharton, who commands such troops from General Sam. Jones as have arrived, to occupy Winchester and to receive your instructions.

Should you not require Colonel [James B.] Terrill (now in Winchester, belonging to Early's division), I suggest that he be directed to move to Front Royal, to guard the pontoon bridge, which I will leave there for you.

I suggest that you move higher up the Valley, in the direction of Berryville or Milwood, so as to be prepared to vacate the Valley if

pressed by superior numbers, or to join me, as circumstances may require.

Should your line of march by Chester Gap be cut off, you can proceed west of the Massanutten Mountain, and go by Thornton's or Swift Run Gap.

I will march with A. P. Hill's corps. Please send me any information of the enemy's movements which you may deem important.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

July 20, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,

Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Since my letter to you this afternoon, I have received a note from General Ewell, stating that the enemy, with a force said to be 10,000, was lying quietly near Tabb's Mills, near which General Ed. Johnson is encamped, who has been breaking up the railroad west of Martinsburg. General Ewell has organized an attack upon them to-morrow. I do not think the enemy's force is as large as represented by the citizen who passed through their lines and reported their position, but this position is so singular that it is either based upon entire ignorance of General Ewell's propinquity, or upon expectation of joint attack from the direction of Harper's Ferry. I wish you would, therefore, be on the alert to prevent any approach from that quarter, and desire you to go forward yourself at daylight in the morning, so as, if necessary, to co-operate with your cavalry with General Ewell. I forgot, in my former letter, to request you to communicate with General Ewell while you remain in the Valley, and give him all the information of the enemy which it may be advantageous for him to know.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

UNION, MONROE COUNTY, VA.,

July 20, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War, &c.:

SIR: In the communication which I had the honor of making to you on the 16th instant, in reply to your kind letter of the 10th instant, in regard to my taking temporary command of this military department during the absence therefrom of Major-General Jones, which you stated had been ordered, I omitted to state that which it was my duty, probably, to have done, and which I beg to state now.

I am satisfied from my acquaintance with the department, which is, I think, full and accurate, and from my knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy in front of us, that this section, with the great interests of the railroad and salt-works, cannot be protected and defended if any portion of the troops now here shall be removed.

I hope that I may be pardoned for saying this much, but I could

not say less and feel that I had done my duty to the Government and its cause, and to the region of country in which I feel so deep an interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

DUBLIN, *July 20, 1863.*

THOMAS DODAMEAD, *Lynchburg:*

The troops from Lynchburg are no longer needed.

The enemy retreating and closely pursued. They lost the brigade commander and every field officer.

When can the troops start back? Telegraph [George T.] Rhodes.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 20, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY:

The Yankee fleet moved down the river this morning from Jordan's Point, and at 8 a. m. no enemy was in sight above Fort Powhatan.

J. F. MILLIGAN,
Major, and Signal Officer.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF SIGNAL STATION,
[*July 20, 1863.*]

General WISE, *Commanding Chaffin's Farm:*

Eight gunboats, two schooners, and two monitors passed Brandon at 9 o'clock this a. m., going down.

[MILTON H.] BREWER,
Sergeant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 20, 1863.

Col. M. S. LANGHORNE, *Lynchburg:*

COLONEL: I am greatly indebted to you and the patriotic citizens of Lynchburg for the promptness and alacrity with which my request for troops to meet the Yankee raiders was responded to night before last. It happened that their services were not needed. If they had been, I am confident they would have done honor to their city and good service to the country.

When the people throughout the country are as prompt to spring to arms on an emergency as the citizens of Lynchburg showed themselves to be on this occasion, the enemy will find their raids exceedingly unprofitable.

The damage done the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad by the party of a thousand cavalry, who rode from Charleston to Wytheville for the purpose, was, I am informed, repaired by the usual section hands on the road in less than an hour.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Troops in the Department of Richmond, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding, July 20, 1863.

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia, Col. P. R. Page.
48th Virginia, Col. R. T. W. Duke.
59th Virginia, Col. William B. Tabb.
4th Virginia Heavy Artillery, Col. J. T. Goode.
Holcombe Legion (Cavalry), Col. W. P. Shingler.
10th Virginia Cavalry, Company D, Capt. L. J. Hawley.
15th Virginia Cavalry, Company C, Capt. E. W. Capps.
32d Virginia Battalion, Maj. J. R. Robertson.
Stark's Artillery Battalion, Maj. A. W. Stark.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina.
27th North Carolina.
44th North Carolina,* Col. T. C. Singeltary.
46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
48th North Carolina.
Claytor's battery, Capt. R. B. Claytor.
Cooper's battery, Capt. R. L. Cooper.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS.

1st South Carolina (Volunteers), Col. F. W. Kilpatrick.
2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton Legion, Col. M. W. Gary.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Richmond Defenses.

Col. T. S. RHETT.

10th Virginia Battalion† Heavy Artillery, Maj. J. O. Hensley.
18th Virginia Battalion‡ Heavy Artillery, Maj. M. B. Hardin.
19th Virginia Battalion† Heavy Artillery, Maj. N. R. Cary.
20th Virginia Battalion‡ Heavy Artillery, Maj. J. E. Robertson.
Alexandria Light Artillery,§ Capt. D. L. Smoot.
Caroline Artillery,§ Capt. T. R. Thornton.
Nelson Artillery,§ Capt. J. H. Rives.
Surry Artillery,§ Capt. J. D. Hankins.

Chaffin's Farm.

Lieut. Col. J. M. MAURY.

Gloucester Artillery, Capt. T. B. Montague.
King and Queen Artillery, Capt. A. F. Bagby.
Lunenburg Artillery, Capt. C. T. Allen.
Pamunkey Artillery, Capt. A. J. Jones.

Drewry's Bluff.

Maj. F. W. SMITH.

Johnston Artillery, Capt. B. J. Epes.
Neblett Artillery, Capt. W. G. Coleman.
Southside Artillery, Capt. J. W. Drewry.
United Artillery, Capt. Thomas Kevill.

Godwin's Command.

Col. D. J. GODWIN.

Virginia Cavalry (four companies).

* Belongs to Pettigrew's brigade. Left at Hanover Junction, and reporting through General Cooke.

† In "First Division, Inner Line," Lieut. Col. J. W. Atkinson commanding.

‡ In "Second Division, Inner Line," Lieut. Col. James Howard commanding.

§ Lieut. Col. C. E. Lightfoot, commanding Light Artillery Battalion.

RICHMOND, VA.,
July 21, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Yours of the 16th was duly received. The letter of the 7th, of which you send a copy, was, after much delay, also received.

No official account of the casualties in your army having been received, I have continued to hope that the reports exaggerated your loss. If, however, it be approximately as great as stated, it will, I suppose, involve reorganization. When companies have been reduced to squads and regiments to little more than companies, without any immediate prospect of recruiting them, it may be better to disband some, and enroll the men for such as are retained. If the law permitted, a better arrangement could be made by consolidation and selection of the officers; but this was discussed by the Congress and rejected. The number of brigades and divisions might be reduced by causing more regiments to be put in a brigade, and, where there is any prospect of filling up the companies, this would be the kinder proceeding, as maintaining names associated with gallant deeds, and saving officers from discharge because their hard service had swept away their commands.

In some instances I can readily imagine that the efficiency of a company, or even of a regiment, may have been destroyed by the loss of the commander and a few others on whom the discipline and confidence of the rest depended. There may be exceptional cases where the remnant could, if sent away, draw to it recruits which otherwise would go elsewhere. By such reflections I have been led to call your attention to the propriety of either adopting a general plan, or deciding each case on its merits, so as to avoid the embarrassment of applying any general rule where there are so many exceptions. Archer's brigade, previously small, is reported as nearly annihilated. The Tennessee regiments have never been recruited, and it may be that, if too small to be valuable here, they could get men if sent to their former home in East Tennessee, and then return, or in the meantime be exchanged for another brigade. I mention the case not to express an opinion, but to illustrate my meaning as to exceptional conditions.

General J. R. Davis, who is here, quite feeble, with indications of typhoid fever, informs me that his brigade on the first and third days at Gettysburg lost so heavily that the whole force remaining was less than 500. Unlike the other, nothing could be gained in this case by returning home, but something might be from being sent to the rear to recruit and reorganize. Wounded officers and men, sick officers and men, as they return will add not only to the numbers but also to the proper reorganization consequent upon the loss of many of the best officers of the command.

General Beauregard regards it as necessary to act on the defensive, and has repulsed the assault of the enemy on Battery Wagner. The success of the enemy on the Mississippi will enable them to send as many troops as are needed, and unless the climate protects us, it is to be feared that their artillery and labor will at last give them the island and the best position for breaching Fort Sumter.

General Johnston is retreating on the east side of Pearl River, and I can only learn from him of such vague purposes as were unfolded when he held his army before Richmond. He seems to anticipate

an attack on Mobile, and it is certainly not improbable, unless General E. K. Smith can keep them occupied in Lower Louisiana.

Yesterday it was reported that the enemy's cavalry were moving on the railroad to Wilmington, from the direction of Greenville, and Spear's cavalry is said to be again about Suffolk. The gunboats have gone lower down the river. General Dix and General Keyes are reported to have gone to New York; Foster to be in command at Fort Monroe.

With cordial regards, I am, very respectfully, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Hollingsworth's Mills, near Winchester, July 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c., Dublin, Va.:

GENERAL: I am ignorant whether circumstances will permit you to repair to the Valley in person or not, or whether any more of your troops are destined for operations here.

Being obliged to withdraw the army east of the Blue Ridge to meet the enemy in that quarter, I have left Colonel Wharton's command here for the present. Should you arrive, I desire you to take command of the Valley District. I have also left General Imboden with his command in the Valley, who, unless you come, will be the senior officer present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
One mile South of Winchester, July 21, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding Brigade, &c.:

COLONEL: The movement of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge obliges me to march this army across the mountains to meet him.

General Ewell and his corps will probably be in Winchester or its vicinity to-morrow evening, to follow the route of the army the next day.

I have directed the removal of all the sick and wounded that can bear transportation from Winchester and its vicinity to Harrisonburg and Staunton, and am led to believe that it will be accomplished by to-morrow evening. Still, some unforeseen delay may occur, and I wish you would go to Winchester to-morrow, and remain there until the arrival of General Ewell, and ascertain in consultation with him whether the presence of your troops in that place for a few days would be necessary or advantageous.

I intend to leave General Imboden's troops in the Valley, and have written to him to hasten down from Staunton as soon as practicable.

Colonel Imboden with his cavalry is now in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

Should the enemy wish to repossess himself of Winchester, a small force there would be unavailing. Not knowing whether any additional troops of General Sam. Jones' command have joined you,

or whether General Jones himself is coming to the Valley, I leave it discretionary with you, after consultation with General Ewell, to occupy Winchester with your forces, or to retire to Strasburg, or some point higher up, to guard the Upper Valley, until the movements of General Sam. Jones are ascertained.

I shall write to General Imboden to take command in the Valley until the arrival of General Jones.

Colonel Imboden will be directed by General Ewell to report to you until the arrival of General Imboden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS, HOLLINGSWORTH'S MILLS,
One mile south of Winchester, July 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Staunton, Va.:

GENERAL: I am obliged to withdraw the army east of the Blue Ridge. A portion of General Sam. Jones' troops, under Colonel Wharton, have reached the Valley, but General Jones himself has not arrived, and circumstances may prevent his coming altogether. In his absence, I desire you to take command of the Valley District, and so dispose of your troops as to operate to the best advantage, covering from the depredations of the enemy, giving protection to the inhabitants, and damaging the enemy all in your power.

The forces of Generals Mulligan, Kelley, and Averell were said to be in the neighborhood of Cherry Run and Back Creek, and General Ewell with his corps moved down last evening to attack them this morning, but they escaped from him during the night.

It has been reported by scouts that all the troops have been withdrawn from Northwestern Virginia, leaving only a small guard at Grafton and New Creek, the rest being in the vicinity of Cherry Run. If this is true, this is a fine opportunity of damaging the road and destroying the workshops at Piedmont, which I hope you will take advantage of.

I desire Colonel Wharton to remain in command of all of General Jones' troops that are here or may arrive, until the arrival of General Jones himself.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DUBLIN, July 21, 1863.

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON,
Pack's Ferry:

The enemy when last heard from were in Tazewell, closely pursued. To create a diversion in their favor, Scammon may move troops toward the Narrows or even threaten you. Keep your scouts out, and communicate any information you may obtain.

By order:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, July 21, [1863.]

Col. W. L. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.*:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your last dispatch.

As the movements of General Lee may now render it a matter of moment for him to be informed of the condition of things in your front, you will communicate to him anything that may transpire likely, in your judgment, to prove important. Keep your scouts out well to the front, and procure all the information you can in regard to the purposes of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, July 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General RANSOM, *Petersburg, Va.*:

Telegram just received from General Martin, through Captain Truman, at Weldon, that 400 Yankee cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, advanced from Swift Creek on the road to Greenville. They may strike the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad at Weldon or Rocky Mount. Send immediately a regiment of your brigade, to operate as circumstances may require, for the protection of the railroad, as indicated above.*

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 22, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The President has ordered me to remain for the present in this department.

When I received orders to go to Winchester with a part of my command, I ordered Colonel Wharton, with about 1,100 infantry and two field batteries, to that place. Other troops were ordered there, but I countermanded the order because of certain movements of the enemy in my front.

Colonel Wharton is probably now at Winchester with the greater part of his command. One of the regiments of his brigade, the Fiftieth Virginia, has been for some time with your army. He has commanded a brigade for about eighteen months, and I am anxious that he shall continue to command it. I have, therefore, to ask that you will return the Fiftieth Regiment to him.

I have great confidence in his fitness to command, and doubt if you have a better brigade commander in your army.

I need the brigade in this department very much, but in consideration of the pressure that seems to be upon you, I shall for the present forbear calling for it.

With great respect and esteem, general, your obedient servant,
SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

* See Ransom's report of July 21. Part II, p. 975.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Lieut. Col. W. H. Powell, U. S. Army, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Wytheville on the evening of the 18th instant, is believed to be the same officer who, on the morning of the 10th of January last, caused the houses and barns of Mr. [Austin] Handley and Mr. [James A.] Feamster, near Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, to be burned, under circumstances set forth in the accompanying affidavits.*

I entered into a correspondence with Brigadier-General Scammon, U. S. Army, commanding in my front, on the subject. He disclaimed any knowledge of the outrage, condemned it in strong terms, and assured me that it should be investigated. It seems, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Powell was retained in service, and I have been informed that he has since been promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Powell is not so severely wounded as was supposed, and I bring his case to your notice, and forward the accompanying affidavits, to ask that he be not exchanged until it is ascertained from the Government of the United States if he burned the property I have mentioned under orders from superior authority. His conduct, as I understood it, was in violation alike of the laws of this State and the rules and usages of civilized warfare. If his Government avows the act, and declares that he acted under orders, or if he can show that it was done under the pressure of military necessity, he may be excused. Otherwise I submit that he should be held to answer for his crime.

He is a bold, daring man, and one of the most dangerous officers we have had to contend with in the northwest of this State, and I am particularly anxious that he should not be allowed to return to the Kanawha Valley if it can be avoided.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—The prisoners captured at Wytheville declare, as I am informed, that this Lieutenant-Colonel Powell had given orders to burn Wytheville, and he himself admitted to an officer that he had given the same order in regard to Lewisburg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
July 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General MARTIN, *Commanding, &c., Kinston:*

GENERAL: I have received your several dispatches relative to the enemy's raid.

I hope by this time some of your forces have succeeded in stopping them, though without effective cavalry force I do not see how either their depredations can be arrested or punished. In my limited knowledge of that part of the country, I do not see anything undone on your part that it is possible for us to do in our present circumstances. I applied some days ago for Baker's regiment to report to

* Not found.

you for special duty in your front and between the Neuse and Tar. If the enemy have a movable force, we must have one likewise, or continue to see these raids upon the railroad and farms of the country. Infantry and artillery only defend themselves, and we cannot divide forces of that description so as to cover every available point. I should prefer the concentration of most of your forces at or near Kinston, with a force at Tarborough and an outpost at Greenville.

But I shall rely on your greater knowledge of the country and its thoroughfares. I think if you get Baker's regiment, you will be able to prevent the road being cut again.

We have no very important news from Charleston. I do not like the enemy being permitted to remain on Morris Island, though Battery Wagner still holds out.

The force here is very small, entirely inadequate to the extent of command. Of course, if the enemy turn their attention to Wilmington, as they will if Charleston falls, we shall require large re-enforcements to hope for successful defense.

I have sent two excellent officers, Colonel [Robert] Tansill and Major [T. B.] Venable, on a tour of reconnaissance. I hope you will be able to serve them.

At present, engaged as I am here, I cannot come up and see you; will try and do so as soon as possible.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Front Royal, July 23, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General EARLY:

GENERAL: The enemy is in heavy force. Rodes is in position. They are advancing through Manassas Gap, along the railroad, to get at the pontoon bridges. By what time can you be up? If you cannot cross to-night, the bridge will be taken up and sent back by way of Cedarville to Strasburg, to go with you, and be put down above, where you cross the river.

Send me word by courier, to ride rapidly, by what hour you will be here, or whether you go by Strasburg.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I will send another courier in an hour.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 23, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: For some time previous to your call on me for 3,000 infantry and two field batteries, I had kept on, and convenient to, this railroad

about 1,100 infantry and a field battery. Whilst I relied on my small force in front to guard that part of the country, the troops on this road were designed, by rapid movement from one point to another, to meet and repel raids such as was made on Wytheville on the 18th instant.

Under your call for troops, I sent the infantry and one battery from this line of road and another battery drawn from the front. When I said to the President, in my letter of the 2d instant, that I could spare between 2,500 and 3,000 infantry, I supposed they would only be called for to meet an immediate and pressing emergency, and that they would soon be sent back. The troops I sent forward are now, I presume, in Winchester, or near there, with General Lee's army. General Lee will, very naturally, be reluctant to give them up, under the impression that the general would need them for a battle supposed to be impending and soon to be delivered. I have telegraphed him that, though I need my men very much, I would not call for them immediately. But I do not think it safe or prudent that they should be kept long.

The raid of last Saturday shows, I think, the necessity of keeping a force on this road. The raid was on a large scale; more than a thousand cavalry started on it, and it failed chiefly, I believe, because the leaders were killed early in the skirmish.

If that had not happened, the few new troops and employés, aided by some citizens, chiefly from this immediate neighborhood, however well they may have fought, could not have arrested the progress of so large a body of the enemy, and the damage they would have done to this road in this section of country would have been incalculable, for I had then and have now no other troops on this line to oppose them.

I bring this matter to your notice, to urge, respectfully, that the troops I have sent to General Lee, or an equal number of some other troops, be sent back here as soon as they can possibly be spared. If a battle between General Lee and the Federal army is not immediately impending, I think they should be sent back without further delay.

May I ask an early answer to this?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

JULY 28, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President, for his consideration and for instructions as to the troops asked for.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

General Lee needs troops; the immediate want of General Jones not known.

J. D.

Troops cannot now be returned.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
At Mr. Eggleston's, on the Grade, July 24, 1863.

Major-General STUART:

GENERAL: I have received your note of 6.15 p. m. yesterday (Sandy Hook) and your message by Mr. Douglas Lewis. I inclose you a note* received from General Ewell, which looks as if the presence of the enemy at Manassas Gap is of more importance than it appeared to you. I want you to do all in your power to cover the passage of the troops through the mountains, and also gain what information you can as regards the advance of the enemy. A scout yesterday informed me that the enemy was running the trains as far as White Plains, and citizens informed him that they were advancing toward Rappahannock Station. You had better extend [J. R.] Chambliss, jr., farther down the river, if you find that the enemy is extending that way. General Longstreet's corps moves on this morning to Culpeper Court-House. I hope A. P. Hill will be able to follow. I do not know whether the rain last night has injured the crossings at Gourd Vine Fork and Hazel River, but I left it discretionary with Hill to come that route or by Washington and Sperryville. I shall continue with Longstreet's corps to-day.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July 24, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Colonel Wharton, of General Sam. Jones' command, had just reached the Valley before my departure from Winchester. Supposing that General Jones was following, agreeably to the orders from the Department, and the letters I received from him, I advanced Colonel Wharton to Winchester, and instructed General Jones to assume command of the Valley, adding Imboden's troops to his command. Since crossing the mountains, I have learned from Colonel Wharton that he can hear of no more of General Jones' troops following him, and that the two engineer officers belonging to General Jones' staff, and his baggage wagon, had been ordered back. I infer, therefore, that General Jones is not coming to the Valley, and that probably no more of his troops can be spared from their present position. Colonel Wharton has his own regiment, 700 strong, and a battalion 400 strong, making about 1,100 effective men in all, which will not be sufficient to hold Winchester, aided by Imboden's troops, should the enemy send a force there equal to that under General Milroy, and if General Jones' destination is changed, I will order him to abandon Winchester. I think it will be necessary to concentrate all the troops we can to oppose the Federal army now massing in front of Centreville, and if Colonel Wharton is not needed with General Jones, he will be very serviceable with this army. Should there be any other available troops, I recommend that they be ordered to join me, and that all convalescents, absentees, &c., be immediately ordered to report with their proper commands.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

* Not found.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 27, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. Measures have been taken to send the convalescents, absentees, &c., within referred to, to their commands.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, July 24, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Bunker Hill, via Winchester:

Colonel Singeltary's regiment, Forty-fourth North Carolina, has been ordered from Hanover Junction to Gordonsville, there to await your orders.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 25, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in regard to the organization from your army of the First Regiment of Engineer Troops, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 20, 1863; and also the inclosed copy of your Special Orders, No. 176,* suspending, for the present, General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, relating to the same. The reasons urged by you for your course are clear and forcible, and your Special Order, being understood to be temporary in its effect, is approved; but as you admit on general grounds the value of engineer troops, I have thought it well to review and remove, if possible, some of your objections to the proposed organizations. A very prominent one seems to be that the companies are to be collected together in battalions or regimentally, and, therefore, will not be on hand for service when needed by the division commanders. Is this objection well founded? In order to give dignity to the service, as well as *esprit de corps* to officers and men, will it not be eminently proper, whenever the army is encamped for any length of time, and no immediate movement or attack anticipated, that the companies should be brought together regimentally? It seems to me it is only thus that the field officers can have sufficient control and influence; only thus, in great emergencies, that these troops can be made to act harmoniously together in large numbers, and that they can ever be of service as armed soldiers.

If they are to be kept simply and always in company organizations, subject exclusively to the orders of the major-general commanding the division, the probability is great that they will rapidly degenerate into mere drudges, scarcely better than camp-followers, to be employed in menial service, burying the dead, &c. As a natural consequence, the better class of officers (and great efforts have

* See p. 1020.

been made to secure efficient and accomplished ones) will soon resign, rather than be attached to a non-fighting corps of very mediocre reputation. I see no reason why these companies should not be assigned by you to divisions whenever, in your judgment, proper, and according with the best interests of the service. I fear that your suggestion of obtaining a number of men of foreign allegiance, and men otherwise exempt from the operation of the conscript act, is not susceptible of practical application on a sufficiently large scale, and would at best result in the formation of engineer troops of a very inferior class. Every effort will be made, however, to get good men from these sources.

The following plan, which it is thought will attain, with comparative promptness, the desired end, and without reducing your fighting resources, is respectfully submitted for your consideration. It is proposed—

1st. To detail from each division 50, instead of 100, men, to form the nucleus of the engineer companies, and give them steadiness under fire; with these might be incorporated the present pioneer companies. For each man detailed from a division for the engineer troops, 2 conscripts shall be assigned in substitution, if you will cause a statement of the number of men, and the companies from which they were detailed, to be furnished to this Department.

2d. As Lieut. Col. W. P. Smith's legitimate duties fully occupy his time, it is further proposed to promote Maj. T. M. R. Talcott, of your staff, to the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel, under the act of Congress authorizing the promotion of officers of the regular army (he being a first lieutenant of the Confederate States Artillery), and place the organization of the First Regiment of Engineer Troops under his charge, especially the recruiting to its maximum number.

3d. To direct one or more acting officers of each company of engineer troops to report to him for the special duty of selecting and taking charge of the requisite number of conscripts or recruits to swell each engineer company to its full quota. In compliance with the law, these men can now be assigned to any division as infantry recruits, and immediately thereafter selected for engineer service.

By the above method your army will be relieved of the necessity of furnishing more than 50 per cent. of veterans for the new organization, and, in consideration of its great importance, it is hoped that the call to so limited an extent will meet with your approval.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Culpeper Court-House, July 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Brigade, Woodstock, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 23d and 25th instant have been received.

I regret to learn that you have had so much difficulty in disposing of the prisoners after reaching Staunton, and am glad to hear that you lost so few. From the accounts I receive, I fear several hundred must have escaped after crossing the Potomac. I would like to have from you an exact report of the numbers turned over to the authorities at Richmond.

I hope you will get all your cavalry shod and ready for service, and get your command in full force in the field. I desire you to see what force of the enemy is in the Valley, for, from the reports of General Ewell, I doubt whether any crossed at Front Royal, nor do I anticipate that any permanent force will be sent into the Valley from east of the mountains.

If you find that Generals Kelley and Mulligan are still in the neighborhood of Hedgesville, a rapid movement upon Piedmont, or some point higher up the railroad, will be the best means of drawing them west. Colonel Wharton, with his infantry at some point above Strasburg, could prevent any advance up the Valley during your absence.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 80. } *July 26, 1863.*

All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty, and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The commanding general calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. To remain at home in this, the hour of our country's need, is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly boast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The commanding general appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms, to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes and the independence of our country.

By command of General R. E. Lee :

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 27, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: Feeling the importance of increasing the aggregate of our armies as rapidly and as much as possible, I beg leave to submit to Your Excellency a few considerations upon the subject.

It does not appear to me that the activity and efficiency of the conscription bureau is as great as it might be. From all that I can learn, the enrolling officers of the different districts and the medical examining officers are natives of the districts in which they operate. Besides this, the purchasing commissaries and quartermasters in the various counties, and at the posts in the interior, are usually assigned to duty in their own neighborhood. Thus the enrolling officer has every temptation to be careless and good-natured in the performance of his duty; the number of exemptions given by the medical officers is very great, and the number who are not exempted is again

reduced in number by details for special duty with the assistant commissaries and quartermasters, who gather around them their friends and relatives, in order to keep them out of the army. A case has been reported to me of one captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, near Danville, who has 13 able-bodied conscripts in his employment, and I heard of others who have still more.

I would respectfully submit to Your Excellency whether, in the arrangements necessary under the late proclamation, something may not be done to remedy the defect of the former conscription, or whether an examination of former exemptions, and some diminution of the great number of details made from among the conscripts, might not materially promote the increase of the army.

There are many thousand men improperly absent from this army. I have caused to-day an appeal to be made to them to return at once to duty. I do not know whether it will have much effect, unless accompanied by the declaration of an amnesty. I doubted the policy of this, but I would respectfully submit that perhaps a general amnesty declared by Your Excellency might bring many delinquents back to the different armies of the Confederacy.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, *July 27, 1863.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Culpeper, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant has been received, and submitted to the President and Secretary of War.

General Samuel Jones had been previously ordered to report to you with a force of 3,000 men, but on account of movements in South-western Virginia it was found impossible to separate him from his command; nor was it deemed prudent to send more troops to you, from that quarter, than those which composed the command of Colonel Wharton, which command can be retained by you for the present, or until its return is absolutely required. Whatever force can possibly be spared from this quarter will be sent to you, but I can give you no encouragement to expect at present any increase beyond the return of convalescents and absentees, for which purpose every effort is now being made to hasten them forward.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 27, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your note of the 21st instant. The last order I received from Richmond was from the President himself, and it directed me to remain in this department. I cannot, therefore, leave it and go to the Valley without an order to that effect, nor can I at present send any of my troops out of the department. If

I do the enemy could at any time force me to fall back and abandon the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe, and approach themselves that much nearer this line of railroad. If the few troops I have are more needed in the Valley or elsewhere than they are here, of course they should be ordered there; but of that I am not the judge, not having full knowledge of the condition of other armies or departments.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[JULY 27,] 1863.

Brigadier-General MARTIN,
Kinston, N. C.:

Major [S. J.] Wheeler reports the enemy landing at Barfield, 14 miles below Murfreesborough, and about 30 miles from Weldon. Give Major Wheeler all the aid in your power.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *July 27, 1863.*

General COOPER:

The enemy are reported advancing from Plymouth and Washington. Destination evidently Weldon.

I must have re-enforcements there from Petersburg. It is not possible to protect the line of railroad from this place, and without cavalry. The force from Plymouth is reported to be 3,000; that from Washington not known.

General Martin has been notified. Officer commanding at Petersburg should help.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *July 27, 1863.*

General COOPER:

Whosoever is in command at Petersburg should re-enforce Weldon at once.

Enemy are reported this morning at Winton. They are very close to Weldon. General Martin is moving troops in that direction, but those from Petersburg could reach there sooner.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 28, 1863.

Re-enforcements have gone from Petersburg yesterday and the day previous.

S. C. [COOPER.]

PETERSBURG, *July 27, 1863.*

General ELZEY, *Richmond, Va.:*

DEAR SIR: Major Milligan instructs me to say to you that his scouts are around Suffolk; that the enemy are there in force, and

intend making raids under Spear, but whether up this side of the James River or toward Weldon he is unable to say. The scouts will keep you posted. Major Milligan is very sick.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. FORBES,
Lieutenant, Independent Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, July 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have made several applications for increase of force, especially cavalry, along this line. Doubtless they cannot be spared, or the request would have been granted. I have information to-day from various sources of the advance of strong bodies of the enemy from Plymouth, Winton, and Washington, all apparently making toward Weldon. With the present organization of this department, Petersburg, only 60 miles from Weldon, being beyond my control, and my headquarters here, it is difficult for me to defend that point. I have directed General Martin to move all his disposable force, but the distance he has to move is much greater than the distance from Richmond to Weldon, and unless assistance arrives from either Petersburg or the former place, we shall be too late. With the constant calls upon me for aid from Charleston, the length of this line, the constant attacks of the enemy upon different portions of it, and the deficiency of troops, I hardly hope to keep up the communications. Can I not have an additional force?

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *July 27, 1863.*
Commanding Officer at Petersburg:

The enemy are reported advancing from Plymouth and Washington toward Weldon. If you have any available force, send down and intercept them.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 27, 1863.
Governor VANCE, *Raleigh:*

I have reports of enemy advancing on Weldon, from Winton and Plymouth and Washington. Can you send any men to Weldon by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad at once? Troops are moving from Kinston. I have notified Petersburg.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 27, 1863.*

General ELZEY :

The Portsmouth forces, estimated at about 5,000 or 6,000, left yesterday morning, moving toward Suffolk. One regiment of cavalry, five pieces of artillery, and 81 wagons were ordered to Suffolk yesterday evening. Spear and some men were at Suffolk yesterday. Captain [T. E.] Upshaw, C. S. Army, reports this. Our scouts from Nansemond know that the wagons were near Suffolk, and that Spear was in Suffolk. Raids are intended on Petersburg.

[N. W.] SMALL,
Captain.

PETERSBURG, *July 27, 1863.*Major-General ELZEY, *Richmond :*

General Whiting sends word that the enemy (5,000) are advancing on Weldon, N. C., from Plymouth, N. C. Griffin's scouts report that the enemy have a very large force of cavalry at Portsmouth, Va.

I go to Weldon, N. C., with two regiments and one battery ; leave three regiments here. Baker's cavalry ordered to the Blackwater line, to check the advance on this place or Weldon, N. C. Permit me to suggest that my brigade be sent to Weldon, and Jenkins' here for the present. The enemy have not advanced very far from Murfreesborough, N. C. ; they are near there, 2,000 strong. I leave my aide, Capt. John A. Williams, here ; please dispatch him. I think the reports of his force exaggerated. Answer immediately.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

PETERSBURG, *July 27, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY :

The reports represent the enemy advancing in heavy force on both sides of the river toward Weldon. They may or may not be true. General Whiting telegraphs me for help. I send a regiment now to Weldon, making three regiments and one battery sent there. I retain two regiments here. I also leave my aide, Capt. J. A. Williams, here ; communicate to him. I have ordered Colonel Baker's cavalry with all speed to protect the Blackwater country.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

RALEIGH, *July 27, 1863.*

General ELZEY :

Enemy reported advancing from Plymouth and Washington, from 3,000 to 5,000 strong. Such a vast amount of stores here that I feel quite uneasy.

Please be ready to help me in case of need.

Z. B. VANCE.
M. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
July 27, 1863.

Maj. C. R. COLLINS,
Fredericksburg:

MAJOR: The honorable Secretary of War is exceedingly anxious to remove all the iron we can from the railroad north of Fredericksburg, and authorizes me to appeal to you for every support and assistance in your power. Lieutenant Stuart with his working force may need protection, for which he must rely on you, and, if you can give him labor by details, in impressing all within reach, white as well as black, you will much oblige me. Railroad iron is a great want in the Confederacy, as you well know. Every bar that can be saved is important.

Prepare for destroying bridges, but do not do so until the last extremity.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

P. S.—Can any of the sand bags in the Federal batteries at Falmouth, or other points near, be saved by your men? If not, they should be destroyed.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
July 27, 1863.

Lieut. W. D. STUART,
Engineer, Fredericksburg:

SIR: I have received your letters of the 25th and 26th instant, under Major Collins' orders from General Lee, dated the 28th of June, 1863, to remove as soon as possible the material from the railroad. I trust he will give you every protection and assistance in his power, and not destroy bridges or anything else until it becomes an absolute necessity to keep them from the enemy. Impress all labor within your reach, under the support of Major Collins, and put it to work removing the iron. Can any sand bags be saved from the Federal batteries at Falmouth or other points in Stafford County? Could not a part of Major Collins' command, remaining at or near Fredericksburg, be induced to save some of these bags, if they are worth saving? I have just seen the Secretary of War, who wishes me to say he relies much on the energy of the engineers. He also authorizes me to ask of Major Collins every support and assistance that he can possibly give in saving the iron.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

RICHMOND, VA.,
July 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding at Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I am just informed by Lieutenant Stuart, from Fredericksburg, that he has 50 men at work in removing the iron from

the railroad north of Fredericksburg. With proper support and assistance from Major Collins and his command, I still hope all can be saved. I will communicate with General Lee on the subject. At Falmouth and other points across the Rappahannock, there are many sand bags in the Federal batteries; possibly the men of Major Collins' command remaining at or near Fredericksburg could save some of these, if not rotten, and destroy the remainder. General Lee's orders to the major, dated 28th of June last, require him to remove the material of the railroad, if possible. To this end he has as yet given no assistance.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
July 22, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY,
Commanding, &c., Richmond:

GENERAL: I have just received orders from General R. E. Lee, dated June 28, directing me to destroy the railroad from Fredericksburg to Aquia Creek, and have the material removed, if possible, and, in order to facilitate its removal, to let the agents of the railroad have the material, and also directing that everything that cannot be removed must be destroyed.

The bridge over the Potomac River is still standing. I think it important it should be destroyed, but it should be allowed to stand if the iron on the other side is to be removed. I have no means of removing this material whatever, but should any immediate necessity arise, I can have it torn up and the bridge burned. If those in charge of this matter are taking steps to have this material removed, I will wait their action, but I think that it should be hurried up. If my command was larger, I could spare some men for this purpose, but cannot well do so now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. COLLINS,
Major, Commanding Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
July 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Gilmer, chief of Engineer Bureau, with request that this paper be returned as soon as possible, with his remarks.

By command of Major-General Elzey:

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
July 25, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Elzey. I have just had an interview with the honorable Secretary of War in reference to the removal of iron from the railroad between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek, and he desires me to say to you as follows: That

every effort is being made to remove the iron ; that Lieutenant Stuart, Engineer Corps, has, after many other efforts to get labor, succeeded in getting 25 or 30 conscripts and some mechanics, who were taken yesterday to the place to commence work ; that his brother, Major [John] Seddon, can secure further assistance, and that he wishes you to direct Major Collins to give military protection to the operation and have his force assist as far as possible in removing the iron, so much needed for our main railroads. All labor must be first applied to removing the iron to this side of the river, destroying the bridge only as a last necessity.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau.

WELDON, July 28, 1863.

General ELZEY :

The enemy are within 10 miles of Weldon, on north side of river, in force.

Skirmish and artillery firing on both sides until night ; expected to resume at light to-morrow.

We need re-enforcements badly, as we are informed that a column is advancing on the south side.

Send more artillery by all means.

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

PETERSBURG, July 28, 1863.

General ELZEY :

The operator at Weldon telegraphs the accompanying:

WELDON, 28TH.

The Yankees were firing about two hours before dark. The advance from enemy on other side of river was about 9 miles from here ; came near getting the general. We fell back to the mill, 8 or 9 miles from here ; believe a stand will be made there. It is storming hard since shortly after that time ; now put an end to matters for to-night. They will have to go back to-night or fight in the morning, I suppose.

[A.] DANIEL,
Operator.

M. JENKINS.

PETERSBURG, July 28, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY :

I send a copy of telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel [Randolph] Towns. Have heard nothing further of Suffolk troops. Also send copy of telegram from Governor Vance*. I understand your instructions that I am responsible only as refers to your department, and will, until otherwise ordered, leave the Yankees near Murfreesborough to the care of General Ransom, who, I presume, is to cover their movements so as to prevent a raid upon the railroad. It would not be compatible with a successful defense for two persons to be responsible for the same thing.

* Not found.

I shall be ready to move at your command to his assistance, and meanwhile will look sharply to the enemy at Suffolk. General Ransom telegraphs for Moore's six-gun battery. Shall I send it?

Answer immediately.

M. JENKINS.

FRANKLIN, *July 28, 1863.*

General ELZEY:

[General JENKINS:]

Colonel Griffin dispatches me that the enemy were near Murfreesborough with 1,500 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and 9 pieces of artillery. Supposed to be advancing on Weldon. Colonel Griffin is near Boykins depot with 150 cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery; all the bridges between Murfreesborough and Boykins have been destroyed.

R. TOWNS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

M. JENKINS.

RICHMOND, *July 28, 1863.*

General W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Re-enforcements went from Petersburg yesterday and the day previous.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 29, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your letter of the 21st instant has been received, and I am much obliged to you for the suggestions it contains. As soon as I receive an official account of the casualties in the army, it will be forwarded. The list of our wounded and missing I know will be large. Many of the first could not be moved, and had to be left behind. The latter will be swelled by the stragglers, who commenced, on crossing the Potomac, to stray from the line of march, and were intercepted by the enemy's cavalry and armed citizens, notwithstanding every effort which was made to prevent it. Our people are so little liable to control that it is difficult to get them to follow any course not in accordance with their inclinations. The day after the last battle at Gettysburg, on sending back the train with the wounded, it was reported that about 5,000 well men started back at night to overtake it. I fear most of these were captured by the enemy's cavalry and armed citizens, who beset their route. These, added to other stragglers, men captured in battle, and those of the wounded unfit to be transported, will swell our list of missing, and, as far as I can judge, the killed, wounded, and missing from the time we left the Rappahannock until our return will not fall short of 20,000. This comprises, however, the slightly wounded and those who straggled from the ranks, who are now rejoining us. After recrossing the Potomac, I commenced to consolidate the troops, considering the cases individually and united Archer's and Heth's

(Field's) former brigade under General H. H. Walker, and Pender's and Heth's divisions under General Heth. The accession of convalescents and stragglers is enlarging these divisions so much that I shall have to separate them again.

As regards General Davis' brigade, I think it will be better to attach the three Mississippi regiments to Posey's brigade, in Anderson's division, where I hope they will soon be increased in numbers. The North Carolina regiment of this brigade I suggest be attached to Pettigrew's old brigade.

The only objection to this plan is that it breaks up General Davis' command; but if his indisposition will detain him long from the field, it will be best to do it, for the present, at least. Although our loss has been so heavy, which is a source of constant grief to me, I believe the damage to the enemy has been as great in proportion. This is shown by the feeble operations since. Their army is now massed in the vicinity of Warrenton, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, collecting re-enforcements. Unfortunately, their means are greater than ours, and I fear when they move again they will much outnumber us. Their future plans I cannot discover, and think it doubtful, with their experience of last year, whether they will assume the Fredericksburg line again or not, though it is very probable. Should they do so, I doubt the policy of our resuming our former position in rear of Fredericksburg, as any battle fought there, excepting to resist a front attack, would be on disadvantageous terms, and I therefore think it better to take a position farther back. I should like your views upon this point. The enemy now seems to be content to remain quiescent, prepared to oppose any offensive movement on our part. General Meade's headquarters are at Warrenton. I learn by our scouts that the seven corps are between that point and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They are all much reduced in numbers. From the observation of some corps, the report of citizens and their prisoners, the reduction is general, and the corps do not exceed from 6,000 to 8,000 men. I have halted Ewell's corps on Robertson River, about 3 miles in front of Madison Court-House, where grazing is represented to be very fine, and in the vicinity of which sufficient flour can be obtained. We have experienced no trouble from the enemy in crossing the Blue Ridge. Excepting the attempt at Manassas Gap upon Ewell, and of a cavalry force on the Gourd Vine road on A. P. Hill, our march has been nearly unmolested. Our cavalry is in our front along the Rappahannock. I am endeavoring to collect all the provisions I can in this part of the country, which was also done in the Valley. While there, in order to obtain sufficient flour, we were obliged to send men and horses, thresh the wheat, carry it to the mills, and have it ground. There is little or no grain in that vicinity, and I cannot learn of more in Madison than sufficient for Ewell's corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF N. VA.,
No. 25. } July 29, 1863.

The nondescript, irregular body of men, known as Company Q, which has so long disgraced the cavalry service, and degraded the individuals resorting to it, is hereby abolished.

The sick or disabled men, requiring hospital treatment, will be sent, as heretofore, to the general division hospital in Hanover, where they will receive the kindest treatment and care known to the army.

The horses will be kept with the commands to which they belong, forges being put in operation near brigade or regimental headquarters for the unshod. Those horses likely to remain in unserviceable condition for some time will be assembled on Monday in each week, and sent under a good non-commissioned officer to division headquarters, where they will be furnished with the necessary authority to proceed to the camp of disabled horses of the division, established at a suitable place in the rear, under charge of the division quartermaster, whence, as soon as recuperated, they will be returned to the field. The non-commissioned officer will, in all cases, bring back a receipt to each regimental commander for the horses delivered over by him, each horse being described with sufficient minuteness to be readily identified.

Efficient provost guards will be organized without delay, to remain with each train, to prevent the members of the command from betaking themselves to the trains under any pretense whatever. All such will be arrested, and returned under guard to their command, and should any commanding officer, less than a brigade commander, grant permission for such absence, the officer granting the pass will be forthwith reported to the brigade commander, who will place him in arrest for trial. This guard will also be charged with the preservation of order in the trains, the safety of public and private property, and the prevention of outrage upon, or unlawful seizure of, the property of citizens.

A provost guard will also be organized for duty with each brigade, or detached command, whose general duties will be to prevent straggling and disorders of every kind (to that end being so stationed as to watch vigilantly over the command), and, in battle, to arrest persons going to the rear, recording the names of such for future punishment, and compelling them to return to the front.

No brigade, regiment, or company officer has authority to give permits to be absent beyond the limits of the brigade, which limits will be understood to be 5 miles from brigade headquarters, and brigade commanders will rigidly scrutinize all such permits within those limits.

The major-general commanding is convinced that unless a more sure means of detecting and punishing the guilty and preserving the strength of this command can be devised, all discipline is gone, and with it the efficiency of the cavalry division. By prowess in action, by vigilance on the outpost, and by patient endurance on the march, it has won a name of which its members may be justly proud; but, owing to the inefficiency of a portion of the company officers, and the forgetfulness on the part of many of the men of their high duty and the patriotic resolve which has hitherto been the rule of their action, its members are rapidly diminishing, and its efficiency becoming consequently impaired.

The major-general appeals hopefully to the brigade commanders, regimental officers, and to the men of his division to aid him in arresting this growing evil. He is determined to spare no effort to rescue his command, in which he feels so much pride, from the impending fate. Let the straggler be disgraced in the eyes of all honest and patriotic men; let the artful dodger on the battle-field

receive the retributive bullet of his gallant comrade; let every man recognize his duty to his oppressed country as his sole motive, and vengeance on a ruthless invader his constant aim.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINSTON, July 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The enemy has returned to Plymouth from the vicinity of Williamston.

C. G. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding Northwestern Brigade:

GENERAL: Your letter of July 27 has been received.

In your operations in the Valley, I desire you to use great energy and watchfulness. You do right to give the citizens who are coming into the lines all the protection you can.

Endeavor to keep yourself thoroughly advised of the positions and movements of the enemy; seize every opportunity of striking him a blow, and annoy him all in your power.

I am glad to hear of the good condition of your men and the improvement of your horses. Refresh and recruit them as much as possible, and keep them well prepared for active service.

I cannot urge too much the importance of vigilance and activity. Where satisfied as to the position of the enemy, endeavor to strike a successful blow on some vulnerable point which will be sure to furnish you with an opportunity to obtain further advantages.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 30, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding Brigade, &c.:

COLONEL: I desire you to march with your command to New Market, and thence to cross the Blue Ridge, either by Thornton's or Fisher's (Milan's) Gap, as you may judge best. Should you cross by the latter, proceed at once to Madison Court-House, near which place General Ewell's corps is now encamped. Should you cross by the former (Thornton's), take the Sperryville road, and inform me of your approach, that I may instruct you whether to join me here or at some other point. I have written to General Ewell to inform you concerning the two routes, as his troops have marched over both, but you will probably be able to obtain information yourself to de-

termine which route will be the best to pursue. It is desirable that your march be conducted without unnecessary delay, but in such a manner as not to distress your men or animals. You will, of course, prepare sufficient provisions for your journey, and until you can be supplied from this side.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I regret to send you the inclosed report of the adjutant [commander] of Scales' North Carolina brigade (Pender's old brigade), one which has done good service and reflected great credit upon that State. The officers attribute these desertions to the influence of the newspaper writers. I hope that something may be done to counteract these bad influences. From what I can learn, it would be well, if possible, to picket the ferries and bridges on James River and over the Staunton and Dan Rivers, near the foot of the mountains, in Halifax, Pittsylvania, Patrick, and Henry, at the most prominent points. Many of these deserters are said to pass that way, and it would be a great benefit to the army to catch them, in order to make some examples as speedily as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 7, 1863.

I find it difficult to command the needed guards. Efforts will be made to do so.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SCALES' BRIGADE,
July 30, 1863.

Major [JOSEPH A.] ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am pained this morning to inform you that last night brought another slur on our old brigade, and consequently on our State. Out of our small number present, about 50 deserted—42 from the Twenty-second, and 5 from the Thirty-eighth [North Carolina Regiments]. If any more, they have not been reported. It is that disgraceful "peace" sentiment spoken of by the Standard. Something should be done; every effort should be made to overhaul them, and every one should be shot. Let us hope to check it now, for if this should pass by unnoticed, many more will very soon follow. I ask what to do.

Respectfully,

WM. L. J. LOWRANCE,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WINDER,
Richmond, Va..

GENERAL: I telegraphed you on the 28th instant, asking that Colonel [William H.] Powell, U. S. Army, who was wounded and captured at Wytheville on the 18th instant, might not be exchanged until you hear further from me.

I have written to the Secretary of War on the 22d instant, stating the ground on which I thought he should be detained. He is charged with all manner of outrages. Since writing to the Secretary on the subject, I have been informed that a man of Colonel Powell's command, who was captured, says that he saw this man Powell shoot with a pistol and kill in cold blood one of our men who had surrendered as a prisoner. The man who gave this information is named Jack Smith; so he gave his name, and was sent down to Richmond yesterday. He is probably in one of the prisons in Richmond now. Will you please cause this prisoner Jack Smith [to be] interrogated in regard to this matter? He stated to my informant that the crime was committed on the Sandy. I am anxious that he shall not be exchanged until his conduct has been investigated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1863.

Major-General ELZEY:

GENERAL: Since coming over here, in obedience to your orders, I have not been able to learn of the "advance from Portsmouth," against which I am ordered by you to act. I have made arrangements on the Blackwater for Baker's regiment, that I think will give timely notice of any advance from Portsmouth, and will endeavor to meet any movement of the enemy satisfactorily.

I have not assumed any direction or control in reference to General Ransom's movements, for although a part of the division is temporarily under my command, I understood you to say that he was detached for the present. I would prefer to have official notice of his being detached, so as to relieve me from apparent responsibility.

Although not contemplated in the tenor of your instructions, at General Ransom's request I am guarding the bridges on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad as far as Hicksford, to leave him free to act against the enemy threatening Weldon, but have desired him to inform me as soon as he can cover these bridges, so that I may withdraw my men to your department.

If it be thought safe to send my brigade, I think an attack on the enemy near Murfreesborough could be made successfully. General Ransom, however, has not communicated in reference to affairs there, and I do not speak advisedly.

You will oblige me by informing me at your earliest convenience if I correctly understood you, and whether you approve my sending troops beyond your department to guard the bridges mentioned. Also send me official notice of Ransom's being ordered out of my

command. If such information is in your possession as to warrant sending me to attack the enemy, I would much like to do so.

With sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,

M. JENKINS,

Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
No. 26. } *July 30, 1863.*

The major-general commanding has endeavored in vain, by oral injunctions, to correct the defects in the mode of fighting pursued by this division, but they have been so steadily on the increase that he is compelled to make their correction the subject of General Orders.

In preparing for action, skirmishers should always be quickly deployed, either mounted or dismounted, according to the nature of the ground; the cavalry column formed into distinct squadrons and regiments, with distinct intervals, which are indispensable; those squadrons in rear of the one engaged taking special care that any confusion which may occur in front shall not extend to them, and, above all, not permitting any retreat of those engaged to break their front, but remain firm and unbroken until ordered into action.

If a squadron engaged becomes broken, and compelled by overwhelming force to retire, its members will take care not to run through the ranks of those in the rear, but will move to the nearest rallying point without confusion, or precipitancy, or noise.

The column in advancing to the charge will move steadily up at a walk, taking the trot when about 200 yards from the enemy, the trot being slow and steady in front, each squadron keeping its formation distinct and well closed. The charge will be delivered against the enemy by squadrons, the gallop being taken when within 50 yards of the enemy's front, and the gait increased instead of diminished as the enemy is neared, so as to give the greatest possible force to the shock against the enemy's column, the rider sitting firmly in the saddle, with his saber wide awake for the thrust. Too much importance cannot be given to the shock of the charge, the furious impact of horse against horse, for in that will consist the success of the charge. The enemy once broken, must be followed vigorously, the officers taking care not to allow the pursuit to lag on account of the accumulation of prisoners and plunder. Plundering in battle is strictly prohibited. The habit taken from the enemy, which is becoming so prevalent, a habit counseled by fear, of charging as soon as within a quarter of a mile of the foe, up to the range of pistol-shot, and there halting to deliver fire, is highly injudicious and entirely destructive of success. The pistol should never be used in a charge, excepting when the enemy is beyond an impassable barrier near at hand, or by a man unhorsed in combat, in which latter case especially it may be made a most effective weapon.

Whenever practicable, an attack should be made on either or both flanks simultaneously with the front attack, but the latter should not be too much weakened for this purpose. All troops are tender about their flanks; and oftentimes, when a real flank attack is impracticable, a mere feint or demonstration pushed boldly toward the flank and rear will strike dismay into the enemy's ranks. An attack of cavalry should be sudden, bold, and vigorous; to falter is to fail. The cavalry which arrives noiselessly but steadily near the enemy, and then, with one loud yell, leaps upon him without a note of warn-

ing, and giving him no time to form or consider anything but the immediate means of flight, pushing him vigorously every step with all the confidence of victory achieved, is true cavalry; while a body of men equally brave and patriotic, who halt at every picket and reconnoiter until the precious surprise is over, is not cavalry.

While rashness is a crime, boldness is not incompatible with caution, nay, is often the quintessence of prudence.

The position which the cavalry officers generally take in battle is a subject requiring immediate correction. Though highly creditable to their gallantry, it is highly derogatory to their discretion, and at direct variance with their duty. The following will be hereafter adhered to strictly:

A brigade, regiment, or squadron advancing in line of battle, will have the commander in front sufficiently far to supervise and control its movements; but in columns of squadrons, platoons, fours, or twos, the brigade commander must be in a position sufficiently central to keep his brigade well in hand, and make communication to his colonels easy and intelligible.

The regimental commander will preserve such a location in his column as shall be sufficiently central to control and supervise its movements and check any wavering by prompt support; to order his squadron commanders successively to the charge, and superintend their rallying and return to action. These duties will absorb all his energies and time, and will require the active assistance of the lieutenant-colonel, major, and regimental staff.

The squadron commander will lead his squadron, keeping it together, preserving in his own person coolness and self-possession, but the quickness of an eagle. He will be assisted by the second captain and lieutenants, all striving by precept and example to insure success, remembering that in victory alone is safety and honor. The squadron commander who hesitates to lead his men whenever ordered by his colonel, is a disgrace to his commission; and men who fail or falter in a charge led by their squadron chief, will not be lost sight of in the annals of infamy and disgrace.

Should the charge be repulsed, the skirmishers on the flanks will, instead of retiring with the column, direct a concentrated fire on the advancing column of the enemy, endeavoring to hold it in check till fresh troops move up.

The ambulance corps alone will be allowed to remove the wounded, and all will bear in mind that our first duty to our wounded is to win the victory.

Should any check or confusion occur, the utmost silence will be observed in the ranks, in order that the commands of officers may be distinctly heard and quickly executed. The commands given will be few and to the point.

The major-general commanding appeals not only to the officers but to the men of his division to observe the rules he has laid down for their guidance.

That individuality of action which so strongly characterizes the conduct of our troops in battle, if unguided or misdirected, can but produce confusion. But let the same idea control the mind of every man, let them apply these general principles to the incidents of battle as they arise, and success is certain.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
*Dublin, July 31, 1863.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

The brigade I sent to the Valley of Virginia some weeks since, under your instructions, is commanded by Col. G. C. Wharton. The troops he commands are good, and the colonel has commanded a brigade for nearly eighteen months. He is an admirable officer, and in every way well qualified to command a brigade. He is at present under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Imboden, who, I believe, had not so large a command as Colonel Wharton, and was a captain long after the latter was commanding a brigade. I earnestly recommend and ask that Col. Wharton be promoted to a brigade generalcy. I am confident that if the rank is conferred on him, he will prove himself every way worthy of it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
*Dublin, July 31, 1863.*Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Some weeks since I sent my chief engineer to Saltville, to plan and lay out such defensive works as he thought requisite for the defense of that place, and, on my application, the Chief of Ordnance has directed six field pieces to be sent to me, to be placed in position there.

I understand now that your chief engineer has been sent by the War Department to the same place, and for the same purpose, and that the two plans of defense differ materially. I have ordered away the officer who was left there to superintend the construction of the works, and I much prefer leaving that place entirely to your care, and think it properly belongs to you, as the principal approaches to it are through your department, and the defense of that part of Southwestern Virginia within your department naturally embraces the salt-works.

The recent raid to Wytheville was enabled to penetrate within my lines because I was obliged to keep a part of my troops at Saltville.

If you will so dispose your forces as to guard the salt-works from attack through your department, I will so station mine as to guard them against any ordinary attack through my department, and will at the same time be able to guard much more effectually than I can now the long line of road through my department.

When I last saw you I understood you to say you had some surplus field pieces. If so, perhaps you can use them for the defense of the salt-works, with four of those sent to me, leaving me two pieces to be placed in position at the lead mines in Wythe County, a point of great importance to us.

Please let me hear from you in reply to this as soon as you can conveniently do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, July 31, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON,

Comdg. 3d Brig., Army of N. Va., Camp near Strasburg, Va. :

COLONEL: Major [John Taylor] Radford handed me your letter to-day. I shall approve and forward both of the papers you sent me.

I wrote to you on the 23d instant, and believe I have telegraphed you since you went to the Valley. On the 18th and 22d instant, I telegraphed General Lee in regard to you and your command; urged him to give you back the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, and under no circumstances to incorporate your command with any other in such a way as to deprive you of the command of your brigade, and spoke of your fitness for the command in such terms as I thought would induce him, for the good of the service, to do as I asked in regard to you.

I have also written to the Secretary of War, recommending and asking that your brigade be sent back to this department, where it is much needed. As General Lee has left you charged with such important duty as that of checking any advance of the enemy up the Valley, I cannot order you away until other troops are sent there for that service.

I am exceedingly sorry that you have not been promoted before now. I have recommended the promotion, and shall do it again. I have no idea of giving up you or your command unless I am forced to do so; in other words, unless you are taken away from me.

I cannot tell whether I am to go to the Valley or not. I am ordered by the President to remain here for the present. I think it more than probable that I shall soon be ordered to the Valley.

It is very natural that you should feel provoked at not being promoted, but it will never do to think of leaving the service. I tell you beforehand that you need not forward your resignation through me with any expectation that I will approve it. I will do all I can, with propriety, to have you promoted, but will not approve your resignation.

I have told Major Radford to find out and designate the companies he thinks he can collect. If he can find any, I will ask that he be appointed to the command.

I wish you to communicate with me frequently whilst you are in the Valley. I hope you will soon be under my immediate command, either here or where you are.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WELDON, *July 31, 1863.*

Major-General ELZEY, *Richmond:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Towns has been ordered back to Franklin. When the Yankees were whipped, I telegraphed to Griffin to attack them in retreat. The Yankees have left Murfreesborough. Their infantry force is still on Roanoke River. I now have my forces near the railroad, to move there, if necessary. The Yankees fled in confusion.

Yours, truly,

M. W. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by
General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, July 31, 1863.*

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

M'LAW'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE McLAWS.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD.

16th Georgia, Col. Goode Bryan.
18th Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther
J. Glenn.
Phillips Georgia Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S.
Barclay.

Barksdale's Brigade.

Col. B. G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi, Col. W. D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. Benjamin G. Hum-
phreys.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Ken-
nedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Hena-
gan.
15th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joseph
F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col.
W. G. Rice.

Semmes' Brigade.

Col. GOODE BRYAN.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia.
51st Georgia, Col. E. Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE C. CABELL.

8th Virginia, Col. Eppa Hunton.
18th Virginia, Col. R. E. Withers.
19th Virginia, Col. Henry Gantt.
28th Virginia.
56th Virginia, Lieut. Col. P. P. Slaughter.

Kemper's Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH MAYO, JR.

1st Virginia, Col. Frederick G. Skinner.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Lieut. Col. C. C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia, Maj. Kirkwood Otey.
24th Virginia, Col. William R. Terry.

Armistead's Brigade.

Col. W. R. AYLETT.

9th Virginia.
14th Virginia.
38th Virginia.
53d Virginia, Col. W. R. Aylett.
57th Virginia.

Corse's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE.

15th Virginia, Col. T. P. August.
17th Virginia, Col. Morton Marye.
29th Virginia, Col. James Giles.
30th Virginia, Col. A. T. Harrison.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. B. HOOD.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. ROBERTSON.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
 1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
 4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
 5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

Anderson's Brigade.

Col. W. W. WHITE.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
 8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
 9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
 11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.
 59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Law's Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. SHEFFIELD.

4th Alabama, Col. P. D. Bowles.
 15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
 44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
 47th Alabama.
 48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
 15th Georgia, Col. D. M. Du Bose.
 17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
 20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

RODES' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. E. RODES.

Rodes' Brigade.

Col. C. A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama, Col. C. A. Battle.
 5th Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall.
 6th Alabama, Col. James N. Lightfoot.
 12th Alabama, Col. Samuel B. Pickens.
 26th Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal.

Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

2d North Carolina, Col. William R. Cox.
 4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
 14th North Carolina, Col. R. Tyler Bennett.
 30th North Carolina, Col. Francis M. Parker.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia, Col. Philip Cook.
 12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
 21st Georgia, Col. John T. Mercer.
 44th Georgia, Col. Samuel P. Lumpkin.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

5th North Carolina, Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
 12th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William S. Davis.
 20th North Carolina, Col. Thos. F. Toon.
 23d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston.

Daniel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

32d North Carolina, Col. E. C. Brabble.
 43d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William G. Lewis.
 45th North Carolina, Capt. T. McGehee Smith.
 53d North Carolina, Col. W. A. Owens.
 2d North Carolina Battalion, Capt. Edward Smith.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Smith's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. HOFFMAN.

- 13th Virginia, Lieut. Col. James B. Terrill.
- 31st Virginia, Col. John S. Hoffman.
- 49th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. Catlett Gibson.
- 52d Virginia, Lieut. Col. James H. Skinner.
- 58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

Hoke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. F. HOKE.

- 6th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Webb.
- 21st North Carolina, Col. W. W. Kirkland.
- 54th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Kenneth M. Murchison.
- 57th North Carolina, Col. Archibald C. Godwin.
- 1st North Carolina Battalion, Maj. R. W. Wharton.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

- 5th Louisiana, Col. Henry Forno.
- 6th Louisiana, Col. William Monaghan.
- 7th Louisiana, Col. David B. Penn.
- 8th Louisiana, Maj. Alcibiades De Blanc.
- 9th Louisiana, Col. Leroy A. Stafford.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

- 13th Georgia, Col. James M. Smith.
- 26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
- 31st Georgia, Col. Clement A. Evans.
- 38th Georgia, Col. J. D. Mathews.
- 60th Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles.
- 61st Georgia, Col. John H. Lamar.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Stonewall Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. WALKER.

- 2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
- 4th Virginia, Col. Charles A. Ronald.
- 5th Virginia, Col. J. H. S. Funk.
- 27th Virginia, Col. James K. Edmondson.
- 33d Virginia, Col. F. W. M. Holliday.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

- 1st Maryland Battalion, Capt. J. P. Crane.
- 1st North Carolina, Col. John A. McDowell.
- 3d North Carolina, Col. William L. De Rosset.
- 10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.
- 23d Virginia, Col. A. G. Taliaferro.

Jones' Brigade.

Col. B. T. JOHNSON.

- 21st Virginia, Col. W. A. Witcher.
- 25th Virginia, Col. J. C. Higginbotham.
- 42d Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.
- 44th Virginia, Maj. Norvell Cobb.
- 48th Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan.
- 50th Virginia, Col. A. S. Vandeventer.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. IVERSON.

- 1st Louisiana, Col. W. R. Shivers.
- 2d Louisiana, Col. J. M. Williams.
- 10th Louisiana, Col. Eugene Waggaman.
- 14th Louisiana, Col. Z. York.
- 15th Louisiana, Col. Edmund Pendleton.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

8th Alabama, Col. Y. L. Royston.
 9th Alabama, Maj. J. H. J. Williams.
 10th Alabama, Col. W. H. Forney.
 11th Alabama, Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
 14th Alabama, Col. L. Pinckard.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. George W. Ross.
 3d Georgia, Col. Edward J. Walker.
 22d Georgia, Col. Joseph Wasden.
 48th Georgia, Col. William Gibson.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
 12th Virginia, Col. D. A. Weisiger.
 16th Virginia, Col. Joseph H. Ham.
 41st Virginia, Col. William A. Parham.
 61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PERRY.

2d Florida, Lieut. Col. L. G. Pyles.
 5th Florida, Col. T. B. Lamar.
 8th Florida, Col. David Lang.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CARNOT POSEY.

12th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Taylor.
 16th Mississippi, Col. Samuel E. Baker.
 19th Mississippi, Col. N. H. Harris.
 48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Pettigrew's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. SINGELTARY.

11th North Carolina, Col. Collett Leventhorpe.
 26th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John R. Lane.
 44th North Carolina, Col. Thomas C. Singeltary.
 47th North Carolina, Col. George H. Fari-bault.
 52d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Marcus A. Parks.

Archer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. H. WALKER.

5th Alabama Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
 13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
 1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. Peter Turney.
 7th Tennessee, Col. John A. Fite.
 14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Walker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. H. WALKER.

22d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe.
 40th Virginia, Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.
 47th Virginia, Col. R. M. Mayo.
 55th Virginia, Col. W. S. Christian.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. DAVIS.

2d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone.
 11th Mississippi, Col. F. M. Green.
 42d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Hillery Moseley.
 55th North Carolina, Col. John K. Conally.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. W. D. PENDER.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

- 7th North Carolina, Col. Edward G. Haywood.
- 18th North Carolina, Col. John D. Barry.
- 28th North Carolina, Col. Samuel D. Lowe.
- 33d North Carolina, Col. Clark M. Avery.
- 37th North Carolina, Col. William M. Barbour.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

- 14th Georgia, Col. Robert W. Folsom.
- 35th Georgia, Col. Bolling H. Holt.
- 45th Georgia, Col. Thomas J. Simmons.
- 49th Georgia, Col. S. T. Player.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. SCALES.

- 13th North Carolina, Col. Joseph H. Hyman.
- 16th North Carolina, Col. John S. McElroy.
- 22d North Carolina, Col. James Conner.
- 34th North Carolina, Col. W. L. J. Lowrance.
- 38th North Carolina, Col. William J. Hoke.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. McGOWAN.

- 1st (Orr's) South Carolina Rifles, Col. F. E. Harrison.
- 1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Col. D. H. Hamilton.
- 12th South Carolina, Col. John L. Miller.
- 13th South Carolina, Col. O. E. Edwards.
- 14th South Carolina, Col. Abner Perrin.

CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

Fitz. Lee's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FITZ. LEE.

- 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry, Maj. R. Brown.
- 1st Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. R. W. Carter.
- 2d Virginia Cavalry, Col. Thomas T. Munford.
- 3d Virginia Cavalry, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
- 4th Virginia Cavalry, Col. Williams C. Wickham.
- 5th Virginia Cavalry, Col. Thomas L. Rosser.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. CHAMBLISS, Jr.

- 2d North Carolina Cavalry (19th N. C. T.), Col. W. G. Robinson.
- 9th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
- 10th Virginia Cavalry, Col. J. Lucius Davis.
- 13th Virginia Cavalry, Col. John R. Chambliss, jr.
- 15th Virginia Cavalry, Col. William B. Ball.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. H. ROBERTSON.

- 4th North Carolina Cavalry (59th N. C. T.), Col. Dennis D. Ferebee.
- 5th North Carolina Cavalry (68d N. C. T.), Col. Peter G. Evans.

Hampton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

- 1st North Carolina Cavalry, Col. J. B. Gordon.
- 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Col. John L. Black.
- 2d South Carolina Cavalry, Col. M. C. Butler.
- Cobb's Legion, Col. P. M. B. Young.
- Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieut. Col. J. F. Waring.
- Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. W. W. Rich.

Jones' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES.

- 6th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. Shac. Green.
- 7th Virginia Cavalry, Col. R. H. Dulany.
- 11th Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten.
- 12th Virginia Cavalry, Col. A. W. Harman.
- 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. E. V. White.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Col. M. J. FERGUSON.

14th Virginia Cavalry, Col. James Cochran.
 18th Virginia Cavalry, Col. M. J. Ferguson.
 17th Virginia Cavalry, Col. William H. French.
 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Maj. J. W. Sweeney.

STUART HORSE ARTILLERY.

Maj. R. F. BECKHAM.

Capt. James Breathed's Virginia battery.
 Capt. R. P. Chew's Virginia battery.
 Capt. William H. Griffin's (Second) Maryland battery.
 Capt. James F. Hart's South Carolina battery.
 Capt. Thomas E. Jackson's Virginia battery.
 Capt. William M. McGregor's Virginia battery.
 Capt. M. N. Moorman's Virginia battery.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Col. J. B. WALTON.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. H. C. CABELL.
 Maj. S. P. HAMILTON.

Carlton's (Georgia) battery, Capt. H. H. Carlton.
 Fraser's (Georgia) battery, Capt. J. C. Fraser.
 Manly's (North Carolina) battery, Capt. B. C. Manly.
 1st Richmond (Virginia) Howitzers, Capt. E. S. McCarthy.

Henry's Battalion.

Maj. M. W. HENRY.
 Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL.

Latham's (North Carolina) battery, Capt. A. C. Latham.
 Reilly's (North Carolina) battery, Capt. James Reilly.
 Bachman's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. W. K. Bachman.
 Garden's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. H. R. Garden.

Dearing's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. DEARING.
 Maj. J. P. W. READ.

Blount's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. G. Blount.
 Caskie's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. H. Caskie.
 Macon's (Virginia) battery, Capt. M. C. Macon.
 Stribling's (Virginia) battery, Capt. R. M. Stribling.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.
 Maj. F. HUGER.

Moody's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. G. V. Moody.
 Fickling's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. W. W. Fickling.
 Jordan's (Virginia) battery, Capt. T. C. Jordan.
 Parker's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. W. Parker.
 Taylor's (Virginia) battery, Capt. O. B. Taylor.
 Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery, Capt. P. Woolfolk, jr.

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

Maj. B. F. ESHLEMAN.

1st Company, Capt. C. W. Squires.
 2d Company, Capt. J. B. Richardson.
 3d Company, Capt. M. B. Miller.
 4th Company, Capt. Joe Norcom.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Col. S. CRUTCHFIELD.

Andrews' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.

Brown's (Maryland) battery, First Lieut. John E. Plater.
 Dement's (Maryland) battery, Capt. W. F. Dement.
 Carpenter's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. C. Carpenter.
 Raine's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Charles I. Raine.

Carter's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. T. H. CARTER.
 Maj. C. M. BRAXTON.

Jeff. Davis Artillery (Alabama), First Lieut. W. J. Reese.
 Carter's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. P. Carter.
 Fry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. C. W. Fry.
 Page's (Virginia) battery, Capt. R. C. M. Page.

Jones' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.
 Maj. J. W. BROCKENBROUGH.

Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. C. A. Green.
 Carrington's (Virginia) battery, Capt. James McD. Carrington.
 Garber's (Virginia) battery, Capt. A. W. Garber.
 Tanner's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. A. Tanner.

Brown's Battalion.

Col. J. T. BROWN.
 Maj. R. A. HARDAWAY.

2d Richmond Howitzers (Virginia), Capt. David Watson.
 3d Richmond Howitzers (Virginia), Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, jr.
 Dance's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. J. Dance.
 Hupp's (Virginia) battery, Capt. A. Hupp.
 Rockbridge Artillery (Virginia), Capt. A. Graham.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.
 Maj. T. J. PAGE, Jr.

Milledge's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.
 Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery, Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick.
 Massie's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. L. Massie.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Col. R. L. WALKER.

Poague's Battalion.

Maj. W. T. POAGUE.

Ward's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Geo. Ward.
 Graham's (North Carolina) battery, Capt. Joseph Graham.
 Brooke's (Virginia) battery, Capt. James V. Brooke.
 Wyatt's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. W. Wyatt.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.

Hurt's (Alabama) battery, Capt. W. B. Hurt.
 Johnson's (Virginia) battery, Capt. M. Johnson.
 Lusk's (Virginia) battery, Capt. W. K. Donald.
 Rice's (Virginia) battery, Capt. R. S. Rice.

Garnett's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.
 Maj. C. RICHARDSON.

Maurin's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. V. Maurin.
 Grandy's (Virginia) battery, Capt. C. R. Grandy.
 Lewis' (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. W. Lewis.
 Moore's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. D. Moore.

Pegram's Battalion.

Maj. W. J. PEGRAM.

Brunson's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. E. B. Brunson.
 Crenshaw's (Virginia) battery, Lieut. A. B. Johnston.
 Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. E. A. Marye.
 Letcher Artillery, Capt. T. A. Brander.
 Purcell Artillery, Capt. Joseph McGraw.

Cutts' Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.

Maj. JOHN LANE.

Ross' (Georgia) battery, Capt. H. M. Ross.

Patterson's (Georgia) battery, Capt. G. M. Patterson.

Wingfield's (Georgia) battery, Capt. J. T. Wingfield.

Abstract from return of Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for July, 1863; headquarters, Culpeper Court-House, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General headquarters	17			17	17	17	.....
First Army Corps (Longstreet).....Staff	10			10	12	13	
McLaws' division.....	484	4,633	4,633	5,999	12,246	12,690	
Pickett's division.....	344	3,316	3,316	4,591	11,444	9,490	
Hood's division.....	504	4,874	4,874	6,386	11,899	12,478	
Total.....	1,342	12,823	12,823	16,986	35,601	34,671	.....
Second Army Corps (Ewell).....Staff	18			18	20	20	
Rodes' division.....	471	4,767	4,767	6,207	14,945	15,673	
Early's division.....	458	4,223	4,223	5,477	13,025	13,063	
Johnson's division.....	490	3,379	3,379	4,650	12,502	12,845	
Total.....	1,427	12,369	12,369	16,352	40,492	41,601	.....
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill).....Staff	16			16	17	15	
Anderson's division.....	506	4,588	4,588	6,159	12,946	13,617	
Heth's division.....	260	3,039	3,039	3,957	8,248	12,277	
Pender's division.....	416	3,580	3,580	4,267	11,964	13,593	
Total.....	1,198	11,207	11,207	14,399	33,175	39,502	.....
Cavalry*							
Artillery :							
First Army Corps.....	96	1,724	1,724	1,996	2,873	2,927	89
Second Army Corps.....	95	1,448	1,448	1,704	2,392	2,580	84
Third Army Corps.....	86	1,564	1,564	1,632	2,727	2,610	62
Total.....	277	4,736	4,736	5,532	7,992	8,117	229
Grand total.....	4,261	41,135	41,135	53,286	117,277	123,908	229

Troops in the Department of Richmond, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.

RANSOM'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.‡

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. W. RANSOM.

24th North Carolina, Col. William J. Clarke.

25th North Carolina, Col. Henry M. Rutledge.

35th North Carolina, Col. J. G. Jones.

49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.

56th North Carolina, Col. Paul F. Faison.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS.

1st South Carolina (Volunteers), Col. F. W. Kilpatrick.

2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Thomas Thomson.

5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.

6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.

Hampton Legion, Col. M. W. Gary.

Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

* Not reported on original.

† Temporarily serving in this department.

‡ Leave of absence for thirty days granted, July 18, to Ransom. Jenkins first in command.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Col. William MacRae.
 27th North Carolina, Col. John A. Gilmer, jr.
 46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
 48th North Carolina, Col. R. C. Hill.
 Cooper's battery, Capt. R. L. Cooper.

ARTILLERY.

Moseley's Battalion.

Maj. E. F. MOSELEY.

Dabney's (Virginia) battery.
 Richardson's (Virginia) battery.
 Talley's (Virginia) battery.
 Young's (Virginia) battery.

Boggs' Battalion.

Maj. F. J. BOGGS.

Martin's (Virginia) battery.
 Sturdivant's (Virginia) battery.
 Webb's (North Carolina) battery.

Branch's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES R. BRANCH.

Bradford's (Mississippi) battery.
 Coit's (South Carolina) battery.
 Pegram's (Virginia) battery.
 Wright's (Virginia) battery.

Unattached.

Moore's (North Carolina) battery, Capt. Alexander D. Moore.
 Macon Light Artillery, Capt. C. W. Slaten.
 3d North Carolina Cavalry, Col. John A. Baker.

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia Infantry, Col. P. R. Page.
 46th Virginia Infantry, Col. R. T. W. Duke.
 59th Virginia Infantry, Col. William B. Tabb.
 Holcombe Legion (Cavalry), Col. W. P. Shingler.
 10th Virginia Cavalry, Company D, Capt. L. J. Hawley.
 15th Virginia Cavalry, Company C, Capt. E. W. Capps.
 32d Virginia Battalion (Cavalry), Maj. J. R. Robertson.
 4th Virginia Heavy Artillery, Col. J. Thomas Goode.

Artillery.

Maj. A. W. STARK.

Matthews Light Artillery, Capt. A. D. Armistead.
 McComas Light Artillery, Capt. D. A. French.

Godwin's Cavalry.

42d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. T. Robins.

Chaffin's Bluff.

Lieut. Col. J. M. MAURY.

Gloucester Artillery, Capt. T. B. Montague.
 King and Queen Artillery, Capt. A. F. Bagby.
 Lunenburg Artillery, Capt. C. T. Allen.
 Pamunkey Artillery, Capt. A. J. Jones.

Drewry's Bluff.

Maj. F. W. SMITH.

Johnston Artillery, Capt. B. J. Epes.
 Neblett Artillery, Capt. W. G. Coleman.
 Southside Artillery, Capt. J. W. Drewry.
 United Artillery, Capt. Thomas Kevill.

RICHMOND DEFENSES.

Col. T. S. RHETT.

First Division, Inner Line.

Lieut. Col. J. W. ATKINSON.

10th Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion,
Maj. J. O. Hensley.
19th Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion,
Maj. N. R. Cary.

Second Division, Inner Line.

Lieut. Col. JAMES HOWARD.

18th Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion,
Maj. M. B. Hardin.
20th Virginia Heavy Artillery Battalion,
Maj. J. E. Robertson.

Light Artillery.

Lieut. Col. C. E. LIGHTFOOT.

Alexandria Artillery, Capt. D. L. Smoot.
Caroline Artillery, Capt. T. R. Thornton.
Nelson Artillery, Capt. J. H. Rives.
Surry Artillery, Capt. J. D. Hankins.

*Abstract from return of the Department of Richmond, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey,
C. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	11			11	11
Ransom's division *	614	8,638	9,394	10,464	13,581
Wise's brigade	169	2,268	2,484	2,349	3,753
Local Defense Forces (G. W. C. Lee)	137	2,075	2,075	2,300	2,790
D. J. Godwin's cavalry	16	168	189	225	300
Chaffin's Bluff	24	327	378	473	502
Drewry's Bluff	17	265	286	434	465
Richmond defenses	86	1,438	1,575	1,868	2,178
Grand total	1,074	15,364	16,481	18,719	23,580

*Troops in the Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. W. H. C.
Whiting, C. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863.†*

DISTRICT OF THE CAPE FEAR.

Colquitt's Brigade.

23d Georgia.
27th Georgia.
28th Georgia.

Kenansville.

Maj. GEORGE JACKSON.

7th Confederate Cavalry (three compa-
nies).
61st North Carolina (three companies).
5th South Carolina Cavalry (two com-
panies).

City and River Defenses.

1st North Carolina Artillery Battalion,
Company A.
3d North Carolina Artillery Battalion.
10th North Carolina Artillery Battalion.

Z. T. Adams' (North Carolina) battery.
A. B. Paris' (Virginia) battery.
Obstruction batteries.
City Battalion.

*Temporarily in the department.

†Original return gives neither actual commanders nor stations, excepting as above indicated.

Miscellaneous.

Fort Anderson } six companies.
 Fort Branch }
 Fort Caswell (seven companies).
 Fort Fisher (nine companies).

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

7th Confederate Cavalry (detachment).	Pool's (North Carolina) battalion.
62d Georgia Cavalry.	Whitford's (North Carolina) battalion.
3d North Carolina Artillery, Com-	Graham's (Virginia) battery.
pany F.	Starr's (North Carolina) battery.
8th North Carolina Battalion.	Saunders' Artillery Battalion.*
17th North Carolina.	Salisbury Prison Guards.
42d North Carolina.	Weldon Provost Guards.
50th North Carolina.	

Abstract from return of the Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, commanding, July 31, 1863; headquarters, Wilmington, N. C.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	8	3	3	11	14		
District of the Cape Fear	275	3,719	4,265	5,058	6,105	92	22
District of North Carolina	221	3,948	4,288	4,847	5,893		26
Total	504	7,670	8,556	9,916	12,012	92	48

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 1, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: My attention has been much given to the organization of the cavalry of this army during the present campaign. I believe I submitted to Your Excellency some of my views on this subject last spring.

I think the brigades, as now composed, even with the reduced numbers in the regiments, are too large for one commander. Three regiments, if full, would be as much as one commander could properly attend to either in camp, on the march, or in battle. But our regiments, unfortunately, are not full, and I therefore propose four regiments to a brigade. I think by reducing the number of regiments in a brigade we shall get more men into the field. The brigade commander having fewer men can pay more attention to each, and I think the number of absentees from the regiments will thus be reduced.

I inclose the proposed organization of the cavalry of this army for your consideration.† You will see that seven brigades are proposed. Four regiments or organizations compose each brigade, with the

* Consisting of Andrews', Bunting's, Cumming's, and Dickson's batteries.

† Not found.

exception of the Fifth (Jenkins'). His regiments were all organized in Western Virginia, and all claim to have been raised for some special or local service. I have, therefore, not thought proper to separate them.

The only objection I have to the proposed arrangement of regiments is that the First South Carolina Regiment is placed in the Third, or William H. [F.] Lee's brigade. It has heretofore been in the First, or Hampton's brigade, and it may be better not to separate the two South Carolina regiments, but to take from the First Brigade one of the legions. This can be done, however, at some other time, or some better arrangement made.

Seven brigades of cavalry, or the number of regiments composing them, constitute too large a command for the supervision of one officer. I therefore propose to subdivide them into two divisions, one subdivision under General Hampton, the other under General Fitzhugh Lee, the two senior officers, the whole under command of General Stuart.

I further propose to your consideration the promotion of Generals Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee to the rank of major-general. General Hampton, I think, deserves it both from his services and his gallantry; of General Fitz. Lee I do not wish to speak so positively, but I do not know any other officer in the cavalry who has done better service. I should admire both more if they were more rigid in their discipline, but I know how difficult it is to establish rigid discipline in our armies, and therefore make allowances.

If these two officers are promoted major-generals, brigadiers must be made for the brigades. For the First, or Hampton's brigade, I recommend Col. M. C. Butler, of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. For the Second, or Fitz. Lee's brigade, I recommend Col. W. C. Wickham, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. For the Sixth Brigade I have already recommended Colonel Baker, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, and, for the Seventh Brigade, Col. L. L. Lomax, of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry. I believe these four officers are the best qualified and most deserve promotion.

You will perceive that by classifying the four North Carolina regiments under Colonel Baker, it deprives General Robertson of his command, consisting of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third North Carolina Regiments. General Robertson has more than once applied to be relieved of the command of these regiments and ordered to the rest of his brigade in North Carolina. The promotion of Colonel Baker will enable me to gratify him.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 1, 1863.

Colonel [M. S.] LANGHORNE,
Commanding Post, Lynchburg, Va.:

Could you not spare a force from your post to picket the ferries on the Upper James and the Staunton, to arrest stragglers and deserters?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

KINSTON, August 1, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

A note from New Berne, without date, probably day before yesterday, says Foster returned yesterday from the Chowan River. This morning all the negro troops, 2,500, were put on transports. They said they were going to South Carolina, but we think they are going to follow Foster to the Chowan.

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General.

THORNBURY PLANTATION, NEAR HALIFAX AND GARYSBURG,
August 1, 1863.

Major-General WHITING,
Commanding Department of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: Understanding that the defenses of Weldon and this part of the country are under your charge, permit me to call your attention to its now very exposed situation since the enemy have advanced their base line to Murfreesborough, only 35 miles distant. Half an hour saved Weldon last Tuesday, and the fact that about half the Yankee force stopped at Jackson to plunder. General Ransom arrived at the small earthwork at Boon's Mill on Tuesday afternoon, less than thirty minutes before the enemy attacked. His guns were not unhitched from the horses. He had with him only five regiments, but the other regiments coming up, he was speedily re-enforced. The fight lasted some three hours, when the enemy fell back to help their comrades plunder Jackson.

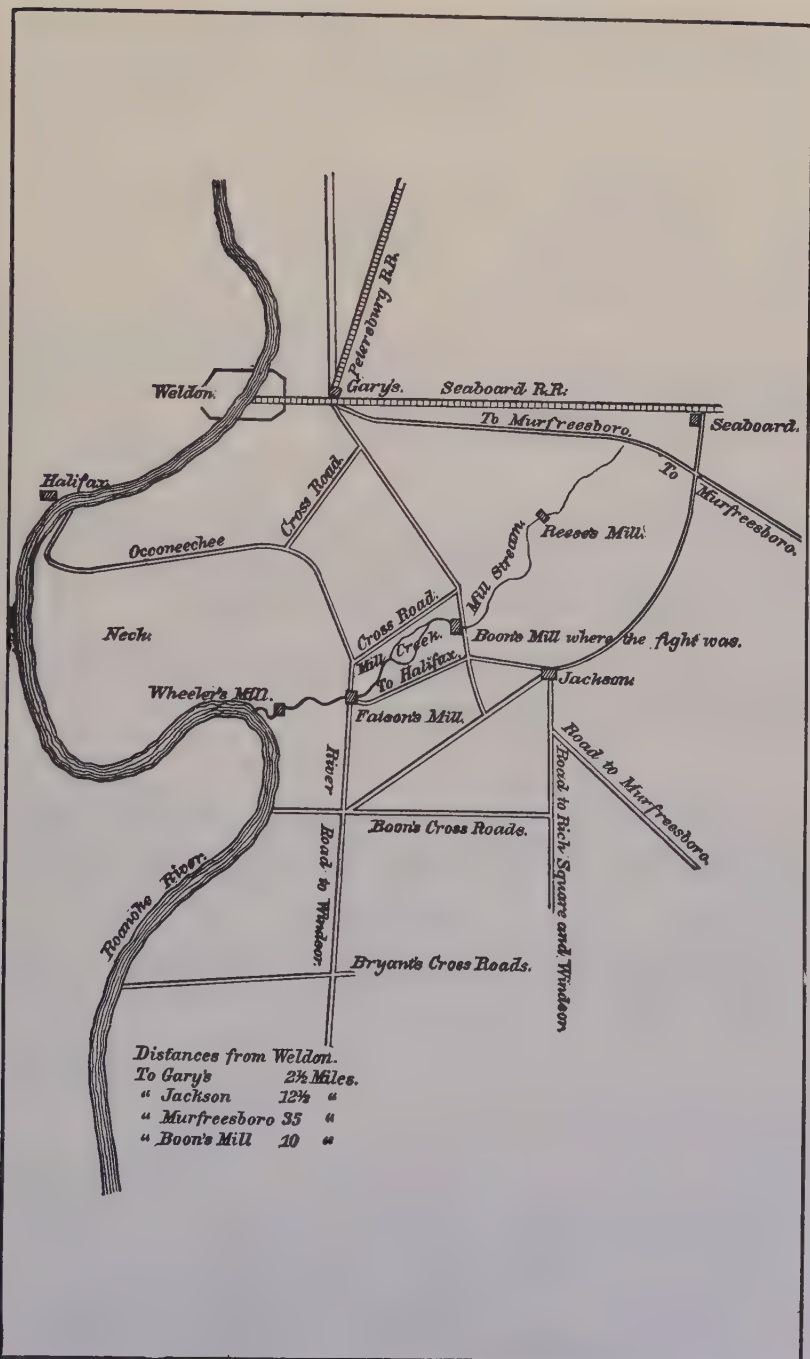
The position at Boon's Mill is an admirable one, and cannot be flanked except at Faison's Mill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below. Faison's Mill cannot be flanked, as the creek becomes very deep and the swamp very heavy, to the river. The road to Weldon from below is either by Boon's Mill or by Faison's Mill.* The former is defended; the latter is not, and this is one point I wish to call your attention to. This position has all the advantages of that of Boon's Mill, with additional ones; artillery can be placed on an impregnable position that will command the approach for a mile or more. It is equally necessary to defend the advance on Weldon—is an essential part of it; 150 negro men could readily be supplied from the large plantations in Occoneechee Neck to do the work. This force in one week would make the place impregnable, excepting by a very large force and regular advances.

The line of Wheeler's Mill Creek, or the Wytherama, is the innermost line of defense for Weldon, excepting those immediately around the place itself. These last have no local advantages, while those of this stream are very great. Were these advantages properly improved, 800 men would defend it against 4,000.

I send you a rough sketch of Weldon and the adjacent country, roads, &c.* The defenses of Weldon on this side extend $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles, and would require at least 5,000 men; if the defense is made on the line of Wheeler's Mill Swamp, one-fifth that number only would answer.

The enemy's base is now so near Weldon that it will not answer for Ransom's brigade to leave, or to depend on getting troops from

*See plan inclosed, p. 1071.



Petersburg in time to meet a raid. The brigade, with the artillery attached, should be kept either at Gary's or distributed at favorable points between the Seaboard Railroad and the line of the Wytherama (Wheeler's Mill Swamp), and proper defenses made at Faison's Mill (which can be done in a week) and those at Boon's Mill improved.

I hope, if you are to continue in command here, you will take the earliest opportunity of coming up and making a reconnaissance; if so, make my house your headquarters; it is immediately on the line of the Wytherama, which runs through the plantation. I can provide you with horses, &c., to make your reconnaissance. You will soon perceive the importance of defending Weldon on the line of this stream.

I expect to leave here the last of this week, but would remain to meet you if you could come. Please drop me a line, if possible, by return mail, to Garysburg, N. C. I have engaged Mr. H. J. Pope to ride with you in case I am absent.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

H. K. BURGWIN.

N. B.—I would suggest as an important adjunct to the defense at both mills, that a road be made to connect them in the rear and on the north side of the Wytherama; this would enable us to re-enforce each, unknown to the enemy, who would have to move on a much longer line in case of an attempt at flanking.

P. S.—If you are not in command here, pray do me the favor to forward this to the proper office at Richmond, as we are liable at any moment to another attempt.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, August 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, strongly recommended to the Secretary of War, for the information of the officer commanding the troops at Weldon.

Colonel Burgwyn is right, in my judgment, both as to the line of defense and the propriety of keeping a strong force near Weldon.

My information is to the effect that the enemy will continue their attempts on the road during the siege of Charleston. Kinston, also exposed, is too far; so is Petersburg.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
August 1, 1863.

General EARLY:

Lieutenant-General Ewell directs me to send the following extract from a letter just received from General Lee, and to request that you examine the ground referred to, and report as soon as possible:

The engineers report a good line for us to take, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Orange Court-House, in the direction of the Rapidan, on the hills ranging between the headwaters of the stream flowing into the Pamunkey River, and of the streams flowing into the Rapidan.

He (General Lee) thinks if the enemy advances this way, it may be better to draw them back to this position when you arrive at Orange Court-House. Please send out some of your officers (Rodes or Early) to examine this line. He will either take it or that near Cedar Mountain.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, August 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON,

Commanding, &c., Abingdon, Va. :

GENERAL: Lieutenant Adams handed to me this morning your letter of yesterday, and I have given him an order for the two Napoleon guns. I procured these guns with much difficulty for a particular purpose, and can only lend them to you. Be sure to return them as soon as practicable after you have made the use of them you propose.

I suspect you have in contemplation an expedition into Kentucky; if so, I wish you would write me immediately, informing me as fully as you think proper of your intentions and plans. If you propose to attack the enemy's troops on the Sandy, I may be able so to engage the attention of those on the Upper Kanawha as to prevent them from interfering with you, or, if they withdraw any of their troops from my front to oppose you, I may profit by it to strike them in the Kanawha.

I shall be glad to have you answer to-morrow morning, and if you reply immediately, I ought to receive it at that time. I propose to start to Mercer County to-morrow.

Without having any key whatever to your cipher yesterday, I managed to decipher your telegram. Lieutenant Adams can tell you how I did it. All such ciphers are very imperfect. I know of no good one excepting that used by the Government. Have you it? If so, we had better use it.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN,
August 1, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ELZEY:

All quiet along the Blackwater line. Sent scouts in the direction of Suffolk this morning. Yankees carried off a great deal of plunder from Murfreesborough. A battalion of infantry should be at Murfreesborough, N. C., 400 or 500 in number, so as to defeat another raid. We should have more cavalry in this section. Spear controls, in two regiments, 1,500 men, cavalry. I would like to have a 6 or 12 pounder rifled gun, with ammunition complete. I can furnish horses and men for it.

I am, very respectfully,

JOEL R. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *August 2, 1863.*

General ARNOLD ELZEY :

Enemy's infantry, 2,500 strong, under General Foster, took their boats for New Berne, N. C., Thursday night, at Winton, on the Chowan. Cavalry, under Spear, crossed soon after, and moved in the direction of Suffolk. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, their cavalry passed within half a mile of South Quay, 6 miles from Franklin, Va. They had no stragglers in this expedition we could pick up. In our skirmishes with them we lost 6 men ; 2 of theirs were killed, and others wounded.

JOEL R. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., August 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report that, as reported by officers on the lines, the enemy has retired from this front. Colonel Griffin reports the infantry retired to New Berne, the cavalry, &c., by way of Suffolk. I therefore think it safe, whenever you think it best, to bring back the previous arrangement of troops.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 3, 1863.

General BEAUREGARD, *Charleston :*

I have just received the following from General Martin, Kinston :

Have information from New Berne of yesterday morning. Foster left for Fort Monroe on Friday. Negro regiments for Charleston. Infantry at New Berne, about 4,000 ; cavalry increased to 2,000, at least. Raids to be constant. Palmer in command at New Berne.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, August 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer near Fredericksburg :

SIR : Under instructions from the War Department, I have assigned Lieutenant Stuart, Corps of Engineers, to the duty of removing the railroad iron from the road north of Fredericksburg. I have respectfully to request that you will extend all the assistance and protection you can to the work. Railroad iron is a vital necessity to the country, and we should save every bar that can be reached. I hope you will send a force from your command to destroy the road and all the material beyond Potomac Run. This may be the means of much delaying any advance that may be attempted by the enemy from the Aquia Creek Landing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers, and Chief of Bureau,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note, inclosing one from Fitz. Lee, was received. The corps of Longstreet and Hill will cross the Rapidan to-day, and the army will be concentrated south of the Rapidan. If we leave Culpeper, the enemy will enter it. If you can hold it without sacrificing your men, it will be well. So long as you remain, your supplies can be forwarded by rail to the Court-House, and you can inform Colonel Corley whether it will be safe. If you are forced back, it will be best to come back to the rivers, where you can get good grazing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 190. } *August 4, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. In accordance with his own request, Brig. Gen. B. H. Robertson is relieved from duty with the two regiments of cavalry (formerly a part of the brigade in North Carolina) on duty with this army, and will report for orders to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

* * * * *

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[No date.]

General GEORGE E. PICKETT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You and your men have crowned yourselves with glory; but we have the enemy to fight, and must carefully, at this critical moment, guard against dissensions which the reflections in your report would create. I will, therefore, suggest that you destroy both copy and original, substituting one confined to casualties merely. I hope all will yet be well.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 5. } *Richmond, January 13, 1864.*

* * * * *

II.—JOINT RESOLUTIONS of thanks to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas the campaigns of the brave and gallant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States, during the two successive years of 1862 and 1863, under the leadership and command of Gen-

eral Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battle-fields from our own country to that of the enemy; and whereas the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the field of the "Seven days of great battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsborough, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country; and whereas these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable service they have rendered in defense of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved January 8, 1864.

By order :

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HARRISBURG, *June 15, 1863.*

Governor JOEL PARKER:

This State is threatened with invasion by a large force, and we are raising troops as rapidly as possible to resist them. I understand there are three regiments of your troops at Beverly waiting to be mustered out. Could an arrangement be made with you and the authorities at Washington by which the services of those regiments could be had for the present emergency? Please advise immediately.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Trenton, N. J., June 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

Your dispatch is received. One regiment has already volunteered, and no doubt others can be sent. Where shall they report, and to whom? To whom shall they apply for transportation from Philadelphia? Answer.

JOEL PARKER.

HARRISBURG, *June 16, 1863.*

Hon. JOEL PARKER,
Governor:

Please instruct colonel of regiment to procure transportation by Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia to Harrisburg. The colonel's requisition and receipt to railroad company will be sufficient. Send all you can immediately to this point, and telegraph superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, to provide transportation at the time you designate. Permit me to thank you for prompt attention.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

TRENTON, N. J.,
June 16, 1863.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

The nine-months' regiments now in the State awaiting discharge will be forwarded as fast as possible. I issue proclamation to-morrow for the citizens to organize for the assistance of Pennsylvania, and will send them to you for the present emergency as State militia. Can I promise them United States pay and rations until they can be replaced by six-months' volunteers? If so, must they be mustered into United States service, and for how short a time? I hope to be able to send some 12,000 men.

JOEL PARKER.

HARRISBURG,
June 16, 1863.

His Excellency Governor PARKER :

The people of this State are under obligations to you for your promptness and energy in organizing and forwarding men to this place. General Couch will have the best possible care taken of them. The question of details of which you inquire will have to be determined by the War Department at Washington. Telegraph orders from Secretary of War to General Couch this evening seem to cover all the points you refer to.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Trenton, June 17, 1863.

SOLDIERS : The Governor of Pennsylvania has requested your services to assist in repelling an invasion of that State. Your term of service has expired. You have performed your duty, and your gallant conduct has reflected honor on yourselves and the State that sent you forth. It will take time to organize and send other troops to the aid of Pennsylvania. You are already organized and drilled. The hard service you have seen in Virginia has made you veterans, far more efficient than new troops can possibly be. I regret any necessity that may detain you from your homes, but can this appeal from a sister State, in her hour of danger, be disregarded? Your State and United States pay will be continued. You will not be required to go out of the State of Pennsylvania, and will return as soon as the emergency will admit. Your response to this appeal will add to the fame you have already achieved.

JOEL PARKER.

TRENTON, June 17, 1863.

General A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Harrisburg, Pa. :

The Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment (returned volunteers) left for Harrisburg at 5 p. m. to-day, 300 strong. Two companies of the State militia go at 9 a. m. to-morrow. The others will be forwarded by companies as fast as they can be equipped. I thought

best not to delay for regimental organization, but will perfect that in the field. Members of the Twenty-third on furloughs will be forwarded to join the regiment.

R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,
Adjutant-General, New Jersey Militia.

HARRISBURG, *June 19, 1863.*

R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,
Adjutant-General :

I arrived with my command at the city at 12 o'clock last night. Company B, Captain Marshall, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning.

W. R. MURPHY.

CAMP CURTIN, *June 20, 1863.*

His Excellency JOEL PARKER :

SIR : I have the honor to report that I reached this post on the 18th instant at midnight, with my command, Company A, National Guard ; and as directed by the adjutant-general, I reported to the headquarters of the commanding general. On the morning of the 19th, Capt. George F. Marshall arrived with his command, and this morning Capt. J. C. Manning also reported at my quarters. At Philadelphia and here we have received every attention because we are Jerseymen. A citizen of New Jersey is a prouder title than that of a Roman citizen. Troops are arriving in considerable numbers, but little has yet been done toward organizing them. I have requested that we may at once be assigned to whatever duty the authorities have for us to do, so that we may be permitted to return home as soon as our services are no longer needed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. R. MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding.

TRENTON, N. J.,
June 20, 1863.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg, Pa. :

I have been informed that the urgent need of a volunteer militia force to aid in repelling an invasion of your State has passed, and that you do not wish any more State militia organized for temporary service. Please inform me if this is so, as in that case I will detain the troops that are now preparing to start, and will proceed to organize six-months' or three-years' troops for the United States service.

JOEL PARKER.

HARRISBURG, *June 20, 1863.*

His Excellency JOEL PARKER :

GOVERNOR : The rebels are still in the State and are on our border in force. I think you should not discontinue your preparations. Send troops to this point, unless the authorities at Washington direct otherwise.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, PA.,
June 20, 1863.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER :

Will it be possible for your troops to remain with us during the present emergency, whatever its duration may be? If not, for what time will they be mustered into service? Our own militia are being mustered to serve during the present emergency, its termination to be fixed by my order, and the arrangement is approved by the War Department. I assure you I will not detain them longer than the necessity for their presence exists.

A. G. CURTIN.

PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1863.

Hon. JOEL PARKER :

GOVERNOR: My regiment (*en route* home) volunteered in Pennsylvania's defense, were accepted, and are now at Wheeling. Will be home shortly.

G. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Trenton, June 22, 1863.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: On the 15th instant, I received a telegram from Your Excellency in which you say, "This State is threatened with invasion by a large force;" and again, on the 16th, a telegram in which you say, "Send all (troops) you can immediately to this point."

The necessity seemed to be urgent, and to meet the emergency and avoid a moment's unnecessary delay, I assumed the responsibility of calling upon the citizens of New Jersey to enlist as militia, the expense of which I promised would be borne by this State, and that the troops so raised would not be mustered into the service of the United States, but would be permitted to return to their homes as soon as the absolute necessity for their presence had ceased to exist. Under this assurance a class of men have volunteered whose business will not permit them to be absent from their homes except for a very short time.

The troops sent you from this State (except the nine-months' returned volunteers) and those now ready to depart are, of course, militia of the State, who responded to the call upon them to aid a sister State when her capital seemed to be in danger. It was my purpose to have raised a division of Jersey men (which, from the zeal and earnestness manifested, I have no doubt would have soon been ready to take the field), to be armed, equipped, and sent to your assistance by this State at her own expense, as there seemed from your appeal to be no time to organize troops for the United States service under any existing authority, and no time to procure authority or to settle doubtful questions. From your telegram of the 20th instant, I presume you do not want troops that are not to be mustered into the United States service. I will therefore immediately

take measures to ascertain which of the troops that have volunteered are willing to enter the United States service, and, if the War Department so direct, will send them to your State and discharge the remainder.

Very respectfully,

JOEL PARKER.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 24, 1863.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,

Governor of New Jersey:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant from your secretary. The Secretary of War ordered volunteer forces, for temporary service in this military department, from New York and some of the New England States, and the impression rested on my mind that an order of the same kind was made upon you as Governor of New Jersey. The troops raised in Pennsylvania are mustered to serve "during the emergency;" those sent by New York are mustered for thirty days, unless sooner discharged; and to satisfy the apprehensions of men who have taken up arms under the calls, by consent of the War Department, the troops are to be discharged when, in my judgment as Governor of the State, the emergency has expired. The enemy is still in the State, and occupies the country from Chambersburg, in Franklin County, to the Maryland line. He has plundered the southern portions of Franklin and Fulton Counties, and our last advices are that he is north of Greencastle with a force of not less than 8,000 men. It is impossible for us to obtain accurate and reliable information of the number of troops this side of the Potomac, or in the valley immediately south of it. General Couch, who is in command of this department, is under the impression that the number within our borders and threatening the State does not exceed 30,000, and may be much less. He thinks this morning there are indications of a movement in this direction in large force. I suggest that under the circumstances you should continue to prepare troops for this service, and General Couch will communicate with the authorities at Washington to-day on the subject of their enlistment and term of service. When we hear from Washington you will be advised immediately, and it is the more important, as we do not desire to tax the generosity of the State of New Jersey by the payment of any troops she may furnish, whether mustered into the service of the United States or not. Any troops furnished by your State will only be called into service for the military department established in Pennsylvania, and will be discharged when, in my judgment, the emergency has expired, and if there should be a limitation to their term of service, they will be returned to your State at your pleasure if the emergency should not have expired.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania for your promptness in responding to their calls, and to the people of New Jersey for the patriotic disposition they so truly manifest, and their willingness to take up arms for our defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *June 26, 1863.*

His Excellency Governor PARKER :

The enemy is in possession of the State from Carlisle to the Maryland line. He occupies the country in force. I trust you will not relax your efforts to help a sister State and kindred people.

A. G. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, *June 27, 1863.*His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey :

General Couch has been authorized to take into service in his department any troops, whether mustered into United States service or not. The rebels are here in force and we certainly need troops.

A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1863.*

His Excellency Governor PARKER :

General Couch is authorized to receive any troops that may be offered to serve under his command, whether sworn into the United States service or not. Please send any militia or other force at your disposal.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*CLARK'S FERRY, 20 MILES ABOVE HARRISBURG,
June 28, 1863.

His Excellency Governor PARKER :

SIR : In obedience to Special Orders, No. 16, from the headquarters of General Couch, I came to this place to occupy the approaches to and the bridges over the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad running along the west bank of the former, and the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad on the east bank of the latter, it being supposed that the intention of the enemy is to destroy one or both of these roads. It is now certain that there is a large rebel force at Carlisle, from 10,000 to 15,000, with eight batteries of artillery, and that they are advancing toward Harrisburg and expect to capture it. They appear very confident, and from what I have seen our people are not. Last night I received a telegram from General Couch, a little before midnight, which made it necessary to change my position. I passed over the Juniata and occupied the west entrance to the bridge over the Susquehanna, but my line of pickets is yet on the north side of the Juniata. My force is entirely inadequate to the duty assigned to me, and consequently they are beginning to feel the effects of severe duty.

A dispatch, this moment received from Thomas A. Scott, of Harrisburg, says : "The enemy are marching on York and on this city ; about an hour ago our cavalry pickets were driven in by artillery." So you see there is much to think about here. Our men are generally well, but pretty well worn.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. MURPHY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

General H. H. LOCKWOOD :

You can call in the picket, Sixth New York State Militia, at Sugar Loaf Mountain ; it need not be replaced.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frederick, Md., June 29, 1863—7.35 a. m.

Col. JAMES WALLACE,
Near Poplar Springs :

Dispatch to General Lockwood received. Major-General Meade, commanding this army, directs me to say that General Gregg, with two brigades of our cavalry and some artillery, encamped at Ridgeville last night.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 29, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Commanding Officer Second Pennsylvania Cavalry :

The commanding general directs that you at once assign two squadrons of your command to the duty of cleaning Frederick of drunken and straggling soldiers. If your regiment has left Frederick, the squadrons must forthwith return to that city. The stragglers will be brought to these headquarters and turned over to the provost-marshal-general.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 29, 1863.

General M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General :

The major-general commanding directs that you take immediate and prompt measures to have all the stragglers and drunken soldiers driven out of Frederick and sent to their commands, using your cavalry for this purpose.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, PA., *June 29, 1863.*

His Excellency Governor PARKER :

We have most reliable information that the enemy reoccupy the south portion of this State, with a force of not less than 90,000 men, with over two hundred pieces of artillery, as counted by trustworthy

persons. Lee is in the State. We are expecting an attack at this point hourly. We now certainly require the aid of the people of New Jersey. Do not relax your efforts to arouse your people. Let me hear from you.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

JUNE 30, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Commanding Officer Second Corps:

Your dispatch of 9.30 p. m. yesterday received. I am instructed to say that the country people must have mistaken our own cavalry for that of the enemy, as the commanding general has been officially informed by General Pleasanton that he has two brigades under General Gregg at Westminster.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 30, 1863.

Major-General COUCH:

I am in position between Emmitsburg and Westminster, advancing upon the enemy. The enemy hold (A. P. Hill) Cashtown Pass, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. Their cavalry—three to five brigades—are on my right, between me and the Northern Central. My force is tolerably well concentrated, moving with all the speed that the trains, roads, and physique of the men will bear. I am without definite and positive information as to the whereabouts of Longstreet and Ewell. The latter I presume to be in front of you. The army is in good spirits, and we shall push to your relief or the engagement of the enemy, as circumstances and the information we receive during the day and in the marches may indicate as most prudent and most likely to lead to ultimate success. I am anxious to hear from you, and get information of the disposition of the enemy and his movements so far as you know them. If you are in telegraph communication, or otherwise, with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, I should like supplies and shoes accumulated, to be thrown to me on the line of Northern Central or the Susquehanna, as circumstances may require or my movements may make most advisable. Please communicate my dispatch to the General-in-Chief. My communications with him are intercepted by the cavalry of the enemy on my right. Can you keep the enemy from crossing the river?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JULY 1, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The arrival here of the telegraph operators and repair men from Frederick announces the fact of the non-arrival of the dispatches which were intrusted to you to be forwarded, and also that no order-

lies or couriers are placed at Frederick to bring these dispatches through. The major-general commanding directs that you arrange a detail for this purpose without delay.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 1, 1863.

Corps commanders and the commander of the Artillery Reserve will at once send to their rear all of their trains (excepting ammunition wagons and ambulances), parking them between Union Mills and Westminster, south of the railroad. The chief quartermaster will give his personal attention to the execution of this order. The provost-marshal-general will employ his force in keeping the roads free and preventing the trains from blocking them.

By command of Major-General Meade :

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 1, 1863.

General M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General :

The commanding general desires to be informed how many prisoners of war you have in your custody at the present time ; and he directs that you send all such prisoners to Baltimore or Washington, via Frederick, as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 1, 1863—8.45 p. m.

General M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General :

The commanding general directs that you leave here to-night with the Eighth Infantry and the cavalry under your command not required for special service, in season to reach the front by daylight to-morrow morning. The Ninety-third New York Regiment and a small detachment of cavalry will remain with the headquarters train.

Very respectfully,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 2, 1863.

Captain MENDELL,
Commanding Battalion Engineers :

General Warren informs me that it was only General Meade's understanding that Reese and Mackenzie were to go to the front with Warren ; the battalion to go to the trains, You will proceed in exe-

cution of orders without delay. I would like to see you or Captain Turnbull before you start, in relation to some communications for General Sedgwick. You can put the troops in motion without waiting for this.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 2, 1863—6.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD:

General Newton has arrived here, and reports that General Sedgwick was on the way with him to Taneytown when he received the order directing his corps to come up via Littlestown. He at once turned back to put his corps in that direction. This accounts for his not reporting to you, as was expected. There is nothing new as yet this morning. The Second Corps is up and the Fifth is momentarily expected. Appearances indicate that the enemy is massing troops on our right and moving as if to turn our right flank. There has been a very little artillery firing this morning, but all is quiet now. The general does not at present think it necessary to send the headquarters train to Frederick.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that General Buford collect all the trains in the vicinity of Taneytown and take them down to Westminster.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

JULY 2, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Commanding Officer Artillery Reserve:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a battery to report to General Sickles on the left.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 2, 1863—3 p. m.

The commanding general desires to see you at headquarters at — p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

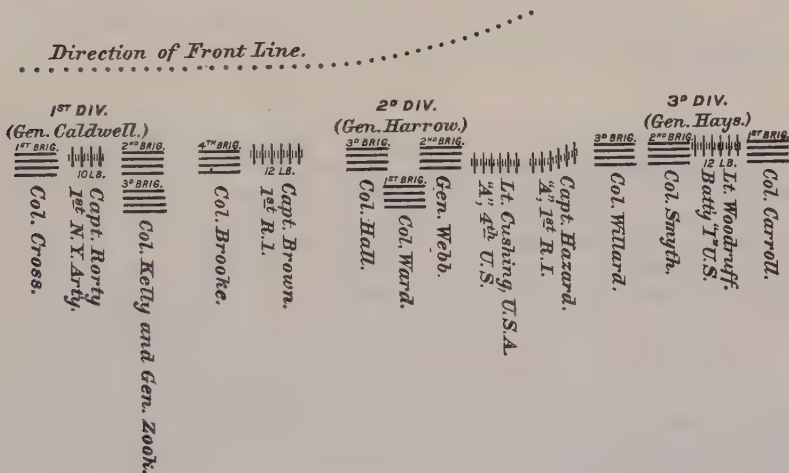
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

(Sent Major-Generals Sedgwick, Sickles, Sykes, Newton, Slocum, Howard, and Hancock.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Near Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Report of the position of Second Army Corps, General Gibbon commanding:

Right rests on road to Taneytown, and thence the line extends to the left, east of and nearly parallel to the Gettysburg and Emmitsburg road, one-half mile.



Second Division has single line thrown 40 to 60 yards in front general line. Pickets on right, in front of Emmitsburg road, but line crosses it to rear, extending to the left.

Ammunition train one-half mile to rear, on Taneytown road. Other wagons at Westminster. The ground adjacent to the position is practicable for movement of artillery and infantry. No woods.

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

HARRISBURG, July 2, 1863.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,
Governor of New Jersey:

How soon will you send forward more troops? I cannot magnify the necessity for their presence at the earliest possible moment.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

TRENTON, July 2, 1863.

His Excellency Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

I am doing all I can to raise troops. They are coming in slowly. I will send as fast as possible, by companies.

JOEL PARKER.

JULY 3, 1863—6.30 a. m.

A. H. CALDWELL:

There are several important cipher messages here. I am instructed by the commanding general to say that your immediate presence here is required. Headquarters at the same place as yesterday, near Gettysburg.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter sent to Mr. Pierce.)

CIRCULAR.]

JULY 3, 1863—9.15 a. m.

The commanding general has observed that many men, when their commands are not actively engaged, have their arms and equipments off. He therefore directs that corps commanders keep their troops under arms, and in all respects equipped to move at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON CITY,
July 6, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: I fear that in my brief statement this morning I did not express clearly the idea I intended to convey.

I did not mean to suggest that the principle of concentration should be violated, for I am aware that in this has heretofore consisted the enemy's strength and our weakness.

My idea is this: Lee left Gettysburg Saturday morning, in retreat; Meade, on Sunday, more than one day behind. Lee would have nearly reached Hagerstown before Meade started from Gettysburg. From Hagerstown to South Mountain Gap, or from Frederick to the same point, the distance is about 13 miles.

Lee could reach the gap of South Mountain a day ahead of Meade, unless the gap was occupied by French, and I was not aware of the fact until to-day that he had such orders. By holding Meade in check at the gaps of South Mountain for a few days, the fords would become passable, and Lee could cross the Potomac.

Once across he would move more rapidly than we could follow, and instead of attempting it, Meade would probably move on the inside track, east of Blue Ridge. In this condition of affairs, the railroad would be indispensable, and as the country must now be nearly clear of the enemy, a very small force could occupy the gaps of the Blue Ridge, make descents into the valley to cut off any trains of supplies sent to relieve Lee, and put Manassas Gap and the Orange and Alexandria Railroads in condition for use, if sudden demands should be made upon them. Even if Lee's army should be captured or dispersed north of the Potomac, I suppose the railroads would be required for a movement south, to strike rapidly and follow up our advantages until every stronghold had fallen and the rebellion com-

pletely crushed. If the enemy succeeds in crossing the Potomac, then a large number of troops could be sent by rail to Front Royal or Gordonsville, instead of following the enemy by marches.

McDowell used to say that I was constantly seeking to anticipate positions for a year ahead and provide for them, but if this be a fault, I think it is on the safe side; better look too far ahead than not be ready.

Excuse my suggestions; they may be, and probably are, of no value. I have neither your judgment, experience, nor sources of information; but anxious to do something to finish up this war, I feel better satisfied with myself if I make them than if I do nothing.

I leave again for Frederick to-day.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. HAUPT.

HARRISBURG, *July 9, 1863.*

His Excellency JOEL PARKER :

SIR: I came to this place this morning to remonstrate with the military authorities upon the treatment we are receiving through their want of common knowledge, or their utter indifference to their obligations to those who have left their own homes to aid in protecting those of Pennsylvania. When I was ordered to Duncannon it took five days to get our rations from this city. Yesterday I was sent to Marysville, and in such haste that all my stores had to be left, under the promise that they should be immediately forwarded. That promise is delusive; my men have to purchase bread (if they can find it) at 25 cents per loaf, or go without. But I will not trouble you with specifications. I respectfully ask to be recalled.

The newspapers here, and the authorities also, admit that there is not an armed rebel in the State. Our usefulness, therefore, is at an end, and many of us are making sacrifices which, as the case now stands, are disproportioned to the requirements of this service. To-day is the twenty-third day of severe and constant duty, in a position which was considered by the commanding general one of great importance and peril. His last words on leaving here were, "You must hold the passes and river and prevent the enemy from crossing at the risk of sacrificing your men," and day and night he was telegraphing me, "Be on the alert," "enemy passing Sterret's Gap," &c. This danger is now all passed, and I can conceive of no reason for remaining here another hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MURPHY,
Commanding New Jersey Battalion.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Trenton, July 9, 1863.

Capt. W. R. MURPHY :

SIR: I was not in Trenton when your telegram came asking for transportation for your battalion, or I would have answered sooner. We are raising troops here for service in Pennsylvania, and some companies are now nearly ready to leave. If you return now, these will probably not go, as they will deem the service of our militia no

longer necessary. It was understood that our troops were to remain thirty days, unless sooner discharged. I thought the emergency had passed at one time and ordered a disbandment of the forces, and when I renewed the call I determined not to withdraw any troops under thirty days, unless Governor Curtin, at whose call they were sent, was willing to dispense with them. He may have signified as much to you. Knowing your good judgment and military experience, I suppose you have good reasons for returning. General Perrine will send transportation in blank, which I hope will not be used for some days, unless you have information which entirely justifies it. Your time will expire in a little over a week. Perhaps the authorities in Pennsylvania will give you transportation at that time. If so you will not use our order.

Very respectfully,

JOEL PARKER.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Trenton, July 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

SIR: As the enemy has crossed the Potomac and the emergency which called the New Jersey troops to Pennsylvania seems to be over, I inquire whether you want them longer. If not will you notify them?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PARKER.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Itinerary of Kemper's brigade, June 15-July 24, 1863.

June 15, 1863.—The brigade passed through Culpeper Court-House, and went into camp about 2 miles beyond Culpeper Court-House, on the Winchester road.

June 16.—Marched about 18 miles and camped near Gaines' Cross-Roads.

June 17.—Marched to Piedmont Station, on Manassas Gap Railroad.

18th.—Marched to Paris, in Loudoun County, Va.

19th.—Marched to the top of the Blue Ridge, at Snicker's Gap.

20th.—Crossed the Shenandoah River and camped near Berryville, Clarke County, Va.

21st, 22d, 23d.—Remained in camp, near Berryville.

24th.—Marched to Darkesville, in Berkeley County, Va.

25th.—Passed through Martinsburg, and crossed the Potomac and camped about 2 miles beyond Williamsport.

26th.—Marched through Hagerstown, Md., crossed the Maryland and Pennsylvania line, and camped near Greencastle, Pa.

27th.—Marched about 2 miles beyond Chambersburg, on Harrisburg road.

28th.—Remained in camp near Chambersburg.

29th.—Moved back to about 2 miles on this side of Chambersburg.

30th.—Remained here, occupied in destroying the Hagerstown and Chambersburg railroad.

July 1.—Did not change camp.

2d.—Marched to within about 5 miles of Gettysburg.

3d.—Marched down to battle-field, fought, and returned to the same camp.

4th.—Crossed the stone bridge, and camped near Bream's Mill.

5th.—Marched to Monterey, on the top of South Mountain.

6th.—Marched to Waterloo, at the foot of the mountain. Rested here some hours; then marched all night and until about 2 p. m., *July 7*; then camped near Williamsport.

8th.—Remained at this camp, being unable to transport the Federal prisoners across the river.

9th.—Turned over to General Imboden the prisoners which had been under our charge from the time of leaving Gettysburg.

10th.—The First, Third, and Twenty-fourth Regiments crossed the Potomac late in the evening, and went into camp about 1 mile from the ferry. The Seventh and Eleventh Regiments remained on the Maryland side of the Potomac to support a battery.

11th, 12th.—Did not change camp.

13th.—Moved about 5 p. m.; marched until after midnight; then stopped about 2 miles from Martinsburg, on the Winchester road, until daylight.

14th.—Moved about 2 miles, and went into camp.

15th.—Marched to Bunker Hill.

16th, 17th, 18th.—Remained in camp near Bunker Hill.

19th.—Moved to Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va.

20th.—Moved to Millwood, Clarke County, thence to Berry's Ferry, on picket.

21st.—Marched to Front Royal, crossed the Shenandoah, and moved to the top of Chester Gap.

22d.—Moved about 5 p. m., and went round some distance to surprise a battery, which, however, had moved off some hours before. Then moved early in the morning, and reached Gaines' Cross-Roads at daylight, *July 23*.

23d.—Moved in the evening, and crossed Hazel River and camped there.

24th.—Passed through Culpeper Court-House, and reached our present camp.

KINLOCH NELSON,

First Lieutenant, and Ordnance Officer, Kemper's Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Richmond, July 22, 1863.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular is addressed to army and department commanders for their guidance :

1st. The practice of issuing on the eve of an expected engagement 20 rounds of ammunition to the infantry over and above the capacity of the cartridge-boxes will be discontinued, except on the special order of the general commanding an army or department.

2d. Issues of cartridges, except to cover expenditures in battle, will be limited to three cartridges per man per month for the whole effective strength of the army, or of the forces serving in any department. Supplies to cover expenditures in battle will be furnished on separate requisitions, specifying the battle in which the ammunition to be replaced was consumed,

3d. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will give instructions to the several arsenals charged with the supply of troops under the circular of March 31, 1863, approved by the Secretary of War, to regulate issues accordingly. All issues are to be made on requisitions approved by the chief of ordnance of the army or department requiring the supplies, except in cases of evident emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Abbot's** (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Abbott's** (Chauncey) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment, Militia.*
- Abbott's** (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Abell's** (Caspar K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*
- Adams'** (Alonzo W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Adams'** (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
- Adams'** (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 56th Regiment, Militia.*
- Adams'** (S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Adams'** (Z. T.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery D.*
- Addicks'** (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
- Aiken's** (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Albemarle Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Albright's** (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 34th Regiment, Militia.*
- Alexander's** (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Alexander's** (Frederic W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery (Union), post.*
- Alexander's** (H. Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery (Union), post.*
- Alexandria Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Alleghany Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Allen's** (C. T.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Lunenburg Artillery, post.*
- Allen's** (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
- Allen's** (John A. P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 6th Unattached Company.*
- Allen's** (R. C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
- Ames'** (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
- Amherst Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Amsberg's** (George von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
- Anderson's** (Hiram, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 92d Regiment.*
- Anderson's** (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Anderson Troop, Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Andrew Sharpshooters.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
- Andrews'** (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
- Andrews'** (H. L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
- Andrews'** (W. G.) **Artillery.** See *Montgomery True Blues, post.*
- Anthony's** (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
- Armistead's** (A. D.) **Artillery.** See *Matthews Artillery, post.*
- Arnold's** (Joseph S.) **Sharpshooters.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion.*
- Arnold's** (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
- Ashland Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Aspinwall's** (Lloyd) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment, Militia.*
- Atkinson's** (E. N.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
- Atwell's** (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

- Audoun's** (Joseph H.) **Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery B* (six months).
- August's** (T. P.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
- Avery's** (Clark M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment*.
- Avery's** (Isaac E.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment*.
- Avery's** (M. Henry) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Aylett's** (W. R.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment*.
- Bachman's** (William K.) **Artillery**. See *German Artillery, post*.
- Bagby's** (A. F.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Battery K*.
- Bagley's** (James) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment, Militia*.
- Baily's** (Silas M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Reserves*.
- Baily's** (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Baker's** (Eugene M.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment*.
- Baker's** (John A.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Baker's** (Samuel E.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Balk's** (Stephen S.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment*.
- Ball's** (E.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment*.
- Ball's** (William B.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
- Ball's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment*.
- Baltimore Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate*.
- Baltimore Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*.
- Baltimore Companies**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*.
- Bancroft's** (Eugene A.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G*.
- Banta's** (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Barbour's** (William M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment*.
- Barclay's** (E. S.) **Infantry**. See *Phillips Legion, post*.
- Barnes'** (Almont) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
- Barnes'** (William B.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Barney's** (Elisha L.) **Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Barry's** (John D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment*.
- Barstow's** (George F.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries F and K*.
- Bartholomew's** (Walter G.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Bates'** (Henry C.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Bates'** (Richard W.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Bates'** (Thomas H.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.
- Battle's** (C. A.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Beale's** (R. L. T.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment*.
- Beardsley's** (John D.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Beardsley's** (William E.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Beaver's** (James A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment*.
- Beck's** (Benjamin) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Bedford Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Bedford Cavalry**. Official designation not of record.
- Beecher's** (James C.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored)*.
- Beger's** (Charles) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Battery*.
- Bell's** (James M.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Bell's** (Robert) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment*.
- Bemus'** (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Militia*.
- Benedict's** (Abner R.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment*.
- Bennett's** (Michael) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia*.

- Bennett's** (R. Tyler) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment*.
- Berdan's** (Hiram) **Sharpshooters**. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment*.
- Berens'** (William F.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment, Militia*.
- Best's** (Emory F.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Beveridge's** (John L.) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Biddle's** (Alexander) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment*.
- Bidwell's** (Daniel D.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment*.
- Bierer's** (Everard) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 171st Regiment*.
- Bierer's** (Jacob J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Birney's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops (Colored), 1st Regiment*.
- Black's** (John L.) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Blackburne's** (William) **Cavalry**. See *Anderson Troop, ante*.
- Blair's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 179th Regiment*.
- Blakeslee's** (Erastus) **Cavalry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion*; also, *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment*.*
- Blanding's** (Christopher) **Infantry**. See *Hospital Guards, post*.
- Blount's** (Joseph G.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Blue Reserves, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 33d Regiment, Militia*.
- Board's** (F. H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment*.
- Bodine's** (Robert L.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment*.
- Bokee's** (David A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia*.
- Bolinger's** (Henry C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves*.
- Bootes'** (Levi C.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment*.
- Borrowe's** (William) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H*.
- Boston Cadets, Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*.
- Boston Dragoons, Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*.
- Boston Lancers, Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops*.
- Boughton's** (Horace) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment*.
- Bourry's** (Gotthilf) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment*.
- Bowen's** (Erwin A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment*.
- Bowen's** (Lot) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Bowerman's** (Richard N.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
- Bowles'** (P. D.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Boyd's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment*; also *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment*.
- Boyle's** (John A.) **Infantry**.* See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment*.
- Brabble's** (E. C.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment*.
- Bradford's** (W. D.) **Artillery**. See *Confederate Guards, Artillery, post*.
- Bradley's** (Leman W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment*.
- Brady's** (Andrew) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Bragg's** (William F.) **Cavalry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Branch Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*.
- Brander's** (T. A.) **Artillery**. See *Letcher Artillery, post*.
- Bratton's** (John) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Breathed's** (James) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Breck's** (George) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L*.
- Briner's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Reserves*.
- Broady's** (K. Oscar) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment*.
- Brockenbrough's** (J. M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment*.
- Brooke's** (James V.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Brooker's** (Albert F.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Brooker's** (John K.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 154th Regiment*.
- Brooks Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Brown's** (H. A.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Harvey) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Henry H.) **Cavalry**. See *Luzerne Rangers, post*.
- Brown's** (Henry W.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Jack) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Brown's** (Philip P., jr.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (Ridgely) **Cavalry**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion*.
- Brown's** (Robert) **Infantry**.* See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment, Militia*.
- Brown's** (William D.) **Artillery**. See *Chesapeake Artillery, post*.
- Brown's** (William R.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 168th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (William R.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Brown's** (W. Le Roy) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion, Local Defense (Arsenal)*.
- Bruce's** (John M.) **Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A (six months)*.
- Bruce's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade*.
- Bruen's** (Luther B.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment*.
- Brunson's** (E. B.) **Artillery**. See *Pee Dee Artillery, post*.
- Bryan's** (Goode) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Bryan's** (Thomas A.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Buehler's** (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 165th Regiment*.
- Buck's** (Samuel L.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Buffum's** (Martin P.) **Infantry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Bukey's** (Van H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Bull's** (James M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment*.
- Bunting's** (S. R.) **Artillery**. See *Wilmington Horse Artillery, post*.
- Burger's** (Louis) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment, Militia*.
- Burke's** (Denis F.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment*.
- Burke's** (R. E.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Burnham's** (George S.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 22d Regiment*.
- Burnham's** (Horace B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 67th Regiment*.
- Burnham's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Butler's** (Benjamin C.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment*.
- Butler's** (John H.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery G*.
- Butler's** (M. C.) **Cavalry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Butt's** (Edgar M.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Byram's** (Samuel M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 76th Regiment*.
- Byrnes'** (Richard) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment*.
- Cabot's** (Stephen) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Cady's** (A. Lester) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 24th Battery*.
- Cain's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment*.
- California Battalion Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Camac's** (William T.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Campbell's** (James H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 39th Regiment, Militia*.
- Campbell's** (Thomas E.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Canby's** (Israel) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Cantador's** (Lorenz) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Cape Fear Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*.
- Capehart's** (Charles E.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Capps'** (E. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.

*Serving as artillery.

- Carlin's** (John) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D*.
- Carlton's** (H. H.) **Artillery**. See *Troup Artillery, post*.
- Caroline Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Carpenter's** (John C.) **Artillery**. See *Alleghany Artillery, ante*.
- Carrington's** (H. A.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment*.
- Carrington's** (James McD.) **Artillery**. See *Charlottesville Artillery, post*.
- Carroll's** (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment*.
- Carson's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Carson's** (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Carter's** (J. W.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Carter's** (R. W.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- Carter's** (W. P.) **Artillery**. See *King William Artillery, post*.
- Carver's** (Lorenzo D.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Cary's** (N. R.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Battalion*.
- Caskie's** (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Hampden Artillery, post*.
- Cassin's** (Walter L.) **Engineers**. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Cavanagh's** (James) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment, Militia*.
- Cavins'** (Elijah H. C.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Chamberlain's** (Joshua L.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment*.
- Chamberlin's** (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment, Militia*.
- Chambers'** (John G.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Chambliss'** (John R., jr.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment*.
- Chaplin's** (Daniel) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Chapman's** (Alford B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment*.
- Chapman's** (George H.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment; also Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.**
- Charlottesville Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Chase's** (Frederick M.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 28th Battery*.
- Chesapeake Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate*.
- Chester County Artillery**. See *George R. Guss' Artillery, post*.
- Chester County Troop, Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment*.
- Chesterfield Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Chew's** (R. P.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Chew's** (R. S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment*.
- Christian's** (W. S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment*.
- Christie's** (Daniel H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment*.
- Church's** (William) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Claassen's** (Peter J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 132d Regiment*.
- Claiborne's** (J. R.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion*.
- Claiborne's** (W. C.) **Cavalry**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment*.
- Clancy's** (James T.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment, Militia*.
- Clanton's** (James H.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Clark's** (McGill) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Clarke's** (C. H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
- Clarke's** (J. Lyle) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Battalion*.
- Clarke's** (Robert) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A*.
- Clarke's** (William J.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment*.
- Clarke's** (William W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 85th Regiment*.
- Claytor's** (R. B.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Battalion, Battery B*.
- Cleghorn's** (Adams) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment, Battery E*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Clement's** (Oscar H.) **Sharpshooters**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company*.
- Clift's** (Henry D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
- Clinton's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment*.
- Coates' (Henry C.) Infantry**. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Cobb's Legion**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Cobb's (Norvell) Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment*.
- Cochran's (James) Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment*.
- Codman's (Charles R.) Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 45th Regiment*.
- Cogswell's (William) Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Coit's (J. C.) Artillery**. See *Chesterfield Artillery, ante*.
- Cole's (Mathias W.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment, Militia*.
- Coleman's (W. G.) Heavy Artillery**. See *Neblett Artillery, post*.
- Colgrove's (Silas) Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Collins' (C. R.) Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
- Comly's (Samuel W.) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Confederate Guards, Artillery**. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Conger's (Seymour B.) Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Conk's (Anthony) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment*.
- Conkling's (Frederick A.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment, Militia*.
- Connally's (John K.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment*.
- Conner's (Freeman) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment*.
- Conner's (James) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment*.
- Continental Troop, Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Conway's (William) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment*.
- Cook's (Philip) Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Cook's (Roger E.) Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade*.
- Cooper's (Frederick) Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Cooper's (J. A.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion*.
- Cooper's (James H.) Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B*.
- Cooper's (R. L.) Artillery**. See *Stafford Artillery, post*.
- Corns' (James M.) Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment*.
- Corrie's (William A.) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Coughlin's (John) Infantry**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Courtney Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Cowan's (Andrew) Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Battery*.
- Coward's (A.) Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Cox's (William R.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Craft's (William S.) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment; also New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.**
- Craig's (Calvin A.) Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment*.
- Craig's (John) Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment*.
- Crandell's (Levin) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment*.
- Crane's (J. P.) Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion*.
- Crane's (Nirom M.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment*.
- Creighton's (William R.) Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Crenshaw's (W. G.) Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Crosby's (Hiram B.) Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment*.
- Cross' (Nelson) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment*.
- Crowninshield's (Casper) Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Crozier's (Richard J.) Infantry**. See *John McKeage's Infantry, post*.
- Cullen's (Edgar M.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment*.
- Cumming's (James D.) Artillery**. See *Cape Fear Artillery, ante*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Cummings' (Emory) Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 23d Battalion.*
- Cummins' (Francis M.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 124th Regiment.*
- Cunningham's (Henry W.) Infantry** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Cunningham's (Oliver C.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 154th Regiment.*
- Curry's (William L.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
- Curtin Horse Guards, Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Curtis' (Birdsey M.) Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
- Curtis' (N. Martin) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
- Curtis' (Sylvanus W.) Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Dabney's (W. J.) Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Dake's (Crawley P.) Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Dale's (Richard C.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion.*
- Dalton's (Joseph A.) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
- Dana Troop, Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Dance's (Willis J.) Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
- Daniels' (Jabez J.) Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Battery.*
- Danks' (John A.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
- Danville Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Dare's (George) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves.*
- Darlington's (William B.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
- Darrow's (John) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
- Davis' (Edwin P.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
- Davis' (J. Lucius) Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
- Davis' (Joseph Depuy) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 167th Regiment.*
- Davis' (Phineas A.) Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th (G) Battery.*
- Davis' (Phineas S.) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
- Davis' (Thomas H.) Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
- Davis' (William S.) Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
- Dawes' (Rufus R.) Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Day's (Alfred) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 40th Regiment, Militia.*
- Day's (Joseph M.) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
- Day's (Luther) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Deane's (C. W.) Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- De Blanc's (Alcibiades) Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Deems' (James M.) Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Deens' (James L.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
- De Forest's (Jacob J.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment.*
- Delaney's (Dennis) Cavalry.** See *William B. Harrison's Cavalry, post.*
- Dement's (William F.) Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
- Deming's (Charles R.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Battery.*
- Denison's (Andrew W.) Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
- De Rosset's (William L.) Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
- De Saussure's (W. D.) Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Dick's (Samuel B.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment, Militia.*
- Dickson's (Henry) Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery E.*
- Dilger's (Hubert) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
- Dobbs' (Cyrus J.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
- Donald's (W. K.) Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post.*
- Donaldsonville Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
- Donovan's (Matthew) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- Doster's (William E.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Dow's (Edwin B.) Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*

- Downer's** (W. S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Local Defense (Armory)*.
- Drake's** (Jeremiah C.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment*.
- Drenkel's** (Amos) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 179th Regiment*.
- Drewry's** (J. W.) **Artillery**. See *Southside Artillery, post*.
- Du Bose's** (D. M.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Duffié's** (Alfred N.) **Cavalry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Duke's** (R. T. W.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment*.
- Dulany's** (R. H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment*.
- Dungan's** (R. H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment*.
- Dunn's** (A. C.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion*.
- Dunn's** (Thomas S.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment*.
- Du Pont's** (Henry A.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B*.
- Dushane's** (Nathan T.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
- Duval's** (Isaac H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Duval's** (Robert E.) **Cavalry**. See *Purnell Legion, post*.
- Dwight's** (Augustus W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment*.
- Dyer's** (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 175th Regiment*.
- Eagle Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery B (six months)*.
- Eakle's** (B. F.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment*.
- Eaton's** (John B.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 27th Battery*.
- Eberhart's** (Conrad) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Eddy's** (Henry M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment*.
- Edgar's** (George M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion*.
- Edgell's** (Frederick M.) **Artillery**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery*.
- Edmonds' (E. C.) Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment*.
- Edmondson's** (James K.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment*.
- Edwards' (Albert M.) Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment*.
- Edwards' (Clark S.) Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Edwards' (O. E.) Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Egan's** (Thomas W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment*.
- Einsiedel's** (Detleo von) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment*.
- Elder's** (Harry G.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment*.
- Elder's** (Samuel S.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery E*.
- Elliott's** (Gilbert M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment*.
- Elliott's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*.
- Elliott's** (Robert T.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Ellmaker's** (Peter C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment*.
- Ells' (H. N.) Artillery**. See *Macon Artillery, post*.
- Embich's** (John B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment, Militia*.
- Emerson's** (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment*.
- Ent's** (Wellington H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Reserves*.
- Epes' (B. J.) Artillery**. See *Johnston Artillery, post*.
- Ermentrout's** (William C.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Ernst's** (Louis) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment*.
- Eshleman's** (B. F.) **Artillery**. See *Washington Artillery, post*.
- Evans' (Clement A.) Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment*.
- Evans' (Peter G.) Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
- Everdell's** (William, jr.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 23d Regiment, Militia*.
- Ewing's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Ewing's** (Chatham T.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G*.
- Fagan's** (Andrew) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
- Fair's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 154th Regiment*.
- Fairchild's** (Harrison S.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment*.
- Faison's** (Paul F.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment*.

- Faribault's** (George H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment*.
- Farnham's** (Augustus B.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 16th Regiment*.
- Farnsworth's** (Charles) **Cavalry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Farquberg's** (Captain) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment*.
- Farrar's** (Judson S.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment*.
- Fauquier Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Fayette Artillery**. See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post*.
- Febeger's** (Christian) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Ferebee's** (Dennis D.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
- Ferguson's** (Alonzo) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- Ferguson's** (M. J.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- Ferguson's** (Raymond) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Fickling's** (W. W.) **Artillery**. See *Brooks Artillery, ante*.
- Finnicum's** (Mark) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Fitch's** (William T.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment*.
- Fite's** (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Fitzhugh's** (Charles L.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery C*.
- Fitzhugh's** (Robert H.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K*.
- Fitzki's** (Edward) **Artillery**. See *2d Keystone, post*.
- Flesher's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Flowerree's** (C. C.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment*.
- Floyd's** (Eldridge G.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Fluvanna Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Flynn's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment*.
- Foerster's** (Hermann) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Follett's** (Frederick M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery D*.
- Folsom's** (Robert W.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Forbes' (David S.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment, Militia*.
- Forney's** (W. H.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Forno's** (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Foster's** (William N.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment*.
- Fox's** (Watson A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment, Militia*.
- Franklin's** (Emlen) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment, Militia*.
- Franklin's** (Walter S.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment*.
- Fraser's** (J. C.) **Artillery**. See *Pulaski Artillery, post*.
- Fraser's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment*.
- Fredericksburg Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Freeborn's** (Benjamin) **Artillery**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Freeland's** (Abraham N.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Freese's** (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- French's** (D. A.) **Artillery**. See *McComas Artillery, post*.
- French's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment*.
- French's** (Winsor B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment*.
- Frick's** (Jacob G.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment, Militia*.
- Frishmuth's** (Benoni) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Fry's** (B. D.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Fry's** (C. W.) **Artillery**. See *Orange Artillery, post*.
- Fuller's** (Josiah C.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment*.
- Fuller's** (William D.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C*.
- Fulmer's** (Michael) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 68th Regiment*.

- Fulton's** (Andrew J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 166th Regiment*.
- Funk's** (J. H. S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
- Funsten's** (David) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
- Funsten's** (O. R.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
- Furst's** (George) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A*.
- Gallagher's** (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment, Militia*.
- Galligher's** (James A.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Gambbee's** (Charles B.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment*.
- Gantt's** (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment*.
- Garber's** (A. W.) **Artillery**. See *Staunton Artillery, post*.
- Garden's** (Hugh R.) **Artillery**. See *Palmetto Artillery, post*.
- Garrett's** (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
- Gary's** (M. W.) **Infantry**. See *Hampton Legion, post*.
- Gates' (Theodore B.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment*.
- Gates' (William) Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment*.
- German Artillery**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Getchell's** (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment*.
- Gibbs' (Alfred) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 130th Regiment*.
- Gibbs' (Frank C.) Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L*.
- Gibbs' (George C.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment*.
- Gibson's** (Augustus A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Gibson's** (J. Catlett) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment*.
- Gibson's** (Thomas) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Gibson's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment*.
- Giddings' (Grotius R.) Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment*.
- Giles' (James) Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment*.
- Gilkysen's** (Stephen R.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Gilliam's** (J. S.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment*.
- Gilliss' (James) Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A*.
- Gilmer's** (John A., jr.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment*.
- Gilmore's** (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops*.
- Gilpin's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade*.
- Gist's** (Joseph F.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Glenn's** (John F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Glenn's** (Luther J.) **Infantry**. See *Cobb's Legion, ante*.
- Gloucester Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
- Godard's** (Abel) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment*.
- Godwin's** (Archibald C.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment*.
- Golladay's** (James B.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment*.
- Goochland Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Goode's** (J. Thomas) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
- Goodwin's** (William F.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops*.
- Gordon's** (George A.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment*.
- Gordon's** (J. B.) **Cavalry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- Gould's** (Joseph J.) **Cavalry**. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Gould's** (Seward F.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Graham's** (A.) **Artillery**. See *Rockbridge Artillery, post*.
- Graham's** (Edward) **Artillery**. See *Petersburg Artillery, post*.
- Graham's** (George W.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F*.

- Graham's** (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
- Graham's** (Samuel) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia*.
- Graham's** (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *Purnell Legion, post*.
- Graham's** (William M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K*.
- Grandy's** (C. R.) **Artillery**. See *Norfolk Blues, Artillery, post*.
- Granger's** (Henry H.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery*.
- Gray's** (George) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Gray's** (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 52d Regiment, Militia*.
- Graybill's** (Tully) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 28th Regiment*.
- Gray Reserves, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 32d Regiment, Militia*.
- Green's** (C. A.) **Artillery**. See *Louisiana Guard, Artillery, post*.
- Green's** (F. M.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Green's** (J. Shac) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment*.
- Greene's** (J. Durell) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment*.
- Greenfield's** (Andrew J.) **Cavalry**. See *Washington Cavalry, post*.
- Gregory's** (David E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 144th Regiment*.
- Griffin's** (Joel R.) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops, 62d Regiment*.
- Griffin's** (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment*.
- Griffin's** (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Baltimore Artillery, ante*.
- Griffith's** (David A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 31st Regiment, Militia*.
- Grimes'** (Bryan) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment*.
- Grimes'** (John) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment*.
- Grimshaw's** (Arthur H.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Groner's** (V. D.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment*.
- Grubb's** (E. Burd) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Gruett's** (Fred. T. R.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment*.
- Guiney's** (Patrick R.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment*.
- Guss'** (George R.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Guthrie's** (John B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Hagan's** (Harrison H.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Hall's** (Caldwell K.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (E. D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (Henry H.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (J. M.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hall's** (William P.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Ham's** (Joseph H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- Hamblin's** (Joseph E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment*.
- Hamilton's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- Hamilton's** (D. H.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Provisional Army*.
- Hamilton's** (Henry N.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment*.
- Hamilton's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, Exempts Battalion*.
- Hammell's** (Richard W.) **Cavalry**. See *Dana Troop, ante*.
- Hammerstein's** (Herbert von) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment*.
- Hammond's** (John) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Hampden Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Hampton Legion**. See *South Carolina Troops*.
- Hancock's** (David P.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment*.
- Hankins'** (J. D.) **Artillery**. See *Surry Artillery, post*.
- Hannum's** (Josiah C.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 28th Battery*.
- Hardin's** (M. B.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion*.
- Hardin's** (Martin D.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Reserves*.
- Harhaus'** (Otto) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment*.

- Harlan's** (William H.) *Infantry*. See *Ohio Troops*, 126th Regiment.
- Harlow's** (Franklin P.) *Infantry*. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 7th Regiment.
- Harman's** (A. W.) *Cavalry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 12th Regiment.
- Harman's** (M. G.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 52d Regiment.
- Harn's** (William A.) *Artillery*. See *New York Troops*, 3d Battery.
- Harney's** (George) *Infantry*. See *New York Troops*, 147th Regiment.
- Harris** (Andrew L.) *Infantry*. See *Ohio Troops*, 75th Regiment.
- Harris'** (Benjamin F.) *Infantry*. See *Maine Troops*, 6th Regiment.
- Harris'** (Edward P.) *Infantry*. See *Delaware Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- Harris'** (N. H.) *Infantry*. See *Mississippi Troops*, 19th Regiment.
- Harris'** (Thomas, jr.) *Artillery*. See *West Virginia Troops*, Battery D.
- Harris'** (Thomas M.) *Infantry*. See *West Virginia Troops*, 10th Regiment.
- Harrisburg City Troop**, *Cavalry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 20th Regiment.
- Harrison's** (A. T.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 30th Regiment.
- Harrison's** (F. E.) *Infantry*. See *South Carolina Troops*, 1st Regiment, *Rifles*.
- Harrison's** (William B.) *Cavalry*. See *West Virginia Troops*.
- Hart's** (G. P.) *Infantry*. See *Union Troops (Colored)*, 2d Regiment.
- Hart's** (James F.) *Artillery*. See *Washington Artillery*, post.
- Hart's** (James P.) *Cavalry*. See *Ringgold Cavalry*, post.
- Hart's** (Patrick) *Artillery*. See *New York Troops*, 15th Battery.
- Hartshorne's** (William R.) *Infantry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 13th Reserves.
- Haseltine's** (James H.) *Cavalry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 6th Regiment.
- Hastings'** (Charles W.) *Infantry*. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 12th Regiment.
- Hastings'** (Matthew) *Artillery*. See *Keystone Artillery*, post.
- Hawley's** (Joseph W.) *Infantry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 29th Regiment, *Militia*.
- Hawley's** (L. J.) *Cavalry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 10th Regiment.
- Hawley's** (William) *Infantry*. See *Wisconsin Troops*, 3d Regiment.
- Hayes'** (Joseph) *Infantry*. See *Massachusetts Troops*, 18th Regiment.
- Haywood's** (Edward G.) *Infantry*. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*, 7th Regiment.
- Hazard's** (Jeffrey) *Artillery*. See *Rhode Island Troops*, 1st Regiment, Battery H.
- Heaton's** (Edward) *Artillery*. See *Union Troops, Regulars*, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.
- Hebble's** (Christian B.) *Cavalry*. See *Lancaster Troop*, post.
- Hecker's** (Frederick) *Infantry*. See *Illinois Troops*, 82d Regiment.
- Heckman's** (Lewis) *Artillery*. See *Ohio Troops*, 1st Regiment, Battery K.
- Heine's** (William) *Infantry*. See *New York Troops*, 103d Regiment.
- Helmbold's** (Joseph K.) *Infantry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Henagan's** (John W.) *Infantry*. See *South Carolina Troops*, 8th Regiment.
- Henley's** (John A.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 3d Battalion, *Local Defense (Departmental)*.
- Henry's** (William, jr.) *Infantry*. See *New Jersey Troops*, 1st Regiment.
- Henry's** (William W.) *Infantry*. See *Vermont Troops*, 10th Regiment.
- Hensley's** (J. O.) *Heavy Artillery*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 10th Battalion.
- Herbert's** (A.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 17th Regiment.
- Herr's** (John S. S.) *Artillery*. See *West Virginia Troops*, Battery F.
- Herring's** (Charles P.) *Infantry*. See *Pennsylvania Troops*, 118th Regiment.
- Higginbotham's** (John C.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 25th Regiment.
- Higgins'** (Benjamin L.) *Infantry*. See *New York Troops*, 86th Regiment.
- Hill's** (Robert C.) *Infantry*. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate*, 48th Regiment.
- Hill's** (Wallace) *Artillery*. See *West Virginia Troops*, Battery C.
- Hiller's** (Frederick L.) *Artillery*. See *New York Troops*, 16th Battery.
- Hines'** (Jonathan D.) *Infantry*. See *Ohio Troops*, 12th Regiment.
- Hodges'** (James G.) *Infantry*. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*, 14th Regiment.
- Hodges'** (Wesley C.) *Infantry*. See *Georgia Troops*, 17th Regiment.

- Hoffman's** (John S.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
- Hoke's** (William J.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
- Holcombe Legion.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
- Helder's** (W. D.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Holliday's** (F. W. M.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
- Holman's** (John H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
- Holt's** (Bolling H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*
- Hopkinson's** (Oliver) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment, Militia.*
- Hopper's** (George F.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Horn's** (John W.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
- Horn's** (Melchior H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 38th Regiment, Militia.*
- Hospital Guards, Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops.*
- Hounsfield's** (Edgar) Infantry. See *Delaware Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Howard's** (R. V. W.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*
- Hubbell's** (George W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Hulings'** (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
- Hull's** (James C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 62d Regiment.*
- Hullinger's** (Josiah C.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Hummel's** (Valentine B.) Cavalry. See *Harrisburg City Troop, ante.*
- Humphreys'** (Benjamin G.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
- Hunter's** (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 42d Regiment, Militia.*
- Huntington's** (James F.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
- Hunton's** (Eppa) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
- Hupp's** (A.) Artillery. See *Salem Artillery, post.*
- Hurst's** (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
- Hurt's** (W. B.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
- Hutchins'** (A. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
- Hyman's** (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
- Ireland's** (David) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
- Irvin's** (John) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*
- Jack's** (Joseph) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 168th Regiment.*
- Jackson's** (Allan H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
- Jackson's** (James W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*
- Jackson's** (Samuel M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Reserves.*
- Jackson's** (Thomas E.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Jackson's** (William L.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
- Jacobs'** (William H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
- Jaehne's** (Julius) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- James City Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- James'** (Edward C.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
- James'** (G. S.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
- James'** (Robert) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
- Jayne's** (Joseph M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*
- Jeff. Davis Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
- Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
- Jenkins'** (David T.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
- Jenkins'** (John P.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment, Militia.*
- Jenkins'** (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Jennings'** (William) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 171st Regiment.*
- Jennings'** (William W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment, Militia.*
- Johnson's** (Aaron C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
- Johnson's** (Daniel D.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Johnson's** (James) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 178th Regiment.*

- Johnson's (James A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 172d Regiment*.
- Johnson's (M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Johnson's (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 148th Regiment*.
- Johnston **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Johnston's (A. B.) **Artillery**. See *W. G. Crenshaw's Artillery, ante*.
- Johnston's (R. D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment*.
- Johnstown Troop, **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Jones' (A. J.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pamunkey Artillery, post*.
- Jones' (B. H.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment*.
- Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery*.
- Jones' (Edward S.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Jones' (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 20th Regiment*.
- Jones' (John G.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment*.
- Jones' (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *Curtin Horse Guards, ante*.
- Jones' (Noah) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Jones' (W. B.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 60th Regiment*.
- Jordan's (John V.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment*.
- Jordan's (Robert B.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment*.
- Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery**. See *Bedford Artillery, ante*.
- Joslin's (George C.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Junior **Artillery**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A (six months)*.
- Keeper's (John V.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery B*.
- Keese's (Oliver, jr.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment*.
- Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment*.
- Kelley's (Daniel F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment*.
- Kellogg's (Dwight) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment*.
- Kellogg's (Elisha S.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Kellogg's (Josiah H.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment*.
- Kellogg's (William J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- Kelly's (H. B.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Kelly's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment*.
- Kenan's (T. S.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment*.
- Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Kennedy's (Terance J.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Kennington's (James) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment*.
- Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment; also New York Troops, 11th Regiment.**
- Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment*.
- Kevill's (Thomas) **Artillery**. See *United Artillery, post*.
- Key's (J. C. G.) **Infantry**. See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Keys' (John) **Cavalry**. See *Ringgold Cavalry, post*.
- Keystone **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Keystone, 2d, **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Kilpatrick's (F. W.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers*.
- Kilpatrick's (Judson) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- King's (Robert G.) **Infantry**. See *Purnell Legion, post*.
- King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
- King and Queen **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Battery K*.
- King William **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K*.
- Kirkland's (W. W.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment*.
- Kirkpatrick's (T. J.) **Artillery**. See *Amherst Artillery, ante*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Kitching's** (J. Howard) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Kleckner's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 172d Regiment.*
- Kleiser's** (Alfred von) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*
- Klunk's** (John B.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
- Knap's** (Joseph M.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Knight's** (Napoleon B.) **Cavalry**. See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Knipschild's** (Clemens) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
- Knox's** (James B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves.*
- Kochersperger's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 71st Regiment.*
- Koenig's** (Emil) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
- Kohler's** (John B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
- Krauseneck's** (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
- Kusserow's** (Charles von) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
- Lafayette Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Lamar's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
- Lamar's** (T. B.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Lamont's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
- Lancaster City Troop, Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Lancaster Troop, Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Landis' (Henry D.) Artillery**. See *1st Philadelphia Artillery, post.*
- Lane's** (John R.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
- Lang's** (David) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Latham's** (A. C.) **Artillery**. See *Branch Artillery, ante.*
- Latham's** (George R.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Latimer's** (Alfred E.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
- Lawrence's** (John J.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment, Militia.*
- Ledig's** (August) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
- Lee Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Leech's** (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
- Lefferts' (Marshall) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Militia.*
- Le Gal's** (Eugene) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia.*
- Leonard's** (George) **Cavalry**. See *Lancaster City Troop, ante.*
- Leonard's** (Samuel H.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment.*
- Lessig's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment.*
- Letcher Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Leventhorpe's** (Collett) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
- Lewis' (Charles H.) Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
- Lewis' (George W.) Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Lewis' (John R.) Infantry**. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Lewis' (John W.) Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Lewis' (T. D.) Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
- Lewis' (William) Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
- Lewis' (William G.) Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
- Lightfoot's** (James N.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Lincoln's** (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
- Lininger's** (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Battalion.*
- Linton's** (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
- Little's** (F. H.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
- Litzinger's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Lockman's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
- Lockwood's** (James H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
- Lockwood's** (Jonathan H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Lofton's** (John T.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*

- Logie's** (William K.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment*.
- Long's** (Charles H.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery*.
- Loomis Guards**. Official designation not of record
- Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Union*.
- Louisiana Guard, Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Low's** (James) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 168th Regiment*.
- Lowe's** (Samuel D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment*.
- Lowell's** (Charles R., jr.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Lowrance's** (William L. J.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment*.
- Lumbard's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Lumpkin's** (Samuel P.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment*.
- Lunenburg Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Lusk's** (Isaac M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment*.
- Lusk's** (John A. M.) **Artillery**. See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post*.
- Luther's** (Edward Y.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Luzerne Rangers, Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Lynch's** (William A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment*.
- Lyons'** (Jerome B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment*.
- McAfee's** (Lee M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment*.
- McCandless'** (William G.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- McCarter's** (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment*.
- McCarthy's** (E. S.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company, post*.
- McCarthy's** (Jeremiah) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C*.
- McCartney's** (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery*.
- McCaslin's** (Maxwell) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- McCausland's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment*.
- McCleery's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23th Regiment, Militia*.
- McClennan's** (Matthew R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment*.
- McComas Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McComb's** (Henry S.) **Infantry**. See *Delaware Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- McComb's** (Robert B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment, Militia*.
- McComb's** (William) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- McConihe's** (John) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment*.
- MacConnell's** (Charles C.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery I*.
- McCoy's** (Thomas F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment*.
- McCrea's** (Tully) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I*.
- McCreary's** (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment*.
- McCrone's** (Alexander F.) **Infantry**. See *Patapsco Guards, post*.
- McDougall's** (Archibald L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment*.
- McDowell's** (John A.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- McElroy's** (John S.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment*.
- McEvily's** (William) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment*.
- McGowan's** (Thomas S.) **Infantry**. See *Patapsco Guards, post*.
- McGraw's** (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *Purcell Artillery, post*.
- McGregor's** (William M.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- McGroarty's** (Stephen J.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment*.
- McIvor's** (James P.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment*.
- McKeage's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- McKean's** (Henry B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 35th Regiment, Militia*.
- McKee's** (Samuel A.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment*.
- McKeen's** (H. Boyd) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment*.

- McKethan's** (Hector) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment*.
- McKibbin's** (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 158th Regiment*.
- McKnight's** (George F.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 12th Battery*.
- McKnight's** (James) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery M*.
- McLean's** (George P.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 59th Regiment, Militia*.
- McLeod's** (W. L.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment*.
- McMahon's** (James P.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment*.
- McMichael's** (Richards) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment*.
- McMillan's** (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment*.
- McMullin's** (James R.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery*.
- McNary's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment*.
- MacRae's** (William) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*.
- Macon Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Macon's** (M. C.) **Artillery**. See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post*.
- Madison Artillery**. See *Louisiana Troops*.
- Madison Light Artillery**. See *Mississippi Troops*.
- Magruder's** (John Bowie) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment*.
- Maidhof's** (Joachim) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment, Militia*.
- Manly's** (B. C.) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.
- Mann's** (Daniel P.) **Cavalry**. See *Oneida Cavalry*.
- Mann's** (William B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Mann's** (William D.) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Manning's** (James C.) **Infantry**. See *William R. Murphy's Infantry, post*.
- Manning's** (Van H.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Manning's** (W. R.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment*.
- Markell's** (William L.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Marshall's** (George F.) **Infantry**. See *William R. Murphy's Infantry, post*.
- Martin's** (Joseph W.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 6th Battery*.
- Martin's** (Leonard) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F*.
- Martin's** (S. Taylor) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Martin's** (William F.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment*.
- Marye's** (E. A.) **Artillery**. See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante*.
- Marye's** (Morton) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment*.
- Maryland Line**. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate*.
- Mason's** (Edwin C.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Mason's** (Joel W.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment, Militia*.
- Mason's** (Julius W.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment*.
- Mason's** (Philip D.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
- Massie's** (J. L.) **Artillery**. See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante*.
- Massie's** (T. B.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment*.
- Mather's** (Andrew E.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment*.
- Mathews' (J. D.) Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment*.
- Mathewson's** (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment*.
- Matthews Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Maulsby's** (Thomas A.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F*.
- Maulsby's** (William P.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade*.
- Maurin's** (Victor) **Artillery**. See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante*.
- Maxwell's** (Wilson C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 103d Regiment*.
- Mayer's** (Edward R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 41st Regiment, Militia*.
- Mayo's** (Joseph, jr.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.

- Mayo's (Robert M.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment*.
- Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry**. See *Loudoun Rangers, ante*.
- Mendell's (George H.) **Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Regulars*.
- Mercer's (John T.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment*.
- Merriam's (Gustavus F.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment*.
- Meserole's (Jeremiah V.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment, Militia*.
- Meservey's (Charles C.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A*.
- Metcalf's (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment*.
- Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Miller's (E. Spencer) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Miller's (John L.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery**. See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 3d Battery, post*.
- Milligan's (J. F.) **Signal Corps**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars*.
- Milton's (Richard S.) **Artillery**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery*.
- Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops, 27th Regiment*.
- Miner's (Milton L.) **Artillery**. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery*.
- Mink's (Charles E.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*.
- Minor's (R. D.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion, Local Defense (Naval)*.
- Mitchell's (David) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Mlotkowski's (Stanislaus) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery A*.
- Monaghan's (William) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Monies' (William N.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 30th Regiment, Militia*.
- Montague's (E. B.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment*.
- Montague's (T. B.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Battery A*.
- Montgomery True Blues, **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops*.
- Moody's (George V.) **Artillery**. See *Madison Artillery, ante*.
- Moody's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment*.
- Moor's (Augustus) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 22th Regiment*.
- Moore's (Alexander C.) **Artillery**. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E*.
- Moore's (Alexander D.) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Moore's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment*.
- Moore's (Joseph D.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Moorman's (M. N.) **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Morehead's (J. H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment*.
- Morgan's (Edwin S.) **Cavalry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Morgan's (William C.) **Infantry**. See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Morris **Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Morris' (David B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 101st Regiment*.
- Morris' (Dwight) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment*.
- Morris' (Lewis O.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Morris' (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Morrow's (B. Mortimer) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment*.
- Morton's (George C.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Morton's (Peter) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 8th Battery*.
- Mosby's (John S.) **Partisans**. See *John S. Mosby*.
- Moseley's (Hillery) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, 42d Regiment*.
- Moseley's (W. P.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment*.
- Moson's (Richard F.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion, Militia*.
- Moss' (Joseph L.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Moulton's (Orson) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Regiment*.

- Muhlenberg's** (Edward D.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F*.
- Mulholland's** (St. Clair A.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment*.
- Munford's** (Thomas T.) **Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Murchison's** (Keuneth M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
- Murphy's** (Alexander) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment, Militia*.
- Murphy's** (George H.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Murphy's** (Mathew) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment*.
- Murphy's** (William R.) **Infantry**. See *New Jersey Troops*.
- Murray's** (Edward) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Murray's** (Frank A.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Musser's** (John D.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment*.
- Musson's** (Willard A.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- Myers' (Alban H) Cavalry**. See *Continental Troop, ante*.
- Nadenbousch's** (J. Q. A.) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Nagle's** (Daniel) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 173d Regiment*.
- Nagle's** (James) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 39th Regiment, Militia*.
- Nance's** (James D.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Naylor's** (John E.) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Neblett Heavy Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Negley's** (Felix C.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Nelson Artillery, No. 2**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Nelson's** (Peter) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment*.
- Nelson Rangers, Cavalry**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment*.
- Nethercutt's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion*.
- Nevin's** (David J.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment*.
- Nevin's** (Robert J.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops*.
- Newkumet's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 31st Regiment, Militia*.
- New York 2d Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment*.
- New York 9th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment*.
- New York 14th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment*.
- New York 20th Militia, Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment*.
- Nixon's** (Richard) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 99th Regiment*.
- Noble's** (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment*.
- Nolan's** (Patrick) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment*.
- Norcom's** (Joe) **Artillery**. See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 4th Battery, post*.
- Norfolk Blues, Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Northrup's** (Charles) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment*.
- Northway's** (Delos R.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment*.
- Oates' (William C.) Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- O'Brien's** (Timothy) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment*.
- O'Connell's** (John D.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment*.
- Óley's** (John H.) **Infantry**. See *West Virginia Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Onderdonk's** (Benjamin F.) **Mounted Rifles**. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry*.
- O'Neal's** (Edward A.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment*.
- Oneida Cavalry**. See *New York Troops*.
- Opp's** (Milton) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 84th Regiment*.
- Orange Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Orr's** (J. L.) **Infantry**. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles*.
- Orton's** (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *District of Columbia Troops*.
- Orwig's** (Thomas G.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Osborn's** (George B.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment*.

Otey Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Otey's (Kirkwood) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

Otis' (George H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Owen's (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Owens' (John C.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*

Owens' (William A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*

Packer's (Warren W.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Page's (P. R.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*

Page's (R. C. M.) Artillery. See *Morris Artillery, ante.*

Palmer's (Charles W.) Cavalry. See *Purnell Legion, Cavalry, post.*

Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Pamunkey Heavy Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Parham's (William A.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*

Paris' (A. B.) Artillery. See *Staunton Hill Artillery, post.*

Park Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*

Parker's (Francis M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*

Parker's (William W.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Parks' (Marcus A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*

Parsley's (William M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Parsons' (Augustin N.) Artillery. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*

Parsons' (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*

Patterson's (George M.) Artillery. See *Sumter Artillery, Battery B, post.*

Patterson's (John W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*

Patton's (W. T.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Peale's (Henry) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Pegram's (R. G.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Pendleton's (Edmund) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Penn's (David B.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*

Penrose's (William H.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Perrin's (Abner) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Perrin's (Walter S.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Perry's (Robert C.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*

Perry's (William F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 44th Regiment.*

Petersburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Peterson's (Anton) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*

Pettes' (William H.) Engineers. See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*

Philadelphia 1st Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*

Philadelphia City Troop, 1st Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*

Philadelphia Union Artillery. See *Benoni Frishmuth's Artillery, ante.*

Phillips' (Charles A.) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*

Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*

Pickens' (Samuel B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Pierce's (Edwin S.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Pierce's (Lewis B.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Pinckard's (L.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Piper's (Alexander) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Piper's (James W.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*

Pitman's (J. Talbot) Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 11th Regiment.*

- Plater's** (John E.) **Artillery**. See *Chesapeake Artillery, ante*.
- Player's** (S. T.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment*.
- Plimpton's** (Jonathan F.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment*.
- Pool's** (Stephen D.) **Artillery**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- Porter's** (G. Ellis) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade*.
- Porter's** (James R.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment, Militia*.
- Porter's** (Peter A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment*.
- Powell's** (Eugene) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment*.
- Powell's** (R. M.) **Infantry**. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Powell's** (Thomas N.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment*.
- Powers' (Charles J.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment*.
- Powhatan Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Pratt's** (Franklin A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M*.
- Prescott's** (George L.) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment*.
- Preston's** (Addison W.) **Cavalry**. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Prey's** (Gilbert G.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment*.
- Price's** (Edward L.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 145th Regiment*.
- Price's** (R. Butler) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Prime's** (Nathaniel) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment*.
- Provost Guard, Companies A, B, and C, Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 154th Regiment*.
- Pruyn's** (Augustus) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment*.
- Pulaski Artillery**. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Pulford's** (John) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment*.
- Purcell Artillery**. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*.
- Purnell Legion, Cavalry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*.
- Purnell Legion, Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union*.
- Purtell's** (Michael D.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment*.
- Putnam's** (Henry R.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment*.
- Pye's** (Edward) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment*.
- Pyles' (L. G.) Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Quinn's** (Timothy) **Cavalry**. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Quirk's** (James) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Radcliffe's** (James D.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment*.
- Raine's** (Charles I.) **Artillery**. See *Lee Artillery, ante*.
- Rainey's** (A. T.) **Infantry**. See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Ramsey's** (Joseph F.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Battalion*.
- Randall's** (Samuel J.) **Cavalry**. See *1st Philadelphia City Troop, ante*.
- Randol's** (Alanson M.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery E*.
- Rank's** (William D.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H*.
- Ransom's** (Alfred) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 23d Battery*.
- Read's** (Edwin W. H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment*.
- Reese's** (W. J.) **Artillery**. See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante*.
- Regan's** (Peter C.) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 7th Battery*.
- Reichard's** (Francis H.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M*.
- Reid's** (Thomas M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment*.
- Reilly's** (James) **Artillery**. See *Rowan Artillery, post*.
- Reisinger's** (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 166th Regiment*.
- Revere's** (William H., jr.) **Infantry**. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 10th Regiment*.

- Reynolds' (Silas E.) Mounted Rifles.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry.*
- Rice's (R. S.) Artillery.** See *Danville Artillery, ante.*
- Rice's (W. G.) Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
- Rich's (William F.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Rich's (W. W.) Cavalry.** See *Phillips Legion, ante.*
- Richardson's (J. B.) Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 2d Battery, post.*
- Richardson's (L. W.) Artillery.** See *James City Artillery, ante.*
- Richardson's (William P.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
- Richmond Fayette Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Richmond Howitzers, Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Rickards' (William, jr.) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Ricketts' (R. Bruce) Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries F and G.*
- Rider's (Henry W.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
- Rigby's (James H.) Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*
- Ringgold Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Ringgold Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
- Ripley's (Edward H.) Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Rittenhouse's (Benjamin F.) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
- Rives' (J. H.) Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, No. 2, ante.*
- Roberts' (Joseph) Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Roberts' (Samuel) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment.*
- Roberts' (William J.) Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, Company F, Militia.*
- Robertson's (James M.) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
- Robertson's (J. E.) Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion.*
- Robertson's (John R.) Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Battalion.*
- Robins' (W. T.) Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 42d Battalion.*
- Robinson's (J. A.) Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
- Robinson's (O'Neil W., jr.) Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery.*
- Robinson's (W. G.) Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
- Robison's (John K.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- Rockbridge Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
- Rodgers' (Robert S.) Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Eastern Shore.*
- Rogers' (George T.) Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
- Rogers' (Horatio, jr.) Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Rogers' (Isaac) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
- Rolfe's (Frank A.) Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Ronald's (Charles A.) Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
- Roome's (Charles) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 37th Regiment, Militia.*
- Root's (Adrian R.) Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
- Rosney's (Andrew) Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
- Ross' (George W.) Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
- Ross' (Hugh M.) Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery A, post.*
- Ross' (Samuel) Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Ross' (William E. W.) Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Rosser's (Thomas L.) Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
- Rothrock's (Joseph T.) Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
- Rourke's (John) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
- Rowan Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
- Royer's (Henry) Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment, Militia.*

- Royston's** (Y. L.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, 8th Regiment*.
Ruff's (S. Z.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment*.
Ruhl's (Noah G.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 87th Regiment*.
Runkel's (William M.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H*.
Russell's (Charles S.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment*.
Russell Light Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment*.
Rutledge's (Henry M.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment*.
Ryckman's (Richard) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment*.
Ryder's (James) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment, Militia*.
Ryer's (B. Franklin) **Artillery**. See *New York Troops, 20th Battery*.
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